



THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 18th November, 1944

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT—	1	"MIDDLES"—	
A Brief History Of The Calcutta Tramways	1	Calcutta Into The Grip Of Malaria	7
The Mayors' Conference		How Malaria In India Is Man-Made—Its Prevention Depends On Public Health Engineers	8
Malaria And Government		Ration-Shop Foodstuffs—The Question Of The Corporation's Right To Test Samples	10
Bombay's Budget For 1945-46		CALCUTTA OLD AND NEW—	
Bad Foodstuffs And Municipal Action		Lyon's Range	11
Feeding Of Calcutta		HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION—	4	Prevention Of Venereal Diseases	16
Proposed Purchase Of The Tramways—Recommendations Of The Particular Committee Confirmed		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS	16
New Assessor For Improvement Trust		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	19
The Mayors' Conference		VITAL STATISTICS	
To Fight The Epidemic In The City—Malaria Control Special Committee Formed		MARKET PRICES CURRENT	

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment

A Brief History Of The Calcutta Tramways

POWER to construct railways in the town, and to lease or demise them to a company, was first conferred on the Justices* by Act IX of 1867. Three years later the Government of India pressed upon the Government of Bengal the expediency of providing facilities for the transport of goods within the town to and from Sealdah Station. The Local Government, after consulting the E. B. Railway officials, asked the Justices for an expression of their views. It was considered that a commencement might be made with a line connecting the Sealdah terminus of the E. B. Railway and the river bank, the sole object to be kept in view being 'to provide a convenience to the commerce of the city of Calcutta at the smallest possible cost'.

THE FIRST TRAMWAY

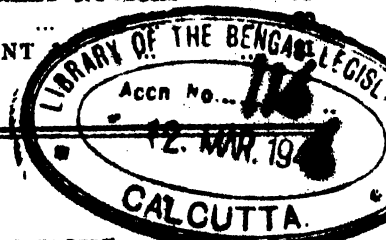
The Justices appointed a Committee, as suggested by Government, to prepare a scheme. The Committee considered that, so far as goods traffic was concerned, the tramways would probably be chiefly used for the removal of country produce from Sealdah Station to the godowns situated in the vicinity of Strand Road and Sobha Bazar, where they would be stored by the wholesale merchants, and they recommended that the first experiment should be made by laying a line from Sealdah via Bowbazar to the river and then northward to Armenian Ghat

and Aheeritollah Ghat, thence through Sobha Bazar to Chitpore Bridge, crossing the Municipal Railway at Baghbazar. After some correspondence the Government of Bengal sanctioned the construction of a tramway from Sealdah to Armenian Ghat, at a cost not exceeding a lakh. The tramcars were to be drawn by horses. The line was completed in February, 1878, at a cost of about 1½ lakhs. Commencing at Sealdah, it ran along Baitakhana, Bowbazar and Dalhousie Square, through the Customs House premises into and along Strand Road to the terminus at Armenian Ghat. The line was opened to traffic on the 24th February, 1878, and was worked for the conveyance of passengers only, up to the 20th November, at a loss of Rs. 500 a month. It was then decided to close the line. The inner history of this unhappy venture deserves elucidation.

The scheme as originally sketched by the Government of India was not designed for the conveyance of passengers, but in the words of despatch of March, 1870 "for providing such further facilities as may be possible for the transport of merchandise from various parts of the river frontage, within the port limits, to the Customs House, private warehouses, the canal banks, and to the railway stations."

It should be noted that Government of India in their despatch of 1871, "had declared themselves 'decidedly of opinion that the E. B. Railway should have no direct concern in any street railways in Calcutta', and 'altogether averse to giving them a station on the river bank, either at Chitpore or elsewhere'."

* By a statute of George III, Justices of the Peace were appointed for the town in 1794 and regular assessments were authorized.



The Committee, on which Colonel Taylor, Consulting Engineer to the E. B. Railway, had served, had borne this emphatic declaration in mind in selecting the route for the first experiment in city tramways, but the policy of the Government of India appears to have changed shortly after the tramway had been opened. It authorised the E. B. Railway Company to extend its line to the river and to establish a terminal station at Chitapore—a concession which profoundly influenced the prospects of the municipal scheme. All goods traffic was at once diverted to the more powerful line, and an isolated tramway, barely two miles in length could obviously not be expected to pay with passenger traffic alone, especially as its alignment from this point of view was by no means well chosen. In December, 1878, it was decided to sell the tramway with its rolling stock to Mr. Macellister at cost price, with permission to extend the line. Government then consulted various public bodies, and decided that it was advisable to leave the construction of tramways to private enterprise, subject to some control by Government and the Municipality.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

The next attempt was more successful. In 1878 schemes for a complete system of tramways submitted by independent promoters, and on the 2nd October, 1879, an agreement, which received the sanction of the Local Government, was executed between the Corporation and the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd. The Company were granted the right to construct and maintain tramways, with single and (except in certain streets) double lines, and with all necessary sidings and connections, on eight routes, and between such other places as might subsequently be approved by the Corporation and Government. The scale of fares was to be fixed by the Company from time to time; an annual track-rent, at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per mile of single line and Rs. 3,000 per mile of double line, was to be paid to the Corporation, the rates to be subject to periodical increments, which would bring them at the end of twenty-second year of the agreement up to Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 4,000 per mile respectively. The Corporation reserved the right of purchase at the end of twenty-one years, and (if its option should not then be exercised) at the end of every subsequent seven years. Act I (B. C.) of 1880 embodied these terms, and conferred on the Corporation and the Company certain necessary powers for the working of the tramways.

The tramcars were at first drawn by horses; owing to the severe strain to which the horses were subjected in the Indian hot weather, casualties were heavy, and the substitution of mechanical traction was desirable, both from economic and humane considerations. In May, 1882, the Company was allowed, as an experimental measure, to run steam-engines on the Chowringhee line for the period of one month. During this time six accidents occurred, in which, however, no persons were injured. On the expiry of the month, the residents of Chowringhee were consulted and were on the whole in favour of steam haulage being permanently adopted.

Locomotive engines were run in Chowringhee for a year, stringent rules regulating their speed, noise, hours of running, length of trains, and the conduct of drivers being framed with the sanction of Government. The system was, however, discontinued, as the lines did not at that time fall within the juris-

diction of the Municipality, which, therefore, found itself unable to exercise any real and effective control. During the Durga Puja, the Company continued to obtain special permission each year to run locomotives down Chowringhee to provide transport for the pilgrims to and from Kalighat.

ELECTRIC TRAM

In 1896, Messrs. Kilburn and Co., applied for a concession to introduce electric propulsion for the tramcars. They came to terms with the Tramways Company, whose financial position was at this time gloomy, but asked the Corporation to waive certain of the privileges—in particular the right of purchase—which they enjoyed under the Tramways Act. A reduction of the track-rent was also asked for. The Corporation examined the matter with great care, and on the 28th January, 1897, a Special Committee was appointed to consider the terms on which electric traction could be introduced. The draft agreement prepared by this Committee was approved by the Corporation, but its terms were not accepted by the Company.

In the meantime, the tram tracks had again fallen into disrepair, and the Corporation appointed an Inspector to examine the lines and report daily on the progress effected in repairing them, and at the same time suspended all negotiations on the question of introducing electric traction until the tracks should be placed in proper order. Prosecutions were also instituted. In 1899, the Company accepted the draft agreement with certain modifications, which bound them to complete the alteration and reconstruction of the lines by the end of 1899, and to substitute electric for horse traction by the 9th December, 1902. The agreement, which was executed on the 9th December 1902 gave the Corporation the right of purchasing the tramways system, with all appurtenances, on the 1st January, 1931, and thereafter at the end of every seven years, the purchase value to be calculated at twenty-five times the difference between the average gross annual receipts and the working expenses of the Company. The conversion to electric traction, with overhead or aerial wires, was completed on the 19th November, 1902.—[Extracts from *Municipal Calcutta* by S. W. Goode, I.C.S.]

The Mayors' Conference

The Mayors' Conference will be held in Calcutta for three successive days commencing from November 24 and ending on November 26. The Conference is likely to be attended by the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Colombo, Galle and Kandy.

The Corporation of Calcutta at its meeting on Wednesday last sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 to be spent for according a civic reception to the Mayors and Deputy Mayors, who will be in this city in order to attend the Conference.

The Mayor of Galle (Ceylon) will move a resolution that war allowances to the employees of the local bodies are a legitimate charge on the Imperial Government funds and that Government be requested to undertake the full payment of such allowances by way of a grant to the local bodies for the duration.

In another resolution he will urge the appointment of a Sub-Committee to investigate the methods

of administration of the municipalities in India and Ceylon.

Malaria And Government

The Director of Public Health in the course of a Press Note most emphatically contradicts any rumour or talk of shortage of anti-malaria drugs, and advises anyone who has experienced difficulty in obtaining drugs for treatment to get in touch with him immediately.

The Press Note also states :—

The Bengal Government Public Health Department has completed its survey of the malaria-affected Wards of eastern Calcutta started some two weeks ago to ascertain the cause of the present outbreak.

Control measures indicated as a result of the survey have been instituted during the last few days and are already well advanced. 35 doctors are employed under the Government scheme for treatment of malaria in the homes by house to house visit, destruction of adult mosquitoes in the houses in the affected areas, the destruction of mosquito larvae in water collection tanks, the clearing of tanks, *dobas*, etc., of aquatic vegetation.

Elsewhere in this issue we have published an account of the visit by the Chief Minister to the affected areas.

All these certainly tell us that Government has taken a real move in the matter of combating Malaria.

Bombay's Budget For 1945-46

In the budget estimates of the Bombay Corporation for the year 1945-46 the income estimated at Rs. 4,21,72,000 while the expenditure at Rs. 4,28,68,000. The income for the ensuing year shows an improvement to the extent of Rs. 27,96,000.

The Corporation has decided to build up a post-war reconstruction fund out of which expenditure can be incurred in the post-war period for works and amenities, which have had to be postponed owing to the conditions created by the war. It is proposed to credit a sum of Rs. 55,00,000 out of the anticipated surplus cash balance at the

commencement of the year 1945-46 to the Post-War Reconstruction Fund. The revenue for the year 1945-46 is estimated at Rs. 1,01,00,000 while the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,01,00,000. The deficit of Rs. 8,000 is proposed to be met from the opening balance of Rs. 99,90,000 of the capital account.

Bad Foodstuffs And Municipal Action

The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri has, it is understood, invited tenders from the local traders for sale of about 2,000 maunds of deteriorated foodstuffs lying in Government stock.

The local municipal authorities sought permission to take samples of those deteriorated foodstuffs for examination to ascertain if they were fit for human consumption. Permission, it is learnt, has been refused on the ground that the municipality cannot be allowed to examine any foodstuffs from the Government stock unless they obtain such permission from the proper authorities.

It is also learnt that the district licensing authorities have cancelled, without assigning any reasons thereof, the Food Grains License in the name of the Jalpaiguri Municipality and ordered immediate disposal of the rice, paddy and other foodstuffs lying in their stock. The license was granted for storing and distributing rice to the sweepers and *mchhars* of the municipality at concessional rates.

Under the orders of the Municipal Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality, officers of the Health Department have recently seized 700 bags of *atta*, said to be totally unfit for human consumption. The doors of the godown have been sealed.

Feeding Of Calcutta

Replying to the recently held food debate in the Council of State, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Food Member, expressed doubts as to the ability of the Central Government to feed Calcutta as it did last year. The demand for rice from other parts of India, especially the South, was very great. The Food Member was, however, prepared to consider the demands of Calcutta on the same basis as those of other parts of India.

Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, replying to Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya about the quantity of foodgrains damaged in the Sibpore Botanical Garden, said that out of 120,000 tons which passed through the depot 8,000 tons or 2½ per cent. had to be destroyed. Some of this grain was defective when placed in the depot and some was affected by damp and insects while there.

The grain was properly stacked and every effort was made to avoid deterioration, but grain stored in such conditions in the climate of Bengal must inevitably suffer damage. It had to be so stored as the volume of grain arriving in Calcutta was greater than the storage accommodation available to the Provincial Government and immediate distribution was impossible.

The depot was opened in December, 1943, and closed in August, 1944. The grain which had to be destroyed was placed in compost pits to be used for manure.

Bengal is already a deficit province and even with a bumper crop she had still to depend for balancing her deficit on outside imports. The quantity of 6½ lakh tons of rice which is stated to be the annual requirement of Calcutta will really fall heavy on the resources of the province.

ALL-INDIA AND CEYLON MAYORS' CONFERENCE

Calcutta Sessions

November 24th, 25th and 26th, 1944.

(PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE).

24th November—Friday—8-30 A. M. to 10-30 A. M.—Health Services, 11 A. M. to 12 Noon—Educational Institutions 5 P. M.—Civic Reception (Senate Hall). 6 P. M.—Inaugural Session of the Conference (Senate Hall), 8-30 P. M.—Dinner at the Calcutta Club (Mayor).

25th November—Saturday—8-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Visit to Pulta Water Works and Lunch at Pulta. 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Conference. 5-15 P. M.—Tea (Corporation of Calcutta) 8 P. M.—Dinner (Deputy Mayor).

26th November—Sunday—8-30 A. M. to 10-30 A. M.—Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station. Refuse Platform and Bantala. 11-30 A. M. to 1 P. M.—Conference. 1-30 P. M. to 3 P. M.—Lunch by Chambers of Commerce. 3-30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Conference. 5-15 P. M.—Tea at the Corporation Commercial Museum.

27th November—Monday (Holiday)—8 P. M.—Dinner (C. E. O.)

28th November—Tuesday—8-30 A. M.—Entally Workshops, 9-30 A. M. to 11 A. M.—Public Institutions, 1 P. M.—Lunch (Rotary Club), 3 P. M.—University of Calcutta, 4 P. M.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, 8 P. M.—Mayoral Banquet (Fare well Dinner).

[This time-table is liable to changes and alterations.]

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1944

Proposed Purchase Of The Tramways

Recommendations Of The Particular Committee Confirmed

THE recommendations of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee, dated the 30th October last in connection with the reply to the letter received from the Secretaries of the Home Board of Directors of the Calcutta Tramways Company Ltd., therein reassuring the Board of the intention of the Corporation to undertake the proposed purchase of the entire tramways undertaking on and from January 1, 1945,—was confirmed at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 15th November last.

It may be recalled that at the Corporation Meeting held on the 8th November, Mr. Rup Narayan Gaggar moved and Mr B. K. Banerjee seconded, that the Committee's recommendations be confirmed.

Mr. D. N. Ghosh, having raised a point of order, the Mayor said that in order to give his considered ruling on the point of order it would be necessary for him to go into the last 7 years' Corporation Proceedings regarding the delegation of powers to the Public Utilities and Markets Committee and also to consult the Chief Law Officer. He, therefore, reserved his ruling and adjourned the item to the next meeting.

THE COMPANY'S CHANGED ATTITUDE REVEALED IN A SUBSEQUENT LETTER

In the meantime a letter dated the 9th November was received by the Corporation from the Calcutta Agent of the Tramways Co., Ltd. This letter stated that until the letters written to the Calcutta office of the Tramways Co., Ltd., and to the Board of Directors in London had received the assent of the full meeting of the Corporation and proposal approved by Government, the Calcutta Office of the Tramways Co., Ltd., was unable to furnish the Corporation with proper facilities as asked for with regard to examination of the accounts and the properties of the Company.

THE REPLY

In reply sent on the 11th November last the Corporation pointed out that nearly two months had passed since the date of the last letter from the London Board to the Corporation, but so far no statement of account was received by the latter. The

delay in the submission of the required statements was likely to cause dislocation in the time-table involved in taking over the tramways undertaking, for which the responsibility would be with the company.

The letter also stated :—

"The Corporation having decided in March, 1943, to take over the Tramways undertaking as per the terms of the existing agreement, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation representing that body, having made the formal request to your Company to allow the Corporation Officials to carry on the investigation and examination of the Company's assets, pursuant to the provisions of the said agreement, it is hardly a reasonable attitude for your company to refuse to comply with such requisitions on the grounds given in our letter. It is not possible that every small item in the whole transaction should receive the assent of the full Corporation and that of the Government."

THE MAYOR GIVES HIS RULING ON THE POINT OF ORDER RAISED

Giving his ruling on the point of order previously raised by Councillor Dharendra Nath Ghosh as to whether the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee had been competent to deal with the matter in question (that is the reply to the letter from the London Board of the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd.) and had not by calling for tenders for appointment of an agent exceeded its power under the delegation, the Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, held that the point raised by Councillor Ghosh was not relevant and, therefore, not in order.

The Corporation had already given direction to the Committee with regard to the details of the terms and conditions to be drawn up for appointment of an Agent to work the undertaking. The Committee

provisionally approved the draft terms and conditions as prepared by the Chief Law Officer and the Special Officer in accordance with the Corporation resolution dated the 22nd March, 1943 and decided that its final recommendation would be made after negotiations with the offerers. All the more, a clause was there in the said draft that the Corporation did not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserved the right to negotiate with each and every offerer and retained to itself the right and power of adding and altering these terms in whatsoever manner it might deem fit. Thus, the Committee did not exceed the power delegated to it by the Corporation and that it was justified in inviting offers before coming to a final decision with regard to settling terms and conditions. The Committee would certainly send

its final terms to the Corporation for approval. Further, the matter before the House had been the confirmation of the reply sent to the London Board of the Tramways Company Ltd.

Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury wanted to know if there was in the resolution adopted in March, 1938, any direction that a scheme was to be prepared and placed before the Corporation.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri informed Councillor Roy Chowdhury that there was no such direction. However, so far as the scheme was concerned, it was still in the process of preparation and it would come up before the House in proper time.

Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul said that the Committee was collecting the various suggestions from the parties, their terms and conditions then the Committee would place the whole matter before the Corporation.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mohamad Rafique, pointed out that what the Committee had done could not be final; the Corporation was the final authority. The Committee had no doubt too eager to get the terms settled and in their anxiety they invited tenderers to submit their terms. The House should discuss the matter dispassionately and consider whether it was possible for them to take over the Tramways Company. What the House was called upon to do was to consider the letter which had already been sent on the question of taking over the Tramways by the Corporation on January 1, 1945. He considered that it was not possible for the Corporation to take over the undertaking without first settling the matter with Government and the Railway Board. His suggestion was for the formation of a small Committee for the purpose.

MANUFACTURE OF ATEBRIN IN INDIA

It is learnt from informed circles that the Director of a reputed Vaccine Institute in India was refused permission of 27 tons of shipping space to import necessary machinery for the manufacture of Atebrin, the wonder drug for cure of Malaria.

The manufacturing process of Atebrin, which is chiefly imported from abroad, was kept in secret and it was only recently at the request of the Director of the Institute, Russia supplied the formulae with all the necessary details for its manufacture. The cost per course of Atebrin in India is Rs. 3/6/- which is not within the reach of an average Indian.

It is stated that if the necessary machinery had been imported, Atebrin would have been manufactured and supplied to the public at a comparatively cheap rate of annas 5 per course.

CALCUTTA LOSES A MUSIC-MAKER

Death occurred on Wednesday last of the well-known singer of Bengal, Mr. Himansu Kumar Dutta. Mr. Dutta was only 36 when he died after suffering for some time from intestinal ulcer.

For the past few years until his death Dutta had been gathering laurels in his field especially as the Music Director of a number of films exhibited in various show houses in Calcutta and elsewhere. The Saraswat Mandal of Calcutta had conferred upon him the title of *Sura-Sagar*. His death will, doubtless be mourned widely throughout the world of music in Bengal.

COUNCILLOR D. J. COHEN

Councillor D. J. Cohen suggested that consideration of the letter be postponed for a fortnight and the whole scheme be placed before the Finance Committee for proper consideration of the financial implications involved in the proposed purchase of the Tramways undertaking.

COUNCILLOR W. A. BURNS

Councillor W. A. Burns referred the House to both the legal and the financial aspects of the proposal. In view of the opinion given by the then Standing Council (now the Advocate-General of Bengal) in 1931, the Corporation was not empowered under the law to purchase any other tramways outside those mentioned in the schedule of agreement that is, tramways within the municipal limits. Besides the matter had been complicated by the proposal of the Corporation to run the Tramways through an Agent. If the Corporation could have run the Tramways themselves without the intervention of a third party, the matter would have been different.

Dealing with the financial aspect of the matter, Councillor Burns opined that the Corporation was putting itself in a situation which would be extremely unfavourable. As regards promulgation of necessary legislation to facilitate purchase, he thought that such legislation was not a thing which could be got through in a moment.

COUNCILLOR M. A. H. ISPAHANI

Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani argued that in 1936, the question of purchase of the Tramways undertaking had been considered and a great difficulty in view of Section 97 of the Calcutta Municipal Act was found on the way to raising the necessary fund. The difficulties that had existed in 1936, also existed in 1944. The appointment of the Agent would be of no help.

If the required sum of money was paid as deposit by the Agent, then the Corporation would not have the power to pay this money to the Tramways Company. It was not possible to rush the necessary legislation through the two-week session of the Bengal Assembly to help the Corporation. Other arrangements to tide over the difficulties which had been facing the Corporation for a long time, should be made. The Corporation resolution relating to the proposed purchase had been passed in March 1943—and nothing was done in that behalf until November 1. They had slept over the problems involved so long.

So far as his party members were concerned Councillor Ispahani said, "We are not opposed to the Corporation's taking over the Tramways Company. We are of the opinion that the Tramways Company must be municipalized or nationalized. We are prepared to do everything possible to achieve this."

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that when Mr. Ispahani had assured the House that his Party would not stand in the way of either municipalization or nationalization of the Tramways the acquisition of the undertaking was an accomplished fact. There was no power on earth which could resist the Corporation in the matter of acquiring the tramways.

By the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1898, the Corporation had been given the right and the power to acquire the Tramways. After that, came the Municipal Act of 1900, which again embodied the

g contract between the Corporation and the Tramways. It was no contract in one sense; it was a legislation which empowered the Corporation to acquire the Tramways. The relevant clause in the Agreement stated that they were entitled to acquire the Tramways on January 1, 1945. If they had simply served a notice on the Company six months earlier. That had been done, and on January 1 the Corporation would be the owner of the Tramways.

The question of payment of the purchase price would under the Act come six months after the Tramways property had been vested in the Corporation. On January, 1945, when the Tramways property would vest in the Corporation the Corporation could lease it out, or mortgage the property in payment of the purchase price.

There was no need of worrying about finances. If the Corporation took over the Tramways for the benefit of the public and to stop profiteering over a public utilities concern, the people of Calcutta would come forward with funds. If the public realize that the entire amount spent on the running of the Corporation and the profits accrued would remain in this country for their benefit, there were people who would come forward with gifts. If the proposed appointment of an Agent to run the Tramways on behalf of the Corporation would be delayed beyond 30 days from the date of the expiry of the notice, the Corporation would have to pay an interest at the rate of only 5 per cent. on the purchase price.

Consent of the Local Government was not necessary to acquire the Tramways. "We have already acquired it by serving the notice", said Councillor Ray Chaudhuri. The Corporation had also the right and power under the Municipal Act even to lease out the Tramways after its acquisition. What, however, was necessary was the sanction of the Local Government and the Federal Railway authorities to run the tramways after their acquisition. The Corporation had already asked the Local Government to give the necessary sanction. Public opinion was behind the proposal and the Bengal Government, which claimed to be a popular Government would not refuse such sanction and thus continue to allow the Tramways Company to profiteer over a public utility concern. Their case was so strong that he did not believe that any Government worth the name would refuse sanction in the matter.

COUNCILLOR A. SATTAR

Councillor Abdus Sattar, while explaining the difference of opinion held by the Muslim League Party, said that the party's point was that before they did take over the Tramways undertaking they should have seriously considered the financial implications of the matter as well as should have determined wherefrom the finance would come. He expressed his disagreement with the view that as the

question of payment of the purchase price would arise six months after the undertaking had been acquired the Corporation might not bother about the question so early. He could not hope that six crores would come as gifts from the public or by mortgaging or leasing out the undertaking after it had been acquired. His contention was that Section 97 of the Calcutta Municipal Act must be amended before the Corporation could think of any mortgage. They did not know how the Corporation could find the money required by leasing out the undertaking to an Agent. No party would come forward to offer such a big sum for the purpose of taking a lease for a period of 25 years.

COUNCILLOR P. K. SETT

Councillor Provansu Kumar Sett said that one fact was clear during the discussion that all sections of the House agreed to the proposal of taking over the Tramways.

COUNCILLOR P. N. BRAHMA

Councillor Phanindra Nath Brahma felt surprised that while the Tramways Company had raised no objection to the proposed taking over of the undertaking by the Corporation, all obstacles were being raised by certain members of the House. The Company nowhere stated that the Corporation could not acquire the whole system. In fact the Company stated that they would co-operate with the Corporation. Councillor Brahma refused to accept a pessimistic view that the Corporation would not be able to raise six crores of rupees.

COUNCILLOR R. N. GAGGAR

Councillor Rup Narayan Gaggur, Chairman of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee, defending the action of the Committee said that if the Committee had not moved in the matter it would be blamed in view of the Corporation resolution of March, 1943. The notice served on the Tramways Company had been approved by the Advocate-General. It had been suggested that the Corporation would only acquire such assets of the Company as had existed in 1888 when the agreement had been entered into. But the Advocate-General's opinion on the point was that the assets of the Company meant the assets wherever they might be, either in Calcutta or in London. If the law entitled the Corporation to exercise its option to purchase the Tramways and the sellers themselves had no objection nothing would stand in the way of the Corporation. The Tramways would be the property of the Corporation from January 1 next.

Regarding the question of finance, Councillor Gaggur said that as far back as in 1940, the Corporation had written to the Local Government to amend Section 97 of the Municipal Act with a view to enabling the Corporation to raise necessary loans for the purpose. But the necessary steps were not taken in the matter. The procedure of appointment of an Agent to run the Tramways was suggested because it was considered to be expedient. If the procedure was adopted, the Corporation would not have to look up to Government for finances. The calling for tenders by the Committee was just a feeler in the market. Alternative offers would be duly discussed by the Corporation and its decision only would be final.

The Tramways Company had been asked to furnish the Corporation with a statement of accounts but nothing was received as yet.

TENDER NOTICE

EXTENSION OF TIME

(Purchase of Calcutta Tramways undertaking and working of the same by an Agent on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation.)

It is hereby notified that the time for submitting offers regarding above, has been extended to 6th December, 1944, instead of 22nd November, 1944, and the offers will be received and opened by Deputy Executive Officer II at the Central Municipal Office, at 1.30 p.m., on 6th December, 1944.

M. RAY,

18th November, 1944.

Secretary to the Corporation.

Over Rs. annually in interest, etc. the Company

were going out of this country of directors' fees, debenture the Corporation had acquired this would stop.

The recommendations of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee, as stated above were approved by the House.

New Assessor For Improvement Trust

The Corporation at its meeting held on Wednesday last appointed Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose as an Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal in place of Mr. S. K. Chatterjee whose term of office was due to expire on November 17 last.

According to the Corporation resolution of the 25th October last applications had been invited by advertisements from persons willing to offer themselves as candidates for the said appointment. Ten such applications were received.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, now about 52 is the third son of late Mr. Janaki Nath Bose and brother of Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Sarat

C. Bose and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. After obtaining B.Sc. degree from the Presidency College, he joined the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Executive Service. During the non-co-operation movement he resigned from Government service and went over to Germany where he learnt match manufacturing, gun making and certain other industries. On his return he built up a match factory at Cuttack and an ice factory at Chilka.

He later removed to Calcutta and devoted himself to manufacturing of small industrial machines. He was successful in inventing a machine for refining *gur* into sugar by hand process.

When the Congress Government was established in Bihar he was re-instated to his former post as Deputy Magistrate. About a couple of months back he again left Government service.

The Mayors' Conference

The Corporation sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 for according a civic reception to the Mayors of all the Corporations in India and Ceylon who had been invited to attend the ensuing session of the Mayors' Conference to be held in Calcutta for three days commencing on and from November 24 next.

To Fight The Epidemic In The City

Malaria Control Special Committee Formed

WITH a view to combating Malaria, which took an epidemic turn during the latter part of September last and has now seriously affected the health of the city particularly in the three Wards, namely, Wards Nos. 18, 28 and 29, a "Malaria Control Special Committee" consisting of eleven members, was formed at the Special Meeting of the Corporation held on Monday, the 13th November last.

This Committee will have power to co-opt three outside experts. It will, in collaboration with the entire Corporation staff, particularly the Health Department, and in consultation with Government and the Military authorities, devise ways and means to tackle the situation in the way it thinks proper.

The Committee was authorised to spend upto Rs. 20,000 for the purpose from the closing balance.

The members of the Committee are:—The Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, Councillor S. M. Usman, Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Councillor Bhabesh Chandra Das, Councillor Provansu Kumar Sett, Councillor J. H. Methold, Councillor Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Councillor Dr. S. Sinha, Councillor A. C. Banerjea and Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, assured the House that if necessary he was prepared to release Rs. 2,00,000 still left in the Mayor's Relief Fund to fight the epidemic in the city.

"MALARIA IS NOT CERTAINLY ON THE UPWARD TREND"

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mohamad Rafique, said:—"I have been watching the situation in the affected Wards and my impression is that though malaria may not be on the downward trend, it is certainly not on the upward trend. With money provided from the Mayor's Relief Fund different treatment centres have been opened and we have ample medicines to run the centres. We have been

urged by the different relief organizations to give them quinine and other drugs free but this we can not do unless authorised by the House. It is for Government to distribute medicines free."

As regards providing for treatment the Corporation was doing its level best. So far as he was aware, in no case the Chief Executive Officer refused to open a centre if there was a demand for it from any Ward. Centres had been opened consulting the Ward Councillors.

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM THE FEVERS OF THE SEASON

The Deputy Mayor was quite aware of the fact that the cleaning of tanks in the city would diminish 75 per cent. of the disease. But there were 2,000 tanks and with the staff at disposal it was not possible to have all these tanks cleaned. He suggested that the Corporation should request Government for the services of a Unit of the Pioneer and a supply of 5,000 gallons of pyrocyde for the purpose. The Corporation had so far received only 10 gallons of Pyrothrum Extract which was utterly inadequate for the purpose of killing mosquitoes.

COUNCILLOR M. A. H. ISPAHANI

Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani said:—"We should not labour under the delusion that this is a sudden outbreak. We have practically done nothing to cope with the menace or eradicate it. I have visited certain worst affected areas and I saw sights which were most heart-rendering. It is not up to us to allow humanity to live in conditions unfit for swine. Insufficiency of water, garbage lying unattended, privies over-flowing, hundreds of people sitting on the doorstep and shivering, people crying for water, slit trenches full of dirt and nasty tanks,—these were

the sights which met my eyes. There are families in which every member has been laid up with malaria. I understand that volunteers have been employed by certain organisations to give water to suffering people."

He had visited the areas on the 12th and he was surprised to find that there were no arrangements for proper medical relief.

The Deputy Mayor pointed out that the 12th had been a Sunday and no body attended the dispensaries.

Councillor Ispahani was amazed to learn that while people were dying in hundreds the Corporation dispensaries ceased work on Sunday.

"Everything we have got we shall use to stand up to the emergency. You have got to find the money, even if you have to pawn the Corporation. I understand that there is a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in the Mayor's Relief Fund. This may be utilised for the purpose of combating malaria. No better use of the money can be made than this."

The Mayor assured Councillor Ispahani that he was agreeable to spend the amount from the Mayor's Fund for relief of the stricken rate-payers.

THE REPORT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Chief Executive Officer in the course of a report regarding malaria in the city placed before the House the following facts:—

Malaria was found to have taken an epidemic turn during the latter part of September. Immediate steps, possible with the limited resources of the Corporation, were taken, but in view of the seriousness of the problem, anti-malarial work will have to be very much intensified if the city is to be saved from the vicious grip of this disease.

It has to be admitted that the three Wards of the city, namely, Wards Nos. 18, 28 and 29 have been most seriously affected with malaria and during the course of my inspection I found a large number of malaria cases in these areas, some of which were proving fatal.

The disease is having its effect even on the administration of the Corporation. Malaria is taking such a heavy toll amongst the leasees' coolies at Dhappa that the unloading of refuse wagons at the Square Mile is being seriously affected. In Manicktolla area Methar service has been partially dislocated. Even sweepers in the city proper are being attacked by malaria and it is not found possible to get the best work out of them.

CAUSES OF MALARIA

The causes involved in the outbreak of malaria in the present form may be taken as two, viz., (i) mosquito factor and (ii) infection factor.

Mosquito Factor

Salt Lakes

The areas most heavily affected are Wards 29, 28 and 18 which border on the Salt Lakes. The Salt Lakes are notorious for breeding Ludlowii and their proximity to the city provides a constant source of danger to it.

The control of the Ludlowii breeding in the Salt Lakes is exercised by the Government of Bengal and for a number of years up to 1935 or thereabout, the Corporation contributed Rs. 10,000 annually to Government for carrying

on measures for the prevention of breeding of Ludlowii. Since then the Corporation contribution has been discontinued on the ground that the Corporation were not prepared to pay for such temporary and tinkering measures. The Corporation, however, made it clear that they would be prepared to co-operate with Government in the matter if permanent and effective measures which would help to remove this evil, were adopted. No scheme has so far been formulated by Government.

A proposal to reclaim a belt of Salt Lakes to a depth of one mile immediately adjoining the fringe of the city has been approved by the Public Health Committee and their recommendation has been placed by the Health Officer before the Sanitary Board of Bengal many months back. I have also drawn the attention of Government to this.

SURVEY BY GOVERNMENT

The survey of the areas adjoining the Salt Lakes, namely, Wards 18, 19, 28 and 29 regarding Ludlowii breeding is done by Government of Bengal, and on receipt of report from them, action is taken by the Department. At a recent discussion between the Health Officer of the Corporation and the Director of Public Health, Bengal it transpired that the Government were only doing what might be called "sample survey". The Government have already been requested to make a full survey of the areas and send their report to the Corporation.

INFECTION FACTOR

The incidence of malaria has been found to have increased in the city since the outbreak of the war in the East. This is mainly due to the increase in the number of infected persons in Calcutta due to the following causes:—

BURMA EVACUEES

Hundreds and thousands of Burma evacuees who passed out of this city after a brief sojourn had seriously been affected by malaria during their passage through the eastern jungles and became fruitful carriers of this

Return Of Migrant Citizens

The first landing of the city led to a large scale exodus of the citizens who came back after a few months, most of them affected by malaria in the smaller town and villages to which they migrated.

Influx Of The Destitute

The flocking of the destitute in large number in the city many of whom came here only to die, is in the mind of all and most of them were victims of malaria in the villages from which they came. They largely contributed to the spread of malaria in the city.

CHIEF'S LETTER TO BENGAL GOVERNMENT

The Chief Executive Officer has addressed a communication to the Bengal Government asking for the latter's co-operation and help in combating the menace of malaria.

The letter says that anti-malaria drugs are being supplied to the people from the Corporation's permanent dispensaries and 10 additional treatment centres opened in affected areas. Arrangements are being made to open more centres. But the work on the preventive side—the treatment of breeding places and killing of "adult" mosquitoes—is not receiving proper attention.

The Corporation's resources, the letter points out, are inadequate to deal with this aspect of the problem effectively. There are more than 2,000 insanitary tanks, 'dohas', etc., in Manicktolla and Tangra areas, and these have been infested with *Ludlowii* mosquitoes from the adjoining salt lakes. To have these treated in a short time a large number of men is required and Government can come to the rescue of the Corporation in this matter with the help of the military.

The next important measure to check the spread of the disease is to kill "adult" mosquitoes which have infested not only the areas affected but the whole of Calcutta. The Corporation is helpless in the matter, for not only is it not in a position to provide men needed for treating such a large area, but it has not the material and equipment required for the purpose. Pyrocid 10, which alone can kill "adult" mosquitoes, is not freely available. With great difficulty the Corporation has procured only 10 gallons of this drug.

In the lake area, the military authorities have controlled the mosquito menace. If this is possible in the lake area, there is no reason why it cannot be done in Manicktolla and Tangra areas. If a large number of men with the necessary quantity of pyrocid and a number of mechanical sprayers which are in the possession of the military, and perhaps of the Government, are put on the job the mosquito menace will disappear in a short time and malaria would be effectively controlled.

The letter draws Government's attention to the non-availability of quinine at the selected shops and dispensaries, and suggests the selection of more shops for the city.

MIGRATION FROM VILLAGES

Due to the facility for employment in Calcutta and also to the difficult conditions prevailing in the villages, a large number of people from the mofussil where malaria had for years existed in an epidemic state and in the last 3 or 4 years in a very virulent form, had come inside the city specially in the wake of the armed forces. The num-

ber of infected persons has fruitful ground for the spread of

INCREASED BOAT TRAFFIC

The boat traffic to the city from affected areas has increased due to war emergency and not only a majority of the boatmen is infected with malaria but most of these boats bring in the infected mosquitoes. The canals themselves, though they breed a large number of mosquitoes, have not so far been found to breed malarial mosquitoes.

AS OTHERS SEE US

The *Hindusthan Standard* writes:—

The C. E. O. of the Corporation has, it is learnt, addressed a communication to the Bengal Government asking for the latter's co-operation and help in combating the menace.

We hope the sought-for co-operation and help will be readily extended.

The *Morning News* writes:—

The Corporation of Calcutta is slowly acquiring the unenviable distinction of being the most mismanaged and incompetent Municipality in all Asia. Our City Fathers evidently care more for maintaining the supposed dignity and prestige of the Corporation by trying to metamorphose the Mayor into the Lord Mayor and increasing the paraphernalia associated with the Mayoral office than the health and well-being of the citizens of Calcutta. They would vehemently assert the right of the Corporation to take over the Calcutta Tramways even if they cannot run it as it should run, but complacently forget that right implies duties as well. We wonder if our City Fathers realise that the Corporation has completely lost grace in the eyes of the citizens many of whom regard Corporation and corruption as synonymous terms. The latest instance of this apathetic and Devil-may-care attitude on the part of Councillors towards the civic problems of Calcutta was furnished at last Monday's meeting of the Corporation. Despite the fact that a special day was fixed for discussing the malaria epidemic in the city the attendance at the meeting was meagre.

The Chief Executive Officer's letter to the Government of Bengal suggesting co-ordination between the Government and the Corporation for combating the epidemic in the city, is a step in the right direction.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—

We note that there was a remarkably thin attendance at Monday's special meeting of the Corporation. The absentees have made bad odour with their constituencies. The feeling is bound to arise that with elections yet distant some of the Councillors have been taking their civic duties with culpable lightness. Public memory is proverbially short, but proverbs, like well-worn watches, are apt sometimes to go wrong.

THE THIRD FACTOR

Besides the factors mentioned above, namely, the mosquito and infection factors, a most important factor is the general devitalisation of the people. The majority of the people, the rich not excluded, are not getting adequate quantity or quality of food. The protein food is

DON'T FORGET TO USE THE MOSQUITO CURTAIN

practically unavailable to the middle and the lower classes. This is the most important factor for the increased number of deaths from malaria in proportion to its incidence both in the city as well as in the whole of Bengal.

It will be well not to forget that the whole of Bengal is malaria-ridden and this is bound to have its effect on the metropolis surrounded as it is on all sides by malaria-infected areas.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE CORPORATION

These may be divided under three heads—(a) treatment of cases, (b) treatment of breeding places, and (c) killing of adult mosquitoes.

TREATMENT OF CASES

There are four Corporation dispensaries in the heavily affected areas from which distribution of quinine, cinchona and mepacrine was intensified. The Corporation is dependent for the supply of anti-malarial drugs upon Government and recently only cinchona and mepacrine and not quinine are being supplied by Government. The incidence

DEATHS IN THE CITY

There were 164 deaths from Malaria in Calcutta during the week ended November 11.

There were 27 deaths from Small-pox, and 17 from Cholera for the same week.

There were 182 recorded deaths of pauper.

Deaths from all causes totalled 1,009 against 965 in the previous week. Mortality figures in the corresponding two weeks last year were 1,960 and 1,875 respectively.

of the disease having increased, other centres were opened for facilities of the public for treatment even though funds were non-existent. As a matter of fact, the Chief Executive Officer had to authorise the Health Officer to purchase anti-malarial drugs to the tune of 8,000 rupees, even though there was no money under the appropriate budget head. This he had done in anticipation of all sanctions in view of the urgency of the matter. A great difficulty was also experienced in not being able to provide staff for running these centres for want of funds as well as for absence of powers of the executive to make such appointments.

The idea seems to prevail—and this was voiced in the House on the 8th—that the medical men in the employ of the Corporation could and should be drafted for the present work. I am to say that the staff detailed for existing works of the Corporation are not too many and it is not possible to draft them for other works without dislocating

DEATH OF A CORPORATION EMPLOYEE

Mr. Sitanath Roy, formerly Head Reader of the Printing Department, Calcutta Corporation, expired on November 10 last at his residence at Baranagar at the age of 67.

He had served the Corporation for 26 years and retired in 1935. A very amiable person as he was he could easily win the hearts of many of his fellow-workers. He is survived by his three sons, of whom two are Corporation employees and one daughter, his wife having died a year ago.

The Printing Department remained closed for one hour in honour of the departed soul and a meeting was later held under the presidency of Mr. P. K. Mitter, Superintendent, Printing Department to condole his death.

the statutory works of the Corporation. In spite of this difficulty we did transfer a number of Mosquito Sub-Inspectors of the Mosquito Control Department to look after the new centres that had been opened. I may mention in this connection that the Corporation had laid an embargo on filling up the posts of Mosquito Sub-Inspectors and a number of vacancies in this cadre exists.

To obviate the difficulties mentioned above, the Mayor's Fund was approached and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned from that fund to meet the expenses for intensified anti-malarial treatment.

We have thus been able to open 10 centres so far over and above our permanent dispensaries :—

Ward 28.—

- (1) at 160, Belliaghata Main Road.
- (2) " 64, Rakhal Ghosh Lane.
- (3) " 8, Sura First Lane.
- (4) " 18, Barwarie Road; this centre has been abolished as two centres have been opened by private organizations.

Ward 29.—

- (1) at Narkeldanga North Road (Kasai Bustee).
- (2) " 20/14, Muraripukur Road.
- (3) " 305, Bagmari Road.
- (4) " 216, Manicktala Main Road.
- (5) " 3, Sitalatala Lane.

Ward 18.—

- (1) at 54, Chingrighatta Road.

Another centre being opened at 15, Dihi Entally Road.

The expenses for medicine and the staff are being met from the contribution from Mayor's Fund, the Mosquito Sub-Inspectors having been sent back to their work in the Mosquito Department.

TREATMENT OF BREEDING PLACES

The survey is made by Government and the treatment made by the Corporation. For the intensive work that has now become necessary the existing staff is wholly inadequate. No money exists in the budget and the Chief Executive Officer has no power to sanction appointments, but in spite of these handicaps 50 coolies were taken in in anticipation of all sanctions about the middle of October. With the help of these men we have cleansed and treated 137 tanks in the affected areas. This has only touched the fringe, as the number of insanitary tanks and stagnant water in those areas is over 2,000.

Large areas in Manicktolla have been acquired by the C. I. T. most of which are full of noxious vegetation. The vegetation though it does not breed mosquitoes, provides shelter for them. The C. I. T. have been requested to clear the lands of such vegetation and they agreed to take steps; but the area being vast, adequate progress in this direction is not expected early.

The Government in the Irrigation Department has also been requested early in October to flush the canals surrounding the city, which breed mosquitoes.

KILLING OF ADULT MOSQUITOES

Very little could be done in this direction as the ingredient which kills the mosquito, viz., "Pyrothrum Ext." is fully commandeered by the Military. After a good deal of negotiation we have just been able to obtain on the 4th of this month 10 gallons of "Pyrothrum Ext." from the Public Health Department. We have imme-

distally started the work of killing of the adult mosquitoes. The quantity supplied is far too inadequate for the purpose and we are insisting upon a larger supply of this ingredient, without which it will be extremely difficult to try to combat the malaria epidemic.

FURTHER STEPS TO BE TAKEN

Additional steps that are being taken as per direction of the Corporation dated the 8th November, 1944, are as follows :—

STAFF

Over and above the 50 coolies already taken, the following staff are considered necessary to cope with the work :—

	Rs. per month.
Coolies 100 at Rs. 22 per month each inclusive of D. A.	2,200
Sircars 20 at Rs. 30 per month each inclusive of D. A.	600
Inspectors 2 at Rs. 75 per month each inclusive of D. A.	150
Total.	2,950

The staff is appointed for the present for one month only.

THE DISCUSSION IN DETAIL AND THE RESOLUTION

COUNCILLOR D. MOOKERJEE

Initiating discussion, Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee referred to the Chief Executive Officer's report and said that it was not of the white-washing type to which they were accustomed. It had done justice to the very intricate problem confronting them.

The work of destroying the breeding places of mosquitoes, having been the divided duty of both Government and the Corporation had really become nobody's concern and the result had been disastrous. Up to 1935 the Corporation had paid year after year a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of helping in this very useful work. But as Government were not tackling the problem properly but were merely tinkering with it, the Corporation stopped the grant but made it clear that they were prepared to continue the payment if Government took up the matter seriously. It would appear from the records that Corporation had not been neglectful of the problem.

As regards the steps taken by the Chief Executive Officer to combat the epidemic in compliance with the direction given to him at the last meeting (held on the 11th November) Councillor Mookerjee hoped that the House would appreciate the steps taken and would sanction the amount asked for to enable him to carry on the work undertaken. He moved that a further sum of Rs. 20,000 (Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned at the last meeting) be placed in the hands of the Chief Executive Officer to enable him to carry on the work which had already been started.

COUNCILLOR G. B. SET

Mr. Gosto Behary Set said that the Corporation had asked the Government to fill up the slit trenches which were the breeding-grounds for mosquitoes but this had not been done. He referred to the inaction of the Mosquito Control Department of the Corpora-

MATERIALS

The following materials are also being purchased :—

Malaria B—30 tons.

Pyrocide 10—30 galls.

Flit Sprayer—4 doz.

Kerosene—200 galls.

The approximate cost for the above would be Rs. 5,000.

The above materials will cover a period of nearly 3 months though the staff for the present is appointed for one month only.

The cost of anti-malarial drug is not shown here as a part of the stuff already purchased in anticipation of sanction is still in stock.

The staff appointed above for only one month at a cost of Rs. 3,000 roughly will have to be continued for at least another 2 months at an approximate cost of Rs. 6,000.

Further expenditure for the purchase of anti-malarial drugs like quinine, cinchona, mepacrine etc., will have to be made for which a lump sum of at least Rs. 15,000 have to be sanctioned.

The reason why such a large amount will have to be spent for purchase of anti-malarial drugs etc., is that this stuff is to be supplied not only to the affected areas, but there is a large demand for anti-malarial drugs in other dispensaries of the Corporation in the different Wards where a large number of malaria cases is coming for treatment, even though malaria is not raging in these Wards in an epidemic form.

tion and said that the method of distribution of quinine by Government was highly unsatisfactory.

COUNCILLOR DR. S. K. BASU

Councillor Dr. Sudhir Kumar Basu also found fault with the method of distribution of quinine by Government and urged free supply of it.

COUNCILLOR D. J. COHEN

Councillor D. J. Cohen said that the problem that confronted them was not only the question of tackling the prevalent epidemic but also of devising means for preventing its recurrence in future. He suggested that Government be requested to appoint a committee consisting of experts and representatives of the Corporation and the Military to deal with the question. Unless this was done it was not possible for the Corporation alone with their slender means to deal with it as it should be.

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that there were causes other than their own defects for the prevalence of malaria. The Corporation might take steps for its eradication within the municipal limits but what could it do in respect of breeding grounds outside its boundaries? Unless Government came to its help, the Corporation was helpless.

COUNCILLOR M. KHEMKA

Councillor Madanlal Khemka said that the prevalence of malaria in epidemic form in the city was due mainly to mal-nutrition resulting from bad food-stuffs, bad conservancy and inadequacy and non-availability of suitable drugs. Mosquitoes had all along been there doing mischief but malaria never raged in the form in which it was prevalent to-day. He suggested that the Corporation should request the

Governor and the Ministry to see to it that better foodstuffs were supplied.

COUNCILLOR S. M. USMAN

Councillor S. M. Usman said that unless one visited the affected areas it would be impossible for him to gauge the extent of the ravages of malaria. Councillor Usman felt ashamed that they had totally failed in their duty. The help so far rendered had not touched a fringe of the problem. It was the primary duty of the Corporation to save the lives of its ratepayers. If it had no money, it should postpone every other work and spend money for saving human life.

THE RESOLUTION

In moving the resolution for constitution of a Special Committee, Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul said that so far as the Corporation was concerned, it had done its best to tackle the situation. Something more he thought to have been done in time. Unless the Corporation succeed, in doing its best Calcutta would be a doomed city before long.

COUNCILLOR ROY CHOWDHURY

Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury believed that the executive had not done their utmost in the matter and there was no need of forming a Special Committee. Councillor Roy Chowdhury thought it a useful effort to get Government interested in the matter in the way they felt.

ALDERMAN H. C. NASKER

Alderman Hem Chandra Nasker complained that in Ward 28, which had been suffering most, only three treatment centres had been opened and each of these centres could daily supply only 80 persons with medicines. The conservancy work was almost at a standstill, the mehtars and sweepers being laid up with malaria.

COUNCILLOR J. H. METHOLD

Councillor J. H. Methold suggested that the Health Officer be authorized to distribute medicine to recognized charitable institutions, such as the Ramkrishna Mission and other well-organized bodies who would be only too willing to undertake its distribution so that it would reach those who required them,

probably, more expeditiously. The Army, he said, was using DDT very extensively in malaria cases on the Eastern Front. Every effort should be made to get a supply of it.

COUNCILLOR B. C. DAS

Councillor Bhabesh Chandra Das said that he had seen people running with a temperature of 104 or 105 degrees coming to the treatment centres and getting no medicines.

COUNCILLOR M. BARMAN

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman said that 50 per cent of mehtars and carters were down with malaria and as a result conservancy work was suffering.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, informed the House that he had got more than Rs. 2 lakhs in the Mayor's Relief Fund and he was prepared to spend that for combating malaria.

After discussion the Corporation adopted the resolution moved by Councillor N. C. Paul.

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the construction of a two-storied block at the North West corner of S. S. Hogg Market, abutting on Bertram Street, and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the 24th November, 1944. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for the construction of a two-storied block at the North West corner of S. S. Hogg Market, abutting on Bertram Street."

The specifications and plans may be inspected in the office of the City Architect on any working day between the hours of 2-30 and 4-30 p.m. For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records on payment of Rs. 5 and for drawings to the City Architect on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders will be opened on the 24th November, 1944 at 2 p.m. The rates quoted in the tender will hold good for three months.

M. MAITRA,

City Architect.

The 16th November, 1944.

For

Night-Soil, Refuse and Sullage
Water Carts

Wheel Barrows, Dust Bins and
Street Lanterns

N. S. Buckets, Fire Buckets, Refuse
Pans and all sorts of Brushes

CONSULT:

S. N. PAUL & BROS.

Manufacturers of

Railway, P. W. D. and Municipal
Requisites

186, Old Chinabazar Street

Phone: Cal. 2511

VALA PAINTS

FOR

INTERIOR and EXTERIOR

**GALVALA
STEELVALA
WOODVALA**

are in a class by themselves
AVAILABLE IN ALL COLOURS

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.,
-CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

**DON'T BATHE YOURSELF JUST AFTER YOU COME
FROM THE SUN**

Calcutta Into The Grip Of Malaria

ABOUT one hundred thousand people, mostly of the poorer classes, had been affected by malaria that was raging in the eastern parts of Calcutta during the first week of November, according to the statements given at a public meeting held at the Straddhananda Park. The meeting adopted a resolution urging upon the Calcutta Corporation and the Bengal Government to treat the issue as a serious emergency and ensure efficient and free distribution of quinine and anti-malarial drug for the affected people of the locality. The resolution also stressed the need for undertaking preventive measures such as flushing of stagnant pools and drains for promoting good sanitary conditions.

Dr. B. C. Roy

Dr. B. C. Roy, President, Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee, in a statement says:—

"About a fortnight ago, only the eastern part of Calcutta, Ward 28 and a part of Ward 29, were affected. But a very recent statistical survey made by some responsible relief workers show that Wards 18, 19, 28 and 29 have fallen into the grip of the epidemic, which unless checked by prompt measures will surely spread to other Wards of the city.

"A statistical survey undertaken in the above Wards reveals that about 65 per cent. of the residents were affected and 40 per cent. of the people suffering were bedridden on the days the survey was made. The population of the four Wards being about 160,000, a very modest estimate of the people affected would be at least 100,000."

"There are only 17 medical centres run by Calcutta Corporation and non-official agencies, still there is the urgent need for anti-malarial drugs. While Corporation medical centres have been given certain quantities of medicine, the non-official agencies have received none.

"It is reported that the Corporation have been permitted to purchase 175,000 mepacrine tablets from Government, but this quantity is adequate for just over 10,000 patients, i.e., 10 per cent. of the people affected. Government should supply free anti-malarial drugs to non-official organizations as is done in the districts."

Mr. J. C. GUPTA

"Epidemic of Malaria in the eastern regions Calcutta is daily gripping newer areas", says Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.A., in the course of a Press statement.

"As for curative measures, I would strongly suggest that quinine should be distributed free to the poor people through a large number of centres, both official and non-official, spread all over the area.

"As for preventive measures, I draw the attention of the Corporation and the Government of Bengal that unless they make the living conditions there tolerably sanitary by flushing the canal and the stagnant pools, by clearing up the bustees, this epidemic cannot be at all successfully combated."

THE HEALTH OFFICER

The Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, in a statement to the Press, says:—

"The position with regard to the prevalence of Malaria in the city is not so alarming as would appear from various reports published in the Press.

Without minimising the gravity of the situation the public should take into account the present population of the city and the general devitalised condition of the people. One has also to remember that at present, areas all around the city are devastated with Malaria. Total deaths every week from Malaria which was rising from the end of September did not show any such rise over previous week's figures during the week-ending November 4 and the two heavily affected Wards actually show improvement in this respect.

"Centres for treatment of cases have already been started by the Corporation and now, with the help of the Mayor's Relief Fund, 10 additional treatment centres are operating and more are going to be opened soon in the worst affected Wards in addition to the 2 permanent Corporation dispensaries there.

"It would be of great help if the large number of philanthropic organisations, who are trying to help in the matter, divert their attention towards tackling the problems of killing adult infectious mosquitoes and treatment of their breeding places. The scope of operation in this direction is very wide and both the Corporation and the philanthropic organisations can do their bit in this respect."

JANA RAKSHA SAMITY

In the course of a Press statement issued on behalf of All-Calcutta Jana Raksha Samity it was said:—

"Our latest camp report shows that a new type of Malaria has broken out in Sura First Lane not very far from the House of the Councillor Abinash Chandra Banerjee. It has all the apparent symptoms of Cholera with high fever. The blood examination of the patient, however, shows the presence of Malaria parasites and on treatment for Malaria the patient apparently cured but treatment for Cholera proves fatal. It is, therefore, urgently necessary to establish a bacteriological department in the affected area immediately for detection of Malaria parasites.

"Very vigorous preventive measures should be adopted along with curative measures in order to bring the situation under control. As yet we are unable to share the complacency of the Corporation Health Officer that the epidemic has been checked.

"Government should place the preventive work in the hands of the Military who have successfully combated the incidence of Malaria in the army during the Burma campaign. We suggest that a spray of some sort of poisonous gas such as is used in the war may be used on a large scale for destruction of mosquitoes taking care not to harm the men and other animals in the locality."

"We are definitely of opinion that Malaria epidemic cannot be brought under control without an adequate supply of quinine."

THE CHIEF MINISTER

The Chief Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, accompanied by the Secretary of the Calcutta Muslim League visited the malaria-affected areas in the eastern suburbs of the city on Tuesday last.

At the Narkeldanga Muslim League Charitable Dispensary the Chief Minister examined statistics of malaria-stricken people and explained to the members of the locality how the fifteen Government medical units (each consisting of one doctor and one assistant), had been going round the affected areas from door to door administering treatment and distributing mepacrine tablets. It was gathered on enquiry that malaria in the locality was on the decline.

The Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, North District, also accompanied the Chief Minister during his tour.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has drawn the attention of the Bengal Government to the "serious situation arising as a result of the malaria epidemic in Calcutta and the mofussil."

The Chamber points out that already the health of the population has been devitalized as a result of the famine in 1943 and a further deterioration on account of the malaria epidemic will have disastrous consequences.

Adequate supplies and proper distribution of anti-malarial drugs, adoption of preventive measures, recruitment of medical staff from other provinces, the use of military personnel (if necessary), extra facilities in existing hospitals and construction of temporary field hospitals are suggested.

FREE BEDS

The Asharam Bhiwaniwalla Hospital at 55, Kali Krishna Tagore Street, has kept reserved 100 free beds for malaria patients of Calcutta.

How Malaria In India Is Man-Made

Its Prevention Depends On Public Health Engineers

Malaria in India is principally man-made. Besides dangers resulting from deforestation and agricultural surface drainage, there are many other causes such as irrigation and hydro-electric schemes, construction of railway and road embankments, mining operations and other minor sources, namely, water-cooling channels in factories, improperly sealed water storage tanks on the roofs of houses and even ornamental fountains.

The prevention of malaria in the future will mainly be dependent on engineers trained in anti-malaria measures. The difficulties of Public Health Departments in dealing with rural malaria problems would be largely solved by the employment of public health engineers trained in anti-malaria measures.

DRAINAGE AND MALARIA

Malaria problems in Assam and Bengal very greatly, as they do throughout India, sometimes likewise the methods of dealing with them. There is a popular belief that drainage is one of the main methods of preventing malaria. This is certainly not the case as far as open earth drainage is concerned. In all areas throughout India where the Ross Institute Organization has investigated malaria problems, open earth surface drains carrying clear water, breed dangerous mosquitoes.

Malaria is being well-controlled by oiling measures in the zones inspected by Dr. G. C. Ramsay, Principal India Branch of the Institute, but many miles of unnecessary man-made channels had been dug and much oil was being used to prevent *anopheles minimus* breeding in these artificial channels. It is to be hoped that when the Allied cause is won and peace once more prevails the many hundreds of miles of drains which have been dug in Assam for so-called anti-malaria purposes will be filled in before the areas are evacuated. Formerly malarious, they have since been converted into death traps.

In the past it has not been unusual to read in public health reports that in spite of swamps being thoroughly drained the incidence of malaria had increased. Densely shaded swamps are safe and many exposed swamps do not breed dangerous mosquitoes and it is because of, and not in spite of, increased surface drainage of harmless swamps that conditions suitable to the breeding of such mosquitoes are created with subsequent increase in malarial incidence.

All possible surface drainage should be eliminated and drains when these are necessary should be controlled by such measures as clear weeding, canalization, oiling, shading, flushing, herbage-packing by lining with concrete or by sub-soil drainage methods. Drains packed with stones are liable to become blocked with silt, sub-soil drains should be constructed to allow water to flow freely through the channels.

DEFORESTATION EVIL

Throughout India, much malaria has been created by deforestation. Owing to the increased necessity for timber for military purposes the position is being aggravated. Deforestation by exposing streams to sunshine enables grass and other vegetation to become established along the water edge and creates ideal breeding places for dangerous mosquitoes. It is also responsible for much soil erosion and for flooding on low-lying land. A policy of rapid afforestation in the areas affected is indicated to remedy this.

The control of malaria by flushing has, within comparatively recent years, revolutionized anti-malaria measures. Advances continue to be made

(Continued on page 10 top)

DON'T ALLOW REFUSE TO ACCUMULATE OR WATER TO GROW STAGNANT WITHIN AND AROUND YOUR HOUSE

WHY WE TAKE MILK AND EGG?

- **MILK** is Nature's finest example of an emulsion food
- **EGG** is another food of great importance and the yolk of which is again the most edible emulsifying agent :

BOTH OF THEM SHOW THAT EMULSIONS AND EMULSIFICATIONS ARE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE TO HUMAN BIOLOGY IN HEALTH AND IN DISEASE.

• PETROMULSION

A combination of Petroleum Oil with Hypophosphites of Calcium and Sodium in Finely divided Palatable Emulsion.

— Better Absorption with Better Efficacy —

HOW IT ACTS

- It provides a soothing and protective coating to the inflamed and congested mucous membrane of the throat, larynx and bronchi. Acute symptoms are reduced and the patient feels immediate comfort.
- During and after Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy Petromulsion not only relieves the cough, softens and expels the viscid and tenacious expectoration, but also improves the nutrition, effectually overcomes the constitutional debility so frequently associated with these diseases.
- In Gastro-Intestinal Disorders of a catarrhal, ulcerative and tubercular nature Petromulsion is particularly useful. It mixes thoroughly and uniformly with the food-contents of stomach and intestines. Propagation of bacteria is inhibited, fermentation is stopped, irritation and inflammation of the digestive tubes are reduced and the elimination of toxic materials is greatly facilitated.
- Petromulsion improves appetite and exerts tonic influence.

PETROMULSION

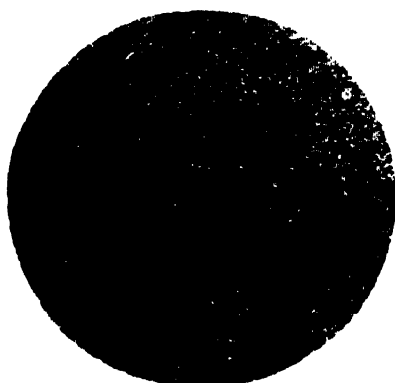
(PLAIN)

For Gastro-Intestinal Disorders.

PETROMULSION

(WITH GUAIACOL)

For Respiratory Disorders

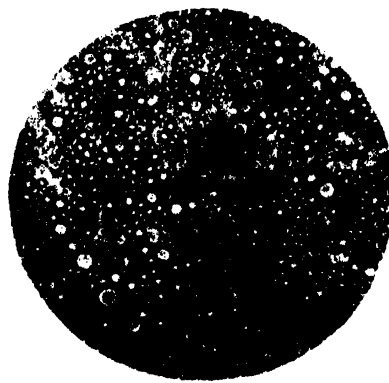


PETROMULSION
(B. I.)

... Why PETROMULSION
Is Superior

To Even Equivalent
Foreign Products...?

Photomicrographs—thousand times magnified show the superiority and finer emulsion of Petromulsion :



PETROLEUM EMULSION
(FOREIGN)

Can be had of all good Chemists and Druggists in small and large bottles.

THE BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD., CALCUTTA

but perhaps the most recent is the pipeless automatic syphon. Many hyperendemic malarious estates in South India have now become practically malaria-

free mainly owing to flushing measures.—From the *Annual Report of the activities of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, India Branch.*

Ration-Shop Food-stuffs

The Question Of The Corporation's Right To Test Samples

“THERE is no inconsistency between the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act and the Rationing Order 1948, read with the Defence of India Act and the Rules made thereunder. Even if there is any inconsistency, Rule 4 of the Defence of India Rules allows the Corporation to do its duty. Further, even if there is any doubt that the provisions of the Municipal Act and the Rationing Order are apparently inconsistent, it is the duty of the court to interpret them in such a way as would 'save both the Act and the Order.' The fields of action of both the Act and the Order are entirely different.

“The way the executive officers of Government are trying to interpret the Rationing Order is nothing but twisting a beneficial order into a baneful one. Government does not want to come to a settlement with the Corporation on the question of testing samples from ration shops. Therefore, the managers of the ration shops refuse to sell samples to Food Inspectors of the Corporation.”

This was how the prosecution pleader argued in a case heard before Mr. N. K. Ghosh, the Municipal Magistrate, in which under Section 424 of the Calcutta Municipal Act read with Section 488 of the said Act, the Corporation of Calcutta prosecuted Mr. P. K. Sarker and Mr. Pranabesh Bhowmic,

managers of two ration shops in the College Street Market, for refusing to sell samples of *atta* (a rationed article) to Dr. R. Chanda, a Food Inspector of the Corporation for analysis in the municipal laboratory.

According to the prosecution pleader Section 8 of the Defence of India Act states that if any rules framed under it are inconsistent with the provisions of any other statute the rules must prevail. But at the same time Sections 14 and 15 of the Act declare that unless otherwise expressly provided no interference will be made with the ordinary course of life of the community unless it be absolutely necessary and even if interference is found necessary, the rules should be framed in such a manner that they provide for minimum interference. Therefore, if Sections 6 and 7 of the Bengal Rationing Order, 1948, impose a restriction on the Ration Shop Managers against selling rationed foodstuffs to anyone who do not possess a ration document, that restriction does not apply to the case of a Corporation Food Inspector, who is a public servant and who demanded samples in course of his public duty.

In this connection the court's attention was drawn to the press reports stating that the Bombay and Delhi Municipalities had been allowed to examine samples of rationed foodstuffs in their areas.

According to the Defence pleader, Section 8 of the Defence of India Rules has made it clear that nothing in any other enactment, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Defence of India Rules shall have effect. Referring to Section 418 of the Municipal Act which empowers the Calcutta Corporation to inspect foodstuffs, the Defence pleader said that even if the Corporation has the power to inspect foodstuffs that does not give them the power to purchase a sample. Moreover by Paragraph 21(1) of the Bengal Rationing Order the duty of inspection has been transferred to the authority mentioned in that order. The Calcutta Corporation, therefore, can not claim the privilege of inspection under Section 418 of the Municipal Act.

Section 424 of the Municipal Act by its terms can not apply to a ration shop, because rationed articles in the ration shops are not exposed or intended for sale generally. In a ration shop the rationed articles can be said to be exposed for sale as authorised by the Rationing Order, and therefore, not for the purposes contemplated by Section 424 of the Municipal Act.

The judgment on the case was reserved, and the Municipal Magistrate remarked that the issue raised would require careful consideration.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY

Mr. R. N. Basu, Chairman, Municipal Board of Allahabad and the Leader of the Municipal Congress Party, has sent his resignation to the District Magistrate in pursuance of the mandate of the assembly of the Congressmen of U. P. asking him and other Congress members of the Municipal Board to resign. His resignation, it is understood, has been

YOUR HAZRADI BANK LTD.

IS AT YOUR DOOR

AT

80, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BRANCHES:

ALL OVER BENGAL, BEHAR,
ASSAM AND U. P.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

KALI CHARAN SEN.

TELEGRAM: "JAKERDHAN"

TELEPHONE: B.B. 510

LYON'S RANGE

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

[Note—A proposal has recently been put forward by the Assessor to the Corporation to change the name of the street known as "Lyon's Range" to "Stock Exchange Place". I have already voiced my protest against the proposed change in the correspondence columns of this paper, in view of the long-standing historical associations connected with the name of Lyon's Range. In the present article I have attempted to give an account of the associations connected with the name.—B. V. R.]

LYON'S Range is the name borne by a short Street, only a few hundred yards in length, at the back or north of the Writers' Buildings. The name dates from the year 1776, when the East India Company's "Comer" i.e., "Khamar" or plot of vacant waste land lying to the north of the Great Tank was leased out to Thomas Lyon by a "Pottah" dated 18th November, 1776. First of all, who was Thomas Lyon? Some historians, notably Dr. C. R. Wilson held the opinion that Lyon had no real existence and that it was a mere fictitious name under which, by a piece of jobbery, Richard Barwell (Member of the Governor-General's Council) came into possession of the land now occupied by the Bengal Secretariat Offices (Writers' Buildings). It is well known that in the latter part of the 18th Century, immense opportunities occurred of making money by fair means or foul, and even the highest in the land, including Members of the Governor's Council, Judges of Supreme Court, and even Governors, were not exempt from this taint. I have given an account of this aspect of old Calcutta in my article entitled, "Making money in old Calcutta" which appeared in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of the 8th July, 1944. Richard Barwell had none too high a reputation in these matters, and it is no wonder that some historians have taken him to be the real lessee, and Thomas Lyon at best a "Benamdar" in respect of the transaction. This theory, however, has been disproved by later documents, as will be seen presently, and there is now no doubt that it was a real person named Thomas Lyon who took lease of the ground to the north of the "Lal Dighi" for constructing a range of buildings meant to house the Junior servants or "writers" i.e., clerks of the Hon'ble East India Company. The following note regarding Thomas Lyon, taken from Seton-Karr's *Selections*, Vol. II, appeared in the *Bengal, Past and Present* :—

"Thomas Lyon, architect, died at Berhampore in May 1799. Name-father of "Lyon's Range" in Calcutta. A "pottah" was granted to him in 1776 for erecting "a range of buildings for the accommodation of the junior servants of the Company (Writers' Buildings), he was however acting in the name of Richard Barwell. The walls enclosing the Presidency Jail on the Maidan (since obliterated by the Victoria Memorial Hall) were also put up by him. Mr. Justice Hyde records in his Notebook: "He is a house-builder and is said to have made a large fortune, and is now going to England." returned to Bengal on the *Britannia* in 1785, and in

1788 was appointed "to make a canal of communication between the turns of the River at Cossimbazar." He sued the Company in the Supreme Court in 1795 for the recovery of Sicca rupees 1,47,700 for sundry works performed to order. The Judges entered judgment in his favour for Sicca rupees 25,800."

THE DEED OF CONVEYANCE

A transcript of the actual *Pattah* or deed of conveyance by which Thomas Lyon became the lessee of the ground, is given in R. C. Sterndale's "*Historical account of the Calcutta Collectorate*". The original had become so faded as to be undecipherable, but was revived by chemical process, and runs as follows :—

"A *Pottah* is hereby granted unto Mr. Thomas Lyons for the purpose of erecting a range of buildings for the accommodation of the junior servants of the Company, for two pieces or parcels of waste ground to the north of the Great Tank, situated or lying and being between the old Fort, the Great Tank, the Court House and the New Play House, and separated by the great road leading from Mr. Holwells Monument by the south front of the Court House to the Salt Water Lake and known by the name of Great Bungalow Road, agreeable to the annexed Plan of the said two pieces of ground which are distinguished by the red colour and are of the following dimensions :—

No. 1 in the Dhee Calcutta to the southward of and parallel to the Great Bungalow Road is a regular piece length from east to west 214 yards and breadth from north to south 35 yards containing 6 bighas and 4 cottahs of the Hon'ble Company's Coomar or untenanted ground, the rent Sicca rupees 18-9-7 per annum.

No. 2 in Bazar Calcutta lying to the northward of the same road, the side parallel to the road is in length 214 yards the opposite side is in length 218 yards, the east end is in breadth 92 yards and the west end is in breadth 69 yards containing 10 bighas 13 cottahs and 8 chittacks of the Hon'ble Company's Coomar or untenanted ground, the rent Sicca rupees 32-0-5.

The boundaries are as follows :—to the eastward, a road of 60 ft. width parallel to the west front of the Court House, and the angle at H to be cut off, so as to leave the road in that part of it at the same breadth of 60 ft. till its junction with the north road. To the westward, a line drawn from the west end of the Play House at right angles with the Great Bungalow Road. To the south, a road of 15 ft. wide leading from the north-east angle of the railing of the Great Tank towards the old Fort, parallel to and at the distance of 35 yards from the Great Bungalow Road. To the northward, a road 52 ft. wide leading from the south railing of the Play House by Mr. Huggins' house to China Bazar.

The Great Bungalow Road 100 ft. wide passing in its present direction between B and E the west end, and D and G to the east end of the said two pieces of land, a line drawn from Mr. Holwell's Monument to pass through the middle of the road.

To preserve uniformity and prevent nuisances, permission is given to Mr. Lyons to rail in the manner

described in the plan by the yellow colour and lines, to those two pieces of land which terminate to the westward of the two pieces granted to him.

In the Cutcherry of the Calcutta Division, this eighteenth day of November, 1776."

SOME OLD PLACES

A few explanatory notes are required here to elucidate, for the benefit of the present-day reader, some of the names given in the above document. The Great Tank is of course the Lal-Dighi or Dalhousie Square tank; the Old Fort, as I need hardly explain, was situated to the west of the Tank, covering roughly the area now occupied by the General Post Office, the Calcutta Collectorate etc. The Court House—the old Mayor's Court established in 1727, stood at the top or north end of the street named after it, viz., "Old Court House Street", on the site now covered by St. Andrews Church. It was in this Court House that the famous trial of Maharaja Nanda Kumar took place in 1775. The New Play House stood at the western end of Lyon's Range at its junction with Clive Street. It was established in 1775, and was in existence till about 1808, when the land and buildings were sold to Baboo Gopee Mohun Tagore. The "Great Bungalow Road" mentioned in the document is the present Lalbazar—Bowbazar Street. It was so called at the time because of a huge bungalow called the "Bread and Cheese Bungalow" which stood at the eastern end of Bowbazar Street, near where the Sealdah Court buildings are now situated. This Bungalow was sold by auction by Messrs. Tulloh and Co., and from their advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 14th January, 1802, it appears that the Bungalow consisted of a hall 28 ft. by 21 ft., four sleeping rooms, two enclosed verandahs, convenient out-houses etc., the whole standing on 24 bighas and 12 kottahs of land.

Coming back now to the mystery of Richard Barwell's name being connected with the lease, it appears from the following two letters (which I have taken from "*Bengal, Past and Present*") that there was no mystery about the affair, as Mr. Lyon had sold the Barracks (i.e., the Writers' Buildings) to the Trustees of Mr. Barwell's children, who renewed the lease of the Buildings with the Company.

[1]

"To the Hon. Warren Hastings, etc.,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,

The term of the lease executed by Mr. Lyon to the Hon'ble Company of the 19 houses in Calcutta occupied by the Company's Civil Servants being expired, and Mr. Lyon having now sold the buildings, which are now become the property of Mr. Barwell's children, I beg leave as one of the attorneys of Mr. Barwell to propose to your Hon'ble Board a renewal of the lease for the space of five years upon the terms of the former deed.

If this proposal meets with the approbation of your Hon'ble Board, I entreat you will be pleased to order the Hon'ble Company's attorney to prepare the lease.

I have etc.,

C. CROFTES,

Attorney to Richard Barwell, Esqr."

[2]

"To James Peter Auriol Esqr.,

Secretary to the General Department.

Calcutta, 5th June, 1783.

Sir,

I have received your favour of the 4th instant and have in consequence prepared and now enclose for the approbation of the Hon'ble Board a draft of the lease from the Trustees of Mr. Barwell's children to the United Company of the Writers' Barracks, which has been approved by the Advocate-General.

I am etc.,

GEO. WROUGHTON,

Attorney for ye Hon'ble Company."

THE WRITERS' BUILDINGS

At present, the front of the Writers' Buildings bears a good deal of ornamentation, but when Mr. Thomas Lyon first built the Writers' Barracks, they were aptly named, being merely a long range of bare, barrack-line structures without any kind of ornament. Views of this part of Calcutta up to the year 1820, show the long and ugly barracks in their plain, unvarnished state. It was not until 1821, that the ornamental front was added. At that time the Buildings housed the College of Fort William, its professors as well as students. The following appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 9th August, 1821:—

"The Writers' Buildings, from being remarkable only for the nakedness of their appearance, which conveyed the idea of a warehouse or range of warehouses, have been ornamented with three pediments in front supported on colonnades, which form handsome verandahs. The lower floor contains the lecture-rooms of the College, and the second has been fitted up for the College Library."

Finally, it may be noted that the word "range" is used on every occasion in describing the Writers' Buildings, in the original document as well as elsewhere, and consequently the name of the street abutting on it, viz., "Lyon's Range" is extremely apt. No occasion for changing the name can arise until the Range itself, i.e., the Writers' Buildings, ceases to exist.

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPALITY

UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES ORDINANCE

The District Magistrate of Jubbulpore under instructions from the Provincial Government has enforced the Essential Services Ordinance declaring the Municipal Conservancy and Water Works services as essential services under the Ordinance and further made it clear that if any person employed in these two departments resigns or absents himself from duty without cause he will be liable to prosecution and punishment.

SUPERSESSION OF CONTAI UNION BOARDS

The period of supersession of the 14 Union Boards in the Contai sub-division, Midnapore district, has been extended for a further term of one year from about the middle of September, by the Government of Bengal.



Bitumen was widely used for driveways—

four years ago

Today all available supplies of bitumen are reserved for vital roads and aerodrome runways and for essential road maintenance. These must come first in the interests of the war effort of the United Nations. When the

time comes Burmah-Shell will ensure that not only bitumen but all petroleum products are again available for normal peace time requirements throughout the length and breadth of India in ample quantities.

INSERTED BY BURMAH-SHELL

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3184 & 1013

Telegram:—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to:—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office:—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Howrah.

Phone Pk. 872

Workshop:—29, Middle Road, Establi.

Phone Cal. 781

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists:—
NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of:—
MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.
10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZETHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Only Acetylene use.
Plain, section, armoured and armoured-section.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS
Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND
ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal - 2388.

58, Khayrat Road, Howrah.

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of:—
COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE:—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY: 72, Manikata Main Road

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of:—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

SWASTI & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN MANUFACTURING
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHERS



88, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA. Phone: Cal. 1065.

Phone No: Cal. 6805.
THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.
Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of
HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Datta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 387

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

Established 1862.

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheelco"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

For particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA



Prevention Of Venereal Diseases

[Dr. AJIT KUMAR GANGULY, B.Sc. M.B., Senior House Physician, Venereal Diseases Department, Medical College, Calcutta]

THE cause of prevalence of the venereal diseases among all classes of people, irrespective of the rich and the poor, is due to their ignorance of the ill effects of the diseases and the harm done through maltreatment by the quacks who are generally found to guarantee a perfect cure in ten or fifteen days. Since the discovery of the specific drugs things have gone still worse at the hands of the quacks. They actually do not know anything about the properly scientific line of treatment and the proper dosages of the drugs, and administer these quite haphazardly. As soon as the acute symptoms are relieved or minimised after the administration of only a few doses of these chemotherapeutic drugs, they declare the cases as cured without going through proper scientific investigations and tests of cure and the results are in most of the cases disastrous. Such cases go to remain as potent sources of infection spreading the diseases over families and helping to create a crippled generation of persons, which they have no right to do from the social stand point of view. A good and rising nation should consist of healthy, energetic and sturdy men and women. If they are sickly or crippled—bodily or mentally or both—what good can one expect them to do to the society? All the more, they remain as a burden on the society and are looked down upon as a veritable social scourge.

PROBLEM OF ERADICATION

Eradication of the venereal diseases is not possible in a day nor by the efforts of a single person. It requires time and full co-operation from the Government, the public and the sufferers. It is only recently that some progress has been made by the Government of Bengal in the matter of eradication of the venereal diseases by opening free clinics for the time being in the city of Calcutta only. The results are reported to be quite encouraging. The attendance of the patients at these clinics have gone up ten times more than what it was only a year back and yet, I am sure, there is still a large percentage of people who feel shy to come to the hospitals. At the same time, no steps are known to have been taken by Government for segregation and treatment of the diseased prostitutes so that further spread of the diseases amongst the public may be checked. Closing down of brothels forms a cry often met with in the papers of the day but I think this question cannot be practically solved at the moment. Then there are no measures for the protection of the public so that they do not contract the diseases. Leaving aside the question of segregation and treatment of the infected prostitutes, there is not a single prophylactic station near the notorious places in this city. Unless adequate measures are taken for periodic examinations of the prostitutes by reliable medical men and such prostitutes are certified free from infection before they are allowed to trade on their persons, noxious diseases cannot be stamped out. Simultaneously, treatment of the infected people is also essential. Running to the quacks for treatment should strictly be condemned and only those with special training should be allowed to take charge of treating venereal diseases.

The common belief, that venereal diseases can not be cured, is false. Often the cases come too late to the hospitals or a specialist to be treated and cured and even at this stage the quacks have often the privilege of worsening the situation. However, those who have contracted any of the venereal diseases need not lose heart. For them my advice will be:—"Keep your mind cool. For your safety do not run to one of those quacks who declare to give you guaranteed cure in ten or fifteen days. Go to the nearest hospital, which has a venereal clinic, or to a specialist. I can tell you that the diseases are curable and you will also be cured."

TREATMENT MADE EASIER

Treatment of the venereal diseases is very easy indeed with the specialists and easier still it has been since the discovery of the specific drugs and instruments. This treatment can be grouped under two heads:—*firstly*, prophylactic and *secondly*, curative. Except a few lines about prophylaxis, I do not like to go into the details of the curative treatment which is a concern of the doctors only. The best and easy prophylaxis is abstinence. Where it is not possible the males may use condom. But this is not absolutely safe though it may give some protection. The individual immediately after exposure—sooner the better—and not later than three hours should go to a prophylactic station where available or to a doctor and get a thorough washing and necessary antiseptic application. Still, the individual should always be on guard for the next few days and report to the hospital or to specialist as soon as he or she finds any suspicious symptoms.

The number of patients suffering from venereal diseases are in the increase in Bengal due to the following facts:—*firstly*, the presence of the military people; *secondly*, the present economic condition in the province aggravated by the last famine that has driven many a young widow and young maiden to sell their bodies for a morsel of food; *thirdly* the unstable financial condition that has forced many a person to postpone their marriage till the end of the war; *fourthly*, free venereal clinics, besides that they do welfare service to society, they have given encouragement to many illiterate persons in the way that when Government has arranged for free treatment of these diseases why not all the pleasures of life to be enjoyed to the maximum.

SOME PREVENTIVE MEASURES

To prevent further spread of the diseases it is the duty of Government to educate the public about the seriousness of the venereal diseases and their consequences. To control the source of these diseases is a big problem which comprises segregation and treatment of the diseased prostitutes and making them where possible to change their mode of living. Educating the public about the seriousness of a proper scientific treatment, controlling the quacks and opening of prophylactic stations may be suggested as the several preventive measures. Lastly, it is urgent that the scope of the free clinics opened by the Government of Bengal in Calcutta is widened without much loss of time.

Calcutta News & Views

ARMISTICE DAY IN CALCUTTA

There was no formal Armistice Day ceremony in Calcutta on November 11 last but the traditional atmosphere was there just the same. At 11 o'clock a gun boomed from the ramparts of Fort William and a hush descended upon the noisy city. Tram cars, buses, motor cars, military trucks and other traffic drew to a halt and members of the fighting forces—British, Indian and Allied—stood to attention during the two-minute silence.

At the Cenotaph were wreaths from a number of associations, clubs, consulates, units of the forces and organisations and individuals. Among them was wreath from His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

Wreaths were also laid at the College Square Memorial on behalf of the Bengalee ex-Services' and ex-Soldiers' Associations and others.

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH WOMEN

European British women between the ages 18 and 50, who were not in whole-time Government employment were compulsorily registered between November 13 and November 25 under the Registration (Emergency Powers) Ordinance, 1944. The aim was to allot them suitable war-work.

Setting a lead to European British women of Bengal, Mrs Casey was first to register herself.

"I hope that every one of us—European British women in Bengal—will register at once", she said

PUBLIC CARRIER SERVICE

A Press Note says A number of controlled motor vehicles have recently been released to Messrs. R. Sen and Company of 10/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta, for operation as public carriers in Calcutta and the Industrial Area. The company will carry goods for, and on behalf of, the public on written requisition at the rate of nine annas per ton per mile or four pies per maund per mile subject to the minimum charge of eight annas and maximum charge of two rupees per lorry mile.

NEW PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

Mr. Sovendra Nath Ghose has been appointed a Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta for a period of three years.

SERVICES ARTS CLUB

Her Excellency Lady Casey, in opening the Services Arts Club Exhibition of paintings and handicrafts done by servicemen only at the Government School of Arts, Sunday last, said, "Men on active service feel as we do, surely more than we do, the need for beauty. It is not a luxury but a continuing part of the fabric of our lives and an inspiration without which we cannot endure."

This was the second exhibition, organised by the Services Arts Club, of paintings and handicrafts done by servicemen. About 150 artists from the Indian, British and American Army, Navy and Air force, the W. A. C. (I), the Q. A. I. M. N. S. and the merchant navy took part in it, and the exhibits in oil water, pastel, black-and-white, photographs and of handicrafts numbered about 200. Some of the handicrafts were from hospital patients.

SIX MEDICAL EXPERTS

The six medical experts from the U.K., the U.S.A., and Australia, invited by the Government of India, arrived in Calcutta from Lucknow by November 13 last.

They left Calcutta on November 16 en route to Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Bombay.

LADIES OPPOSE RAO BILL

A ladies' meeting was convened on Sunday last at the residence of the late Raja Pratulla Nath Tagore, to oppose the draft Rao Bill relating to Intestate succession of Women under the Hindu Law.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudhurani, who presided, however, expressed her views in support of the Bill and exhorted the audience to consider both the sides of the Bill and give their opinion thereon.

Messrs. Rama Prasad Mukherjee and Hinalal Chakravarty addressed the gathering and opposed the Bill from social and legal points of view.

The meeting adopted resolutions opposing the Bill, only two dissenting.

CALCUTTA TAILORS ON STRIKE

About 400 tailors in Calcutta have been on strike for the last two weeks. It is understood they struck work for enhancement of their rates.

Begum Sakina, President of the Calcutta Tailors' Association, Mohammad Salauddin, Secretary, and nine others were arrested in this connection under D. I. Rules.

At a meeting of the representatives of tailors and outfitters' firms in Calcutta on November 12, it was decided to form an association of firms who carry on business as tailors and outfitters in Calcutta.

The meeting deplored the strike of tailors without any notice. The meeting decided to give an all-round increment of 12½ per cent on the present rates of pay and called upon their employees to rejoin their respective firms by November 17.

OFFENCES AGAINST RATIONING ORDER

About 250 persons, mostly women, were arrested at Sealdah Station on Monday last on charges of bringing rice, totalling about 20 mds. into Calcutta in contravention of the Bengal Rationing Order.

There were over 55 arrests in the city on Saturday and Sunday on charges of profiteering and hoarding and for offences against Rationing Regulations.

For selling six dozen blankets at double the controlled rate a salesman was arrested in a shop in Grant Street during the last week. Another man was arrested in the Burra Bazar area for profiteering in the sale of a pair of dhoties. Altogether 25 arrests were made in the city during the last week on charges of profiteering and hoarding and offences against Rationing Regulations.

LATE RAJA S. C. MULLICK

Tributes were paid to the memory of the late Raja Subodh Chandra Mullick at a public meeting held in observance of the 24th anniversary of his death at the Mahabodhi Society Hall on Tuesday last.

By a resolution the meeting urged the Calcutta Corporation to name the Wellington Square after Raja Subodh Chandra Mullick in recognition of his priceless services to the cause of the country.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR IN CALCUTTA

His Excellency Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday last and left on a private visit to the Burma front.

NUMBER OF CALCUTTA TUBE-WELLS

One hundred and four new tube-wells were sunk and 679 were repaired during the last fortnight of October. The total number of tube-wells which served the city up to October 14 was 12,488.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,000,000

Head Office:—25, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 600,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Haerah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 109-A, Clive Street, 361, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 1, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Shadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,23,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO LET

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Kharua, Bagurhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction and breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civica.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3 per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1166

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: BANOHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2129
5463

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Nafodi, Kanchrapara, Shalpara, Hill, Dimpura, Bakurhat, Nishamari, Salspur, Rangpur, Duhraipur, Sirajganj, Cooch Behar, Sonarai, Allahabad.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Churmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Utdanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 540.

Tele { gram—Bankonen
phone—Cal. 1867

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA.

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1920.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches —BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI, BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIRPAR (DAOCA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH, WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Director:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. PAUL

Phone Cal. 4053.

TO LET

TO LET

BHARATI CENTRAL BANK LTD.

ESTD. 1930

Head Office:—15, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2546

Tele: "Payment"

More than 80 branches are working all over India

Managing Director:—Mr N. C. DATTA, M.A., B.L.

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

Telephone: Cal. 5766

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippera)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munsiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for ...". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs 2 per set.

1 Supply and delivery of Unani Medicines, Drugs and other ingredients for the year 1944-45.

2 Supply and delivery of graded sand at the Pulta Pumping Station during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 23rd November and for 2 on 30th November, 1944. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above are to hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th November, 1944

Special Notice

Tenders called for by the Corporation will henceforth be opened by the Deputy Executive Officer II at 1.30 p.m. instead of at 2 p.m.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd November, 1944

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ..." on Wednesday, the 22nd November, 1944, up to 2 p.m.:-

136. Making sewer connection of the house drain of the Union Jute Mill at 12, Convent Lane—Rs. 707, dated 21st October, 1944, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in Italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 14th November, 1944.

Tender Notice

(Purchase of the Calcutta Tramways under taking and working of the same by an Agent on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation)

The Corporation of Calcutta intend to purchase from The Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., their undertaking with all tramways, plant, machinery, land, buildings, rolling stock, stores and everything connected therewith and belonging to the Company, and intend to carry on and work the undertaking through an Agent to be appointed by the Corporation of Calcutta.

For the above purpose Tenders are invited for the appointment of such an Agent as aforesaid under the terms and conditions, copies of which may be purchased from the Keeper of Records, Calcutta Corporation.

Tenders to be submitted in duplicate, which will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer at the Central Municipal Office up to 22nd November, 1944, and will be opened by him at 2 p.m. on that day.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st November, 1944

Auction Sale

54 used conservancy lorries and 6 office cars and some Trailers of different makes (Ford, Leyland, Federal, International, Thornycroft) will be sold by public auction through Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., on 6th December, 1944.

Many of the vehicles can be put into working condition after repairs.

Any information on the subject can be obtained from the Superintendent, Motor Vehicles Department of the Calcutta Corporation at 164, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

S. M. SHARIF,
Controller of Stores

Central Stores,
The 23rd October, 1944

Stalls To-Let

S. S. HOGG MARKET

Offers are invited for spaces available for shops, stalls and similar purposes in the first floor of Sir Stuart Hogg Market (Lindsay Street Front).

Plans, conditions and other information can be had from City Architect, Calcutta Corporation. Apply to—

S. M. YAQUB,
1st Dy. Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th November, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Ayaash Khatun, wife of late Abdul Jabbar, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 1 in the Egg Range in Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the registration of the names of her two minors sons Sk. Omai Ali and Akbar Ali represented by their uncle Sk. Abdul Hashed as occupier of the above stall in place of their deceased father. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 3rd November, 1944

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Manwar Ali, the recorded occupier of Stalls Nos. 52-53 in Block 'D' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for registration of his name as the sole occupier of the stalls to the exclusion of the name of Mr. Abdul Wahed the other recorded occupier of the stalls and for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stalls to his father Sk. Yeod Ali. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of first publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 7th November, 1944

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Doyaldas, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 61 in Block 'F' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to take in Mr. Matharam Khubchand and Mr. Khubchand Wadhumal as partners in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the condition that the new partners will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of first publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 8th November, 1944.

Silicate of Soda

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the Week Ending
11th November, 1944.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1009 against 965 and 1012 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 951. The general death-rate of the week was 21.57 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 11th November 1944, was 745 against 734 and 761 in the two preceding weeks. There were 12 deaths from cholera against 12 and 9 in the two preceding weeks. There were 16 deaths from small-pox during the week against 21 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 122 and 100 respectively against 101 and 120 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 18.12 per mille per annum.

There were 32 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 17.33.

There were 106 deaths from respiratory diseases against 94 in the previous week.

There were 46 deaths from tuberculosis against 51 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 264 against 231 and 251 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 5 were from cholera, 11 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 93 from fevers, 32 from bowel-complaints and 31 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 45.85 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate was 45.33.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	0 5 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	approved by the
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 100	8 8 0	Business to be
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	approved by the
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	Committee.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Hardware.
" 158-159	0 12 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 108-109	3 8 0	Do.
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly	To be approved by the Committee.	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be
" 162-163	0 9 0	Do.				" 114	0 10 0	
" 164-165	1 7 8	Do.				" 111	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 8	Do.						Committee.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
G. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
"P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

Stalls temporarily stopped.

(Continued on page 21)

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th November, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 80	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 00	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 12 0	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	8 80	1 12 0	2 80	Leg per seer	1 00	1 40	8 50	
					Loin "	1 00	1 40	0 50	0 60
Hump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 50	0 60
Rib	1 80	1 12 0	0 80	0 14 0					
Round "	1 80	1 12 0	0 12 0	1 00	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 80	3 00	1 80	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer				
Suet (Kidney)	2 80	3 00			Hind-quarter "	2 00			
					Saddle	2 80			
Do. Salted per seer					Leg per seer	2 80			
Do. Malted "					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer					MUTTON				
Lump "					Chops per seer	4 00	4 12 0		
Round					Breast "	3 40	3 12 0		
Tongue each					Curry Mutton per seer	3 40	4 40		
					Leg per seer	4 40	4 12 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	4 40	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 80	0 10 0			Shoulder per lb.	3 00	3 12 0		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Kidneys each	0 40	0 50		
					Heart "	0 80	0 40		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 20			Liver "	1 40	1 12 0		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 40			Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Skink each	0 60	0 12 0			Tongue "	0 80	0 10 0		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 40			Trotters "	0 10			
Kidney per dozen	5 80	6 00			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb.	0 80	0 10 0			brain) each	0 80	0 86		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 00	1 40			Head (entire) each	0 80	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40	3 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40	1 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80	2 00		
Chops per seer	3 80	3 10 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80	3 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	2 80			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80	4 00		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	3 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Bellied Ham per lb.	4 00	4 80			Bhetkee "	2 12 0	3 80		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 80	1 12 0			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	3 40	3 80			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00			Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 80	3 80			Papadams per 100	1 14 0	3 80		
Game Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	2 00	3 80		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 00	3 80		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

PHONE 8-843975

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 2 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 4-5 "	—	—
Capon "	7 0 0	11 0 0	Do. Lahore "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Duck (curry) "	2 12 0	3 4 0	Do. Darjeeling p. s. "	1 8 0		Do. Kulu per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 4 0	3 12 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	—	—
Do. (special) "	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman "	—	—
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American "	—	—
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 14 0	3 8 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	1 1 6		Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. King David "	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 14 0	4 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Jonathan "	—	—
Goose (Medium roasting)	3 8 0	3 12 0	Ginger "	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per doz.	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pigeons "	18 0 0	20 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta "	—	—
Turkey Cook "	50 0 0		Turmeric "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious "	—	—
Do. Hen "	23 0 0		Indian Corn each	0 8 6	0 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 6 0	1 8 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 8 0	0 9 0	Amra per score	0 5 0	0 14 0
Do. (Dressed) "	2 0 0	2 4 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 2 0		Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0
*EGGS.			*Do. Do. per score	1 3 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Ducks per score	2 10 0	2 12 0	*Lettuce each	0 2 8		Black Berry per score	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 0 0	3 8 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	0 3 6	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. (special) per score	3 8 0	3 12 0	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country Apples 8-4 "	1 0 0	
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0		Gooseberry per seer	—	—
Dove each	—	—	*Onions, (New) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Guinea fowl "	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Partridge "	—	—	Do. " white "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Peacock "	—	—	Do. Country red "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
*Shab "	—	—	*Parrot each	1 8 0		Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
			Peas Modhupur per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
			Do. Darjeeling "	1 8 0		Grass Fruit per doz.	24 0 0	
			Do. Hazaribagh "	—	—	Jack Orange per doz.	8 0 0	8 8 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer	—	—	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Guava (Local) per doz.	1 0 0	4 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 8 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	
						Khurbinoo "	1 0 0	8 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUITSNETT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Goats each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Simla "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Quail "	0 12 0		Do. Country "	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Rabbit "	6 0 0		Snake Coll each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Snipes "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country do.	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffarpur)	—	—
Teal (large) "	0 12 0	1 2 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	—	—	Do. (Country) "	—	—
Teal (cotton) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. New p.s. (Nainital)	—	—	Locket per score	—	—
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Land Grouse each	—	—	Do. (New) "	1 4 0		M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	1 8 0	2 4 0	*Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 9 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
BIRDS.			Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Shillong "	—	—	Mangoes Alfans per doz.	—	—
Do. (Hen) "	—	—	*Rhubarb per seer	1 0 0		Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy) "	2 0 0	3 0 0	Pulbi (Patil) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
VEGETABLES.	Control Price.		Radish English per bundle	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Sipra "	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Spinach per lot of 30	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Fazle "	—	—
Artichoke per seer	0 12 0		*Squash per seer	0 7 0		Do. Mohon Bhog "	—	—
*Beetroot Darjeeling per seer	1 8 0		Country Spinach per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
Do. Agra "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Golapkhani "	—	—
Do. Country per seer	—	—	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Himangore "	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Tomato Allahabad per ar.	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Begamfuli "	—	—
*Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 11 0		Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 8 0		Do. Kanchan "	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Country "	—	—	Do. Bombay "	—	—
Brinjal " seer	0 7 0	0 6 0	Do. Ranchi "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Safeta "	—	—
Cabbage each	—	—	Do. Shillong "	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	12 0	14 0 0
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tamarind (Green) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mangoes per doz.	—	—
*Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 12 0		*Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0 10 6		Mulberry per score	—	—
Do. (Simla) "	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Do. Lucknow "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Nagpur Mossam per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Carrots (Darjeeling) per bundle	—	—	Vegetable marrow Country each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Poons " "	2 0 0	2 8 0
*Do. per seer	0 18 0		Do. Darjeeling each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Allahabad) "	1 4 0	1 12 0	White Pumpkins per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Bombay 6-8 "	1 0 0	
Do. (Lucknow) "	2 0 0	2 4 0	Red " per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling "	1 8 0	3 8 0
			Tarai per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Madras per doz.	—	—
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Nagpur 12-16 "	1 0 0	
						Do. Pashawar "	—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are meatless days.

Notes in asterisk are Controlled Prices with effect from 26th June, 1944.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and are not quoted at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Plum per lb. ...	2 80	3 00	Peaches Simia (Dry) per lb. ...		3 00	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 140	1 40	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 40	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 40	1 80	Chilgoja per lb. ...		2
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocconut (dry) per lb. ...	1 00	
Do. Madras " ...	2 00	3 80	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 00		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Oomilla each ...	1 80	2 00	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 80	3 00	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 80	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 00	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 80	0 140	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1
Do. Martaban " ...	0 120	1 40	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 80	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 80	0 140	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 00	4 00	Do. Banrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 80	
Do. Amritsagar " ...	1 100	3 00	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 120	2 40	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul " ...	0 80	0 140	Tamarind per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 40	
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 80	2 80	Water melon Country each ...	0 40	0 50	Haselnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 60	0 120	Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 120	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 80		Do. Kabul " ...	4 80	5 80	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 00	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Water fruit per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 80	
Do. Kandahar " ...	2 00	2 80				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 80	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 40	0 80	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 00	
Pumalo balhar each ...	0 140	1 00	Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		2
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	22 00		Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 80		Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 00	
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 80	4 00	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 80	4 00	Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Galata do. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 80	4 00	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		2
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Almond Iranl (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 00		Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 00	1
Do. (Hainital) ...	0 140	1 00	Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 40	1
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 120	1 80	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 00		Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Do. (Salted) " ...	1 40		Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 00	
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 00					per packet ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	2 00	
Do. Cashmere ...	1 00	1 40						
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 00							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

GROW MORE FOOD

USE THE BEST SEEDS FROM

AJHIPARA IDEAL AGRICULTURAL FARM

We are the premier seed growers of Bengal. We supply all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds to all leading Seed Merchants of India.

WE GROW VEGETABLES FOR THE EASTERN COMMAND WHO ACCEPT FIRST CLASS PRODUCE ONLY.

Price list may be had on request.

FARMERS INDUSTRIES, 3, Huzurimull Lane, Calcutta

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 8	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 8	
Almond (Big & Small) " ...	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 44	
Bombay " ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 8	
Dinapur " ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer ...			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...			per md. ...	1 10 0	
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
seer ...	0 12 0	0 46 0	Country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundash)		0 5 0	Spices—		
			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 14 0
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Halud " " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Wheat " " ...		0 4 6		0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (salt-water) " ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Rice (retail) ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	7 0 0	9 0 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 8 0		Medium per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Rohi per seer ...	3 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Banktoohi manja per md.			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			packet ...		
Mango fish with roe			Do. per seer ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Do. without roe			Kabul rice per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Soru rice (best) " ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
seer ...	2 8 0		Kamini rice " ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Mullet per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Palma (table) per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Butter fish per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	*SUGAR			per lb. ...		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Gur per seer ...			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	2 8 0	2 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Ordinary (Powder whitish)			" " " "		
Do. (Large) ...	3 12 0	4 4 0	Crystal (best) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	white) ...			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Other fish ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Medium (small grain)			Glaxo ...		
Rock Salmon (whole)	2 8 0	2 12 0	Bengal ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	5 0 0	5 12 0	*DAL Etc.			Golden Puffs ...		
Mackerel ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalai per seer ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Gajal (Entire) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Arahar " ...			per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Chola " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Ladies finger ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Khari Masoor " ...			per lb. ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVERS.			Khasari " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Brand (White or Brown)			Mung (Bhaja) " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0		*Salt ...			per tin ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. do. 3 oz. ...	0 2 6		1 lb. tin ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		2 lb. " ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		6 lb. " ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Cheese Bangle each ...	0 8 0	0 3 6	*Coconut Oil per seer ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Caster Oil ...			Cheese ...		
Do. Madam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 2 0		Gem ...		
Do. Overland " ...			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Iced ...		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ginger Nut 3 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Marie ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0		Milk ...		
			No. 1			Mixed (House-		
			No. 2	0 2 9	Control-	hold) ...		
					led	Nice " ...		
					rates.			

H. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Oup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 1 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 18 0		per tin		
Mimki			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 6 0		1 lb. loose		
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Buns			Special Darjeeling Red			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		per tin		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			kos 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		oz. tin		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0		per pkt.		2 6 0
			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
						1 lb. per tin		
			ISPAHAN'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			tle		
			packet	2 0 0		Redgate or Nickson Ham		
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 6 0		per lb.		
			Cafe Brand packets	1 8 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	1 8 0		con per lb.		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
						2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.			*Cobra Boot Polish, ...	Small	Large
			DUST TEA			*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Eko's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large		
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet			*Elierman's Embrocation		
			Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...			*Zam-Buk		
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb. ...			*Amrutanjai Pain Balm	0 12 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb. ...			*Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0	1 4 0	*Sloan's Liniment		
			Chutneys 1 "			*Kruschen Salt		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 6 0	1 8 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Mustard Colman per tin			roach Extermina-		
			Do. (Country) 1 lb.	0 10 0		tor 1 1/2 Ozs. jar	0 9 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 3 Ozs. jar	1 0 0	
			Pepper			Do. 8 Ozs. jar		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	Do. 16 Ozs. jar	4 2 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 7 lb tin	23 0 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0				
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants

Head Office,
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: R. B. 2901)

Rangoon Branch:
233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS
Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24
(Phone: Cal. 4123)

Tea Merchants

Local Branches:
2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Cal. 1561)
153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of interest for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on roads noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Vec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Block 7	0 2 8 each.	Butch.
			Fruits 2 & 7	0 2 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 25th October, 1944.**

ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
Retail prices per seer.			Retail prices per seer.			Retail prices per seer.		
From	To		From	To		From	To	
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	
RICE (At controlled price)			BUTTER & GHEE			VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 80	0 100
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...	2 80	4 00	Brinjal	0 60	0 80
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Pean		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) ...	4 00	4 80	Cauliflower each (small)	0 40	
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 00	Cabbage each		0 100
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 80	0 100
Ohinshakkar (Do.)			OIL.			Onion		
Golap Khas (Do.)			Ghani Oil		1 30	MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil			Mutton	2 80	3 00
Donhi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 80	3 00
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 80	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	2 80	3 00
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 00	1 30
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 60	Prawns	1 80	2 00
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 50	Parsey	1 80	2 00
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 80	2 00
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji		0 50	Bheski	1 40	2 00
Gram (Dal)	0 60		Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair		
Mug Dal	0 60		" Khajura			Koi		
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)	0 80	0 100	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 14 0	1 40	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 00	2 20
Arahar Dal		0 80	Do. (New)	1 00		(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal	0 60		Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	2 00	2 20
Khasari Dal		0 100	Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 120	Madras (Controlled)	0 90				
Do. (Khari)	0 80							
Mattor Dal		0 80						
Salt (Control)		0 80						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 11th September, 1944.**

ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
From To			From To			From To		
Rs. A.P. Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P. Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P. Rs. A.P.		
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)		0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 80	Mutton		2 80
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 80	Goat		2 80
Arahar Dal	0 80	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		4 00	EGGS		
Kalai Dal		0 70	Milk		0 80	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 12 0	2 00
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 12 0	2 00
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 70	0 12 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 80	Mustard Oil per seer		1 80	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi			Cocconut Oil			Coffee, Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		5 20	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 00	Apples 6—16		1 00	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		
Bhadwa		5 40	Alubokra per seer		2 80	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—10	1 00		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 12 0	2 00	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 70	Pesta		4 80	RICE		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	1 00	1 40	Rice		0 60
Flour per seer		0 60	Grapes per seer		2 80	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Atta		0 50	Mango		1 90	State Express Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country) 16—40			rettes, 555		
Gur			" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
VEGETABLES			Pomegranate per seer	0 12 0	1 00	rettes 1 tin.		
Patal per seer			FISH			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	1 00	1 40	Parsey per seer		2 00	Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Desh)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pona	2 00	2 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Brinjal	0 60	0 80	Do. (Cut pieces)	2 80	3 00	Pascal's Logenges		
Ginger		0 12 0	Bagda	2 80	3 00	(glass) each		
Onion	0 40	0 50	Bheski	2 80	3 00	Jam		
Cauliflower each		0 12 0	Crab (each)	0 18	0 40	Jelly		
Cabbage per seer			Koi per seer	1 40	2 20	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
FISH			Hilsa Fish			Quickwhite (White)		
Parsey per seer						KEROSENE OIL		
Pona	2 00	2 12 0				Elephant Brand tin		
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 80	3 00				Do. per bottle		
Bagda	2 80	3 00				Do. " "		
Bheski	2 80	3 00				Rising Sun		
Crab (each)	0 18	0 40				Do. per bottle		
Koi per seer	1 40	2 20						
Hilsa Fish								

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 2, M/s Pure Food Supply Corps. Ltd. Block "G" 3 and 4A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safats 10—16	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 00	2 80	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatar Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 120	2 140	Do. Madras 2—6	1 00		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 120	3 00	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fasil			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brijals per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 10	0 20	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer	0 120	1 00	Do. Golapkes			Uhamormoni		
Shallots " "	0 06	0 16	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Red Lemon each	0 60		Do. Kissen Bhogh			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 06	0 10	Kharbura per seer Jubalpur			maund (old)		
Kargi Lemon per pair	0 06		Orange Ichhanagore 6—12	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Do. Madras			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 140	0 120	Do. Darjeeling 8—16	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "			Do. Nagpur 12—20	1 00		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer		0 100	Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan			Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati " "	0 120		Do. Kabul	8 00		Fine per seer		
Country " "			Pears 8—16	1 00		Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapore each			Medium " "		
Fatal Murshidabad per	0 80	0 100	Do. Assam (Local)					
seer	0 100	0 120	Do. Country each	0 120	1 80	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer	0 100		Peaches			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 80	per seer
Do. Hilly " "	0 10		Plantain Ohampa per score	0 100		Java		Controlled.
Cabbage	0 80	0 120	Do. Martaban per score	1 00	1 80	Cocoanut Oil	1 80	do.
Caustic flower each		1 80	Musket per seer			Mustard Oil		do.
Peas Ranchi per seer		1 80	Pomegranate per seer			Salt per seer	0 80	do.
Do. Darjeeling " "			Do. Multan per seer					
Do. Deshi " "	1 00		Do. Kandahar	2 00		Flour	0 80	do.
Beans	0 140		Bedana (Kabul)	2 80	8 00	Atta	0 50	do.
Squash	1 80	1 80	Raisin (Rad) per seer			Sujee		
Tomato			Do. Sultana	5 00		Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score		1 80	Almond shelled	5 00	8 00	Ohandausi Atta per md.		
Sp per seer			Do. without shell	5 80	6 00	Til Oil per seer		
			Do. do. large		1 120	Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer					
Apple Cashmere 4—8	1 00		Water melon Goalando			DAL		
Do. Kulu 8—10	1 00		Do. Deshi each	1 40	2 00	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 120	0 130
Do. Peshwari			Do. Farukabad			Mug Dal	0 100	0 110
Do. Nainital			Do. Quetta			Arhar		0 100
Alubokhara per seer	2 80		Do. Bhagalpur			Kalai		0 70
Apricot	2 80		Sarbati Lemon 5—12	1 00		Khesari	0 60	
Batavia each	0 50	0 100	Musembi 6—12	1 00		Mosoor (spilt)	0 120	
Bel fruit each	0 16	0 40	Walnut per seer			Do. (khari)		0 120
			Do. Shelled	1 80		Mator	0 80	0 120
Cocanut each (green)	0 20	0 40	Nut Ground			Chana Dal		
Do. dry each	0 20	0 40	Sharifa 6—12	1 00			0 60	
Ohilghona	4 00		Nona (each)			TEA.		
Patos Arab	1 80		BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	2 00	
Do. Bagdad	0 120	1 00	Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 40	Golden Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	2 00	2 80	Bombay " "	2 40		Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
Do. Nasik			Aligarh " "	2 40		Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Quetta			Jeasore " per seer		4 00	Quality per lb.	1 120	1 140
Do. Chaman	4 00	5 00	Dinapur " "		3 80	Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 66
Do. Australia			Pabna " "		3 40	Pekoe per lb.	1 100	1 120
Chorua per seer	1 40		Darbhangha " "		3 40	Darjeeling		
Kumar Deshi			Mamafpur " "			Special per lb.	1 120	2 00
Khehadi		5 00	Cow's Ghee	5 00	5 80	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 60
Kaloe Nuts			Do. Milk	0 100	0 120	KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100			Bhalua Ghee	4 80	5 120	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Monafpur per score			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per score		0 120	Bagda per seer	3 00	3 80	In bulk, per 25 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 50		Bhetkee per Sr.	3 00	3 80	"Victoria" Swan—		
Potatoes						Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul per score			Prawns (Galda)	2 00	2 80	In bulk, per 25 oz. bottle		
Golapjam " score			Hilsa	1 120	2 00	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Panthal per seer	0 40	0 60	Rohi	2 00	2 80	" " Bulk		
Kumcha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 80	3 80	Owl & Swan per tin		
score			Small fish		1 80	" " Bulk		
Shunk Ali per seer			Chetral			Monkey Brand per tin		
			Crab per pair	0 30	0 40	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	2 80	3 80	(White)	0 36	Controlled
			Singhae per seer	2 80	3 00	Elephant Brand per bot.		shop
			Magoor per seer (small)			(Red)		
			Do. (large)	4 00	5 00	Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		1 90

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
2, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 21st October, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer.	2 80	3 00	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 60	
Do. (Cut pieces):	3 00	3 80	seer (Controlled)		0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong			Pulbul per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sujee		
Lobster	2 80	3 00	Raddish (Country) per			Atta Brown Do.	0 50	
Bagda	2 80	2 00	score	0 60	0 80	RICE.		
Bhangaur	2 80	2 12 0	Squash per seer	0 60		Patna per seer		
Bhetki	2 80	2 12 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 80	0 10	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	1 80	2 00	Pumpkin each			per md.		
Hilsa	1 80	2 00	New Potato			(Kora) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	2 80	3 80	FRUITS.			Chinissakkar (Attap) md.		
Parasay	2 12 0	3 00	Mangoes 2-4	1 00		Desbi (Boiled)		
Crab each	0 80	0 40	Grapes			Katari Bhog (Attap)		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer		1 80	per md.		
Goat & Kid per seer	2 80	3 00	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Rice (Controlled)	0 60	
Mutton	2 80	3 00	Bedana per seer	0 06	0 10	SUNDRIES.		
EGGS.			Beal each	1 80	2 00	Mustard Oil per seer	1 80	
Duck's eggs per score	2 80	3 20	Dates per seer	2 80		Sugar (Controlled)	0 70	
Fowl's eggs	2 80	3 20	Almond	0 16	0 30	Tea per lb.	1 50	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score	1 00		Gur per seer (Control)	0 58	
Bean (French) per seer	1 40		Orange 12-16			DAL.		
Brinjal	0 80	0 10 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 12 0	1 00	Arahar per seer	0 12 0	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 13 0		score	0 12 0	1 80	Chana	0 60	
Cauliflower each	0 80	1 00	Do. (Martaban) per	0 20	0 30	Masoor	0 13 0	
Tomato per seer			doz.	0 20	0 30	Bhanga		
Cucumber per score	1 80	1 12 0	Papaya each			Khasree	0 60	
Ginger per seer	0 1 0		Sugarcane each			Kalai	0 70	
Garlic		0 12 0	Pomegranate per seer			Biuli		
Green Chilly		0 80	Apples			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Onion	0 80	0 10 0	Green Coconut			Do. (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80		Lichi per 100	1 00	1 80	Mattor		
Potato (Nainital)	0 14 0	1 20	BUTTER.			Salt	0 20	
			Butter per seer	3 00	3 80	COKE & COAL.		
			Madras			Soft Coke per md.		
			Ghee Lakhee			Coal	1 90	
			Do. Bhadwa			Fuel	2 80	
			Do. Sree			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 80	Brand per bottle		
			Milk		0 80			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 00	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 00	Flour per seer (Contd.) ..		
Do. (cut pieces)	2 80		Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 00	Flour per seer		
Silong	2 80		Onion	0 14 0	1 00	Sujee white No. 1		
Lobster	2 00	2 80	Peas (Darjeeling) ..	0 14 0	1 00	Atta Brown		
Bagda	1 00	2 80	Do. (Ranch)	0 12 0		Atta (Controlled)		
Bhangaur	2 00		Potatoes (Nainital) ..	1 00	1 40	RICE SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhetki	1 80	2 00	Do. Madras (controlled)	0 10 0		Rice (Contd.) per seer ..		
Other Fish	1 40	1 80	Pulbul	0 60	0 80	Patna per seer		
Hilsa	1 80	1 12 0	Ladies finger	0 60		Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Koi & Magoor	2 00	3 00	Raddish per score ..	0 60	0 80	Do. (Kora)		
Parasay	1 12 0	2 80	Squash			Do. (Atap)		
Crab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 50	0 60	Rangoon per seer		
Beef per seer	1 00	1 40	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 60	1 40	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Mutton		2 80	White	0 60	0 80	md.		
Goat & Kid		2 80	Tomato-Darjeeling per seer	1 30		Desbi (Boiled) per md.		
Suet	1 80		Do. (Country)			Golap Bora		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Mustard oil (Ghanig) per seer	1 30	
Duck each	2 00	2 80	Almond per seer			Sugar (Ration)	0 70	
Fowl	1 10 0	2 80	Alubokra			Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 40
Chicken		1 40	Amra (Belati) per score	2 80	2 12 0	Gur		
Pigeon	1 00	1 40	Bedana per seer	0 16	0 40	Ononnut oil		
Duck's Eggs per score	2 00		Beal each	1 00	1 40	Arahar per seer	0 80	0 10 0
Fowl's Eggs	2 12 0		Dates per seer			Chana		
VEGETABLES			Grapes	1 40		Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Bean (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 11 0		Lime per score	0 30	0 40	Khasree	0 60	
Brinjal	0 80		Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 80	0 10 0	Kalai	0 70	0 80
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each.	0 13 0		Do. (Martaban)	0 40	0 60	Biuli	0 70	0 80
Cauliflower	0 13 0	1 00	Papaya each	1 80		Mug (Hari) Katcha	0 10 0	
Cauliflower			Pomegranates per seer			Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	1 00		Mangoes (Green) per 100...	0 20	0 30	Mattor	0 60	
Do. (Darjeeling)			Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 40	Salt (fine)	0 20	
Cucumber per score	1 10 0	1 40	Orange per score			Barley 1 lb. min.		
Ginger per seer		0 12 0	Mangoes			Do. Parley 1 lb. min.	1 50	
			BUTTER.			Robinson's Barley		
			Butter per seer	3 80	4 00	Jelly	0 14 0	1 00
			Ghee Lakhee			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Do. Bhadwa			Brand per bottle	1 20	
			Do. Sree			Coal per md.		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 80				
			Milk (Co-operative)		0 80			

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0		Kashin Bhog	—	
Mutton	2 8 0	3 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	0 2 0	Fashi 4-5	—	
Goat and Kid	—	2 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prins S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarda per seer	—	
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—		Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	
Fowl	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0			
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) per seer	—		BUTTER.		
Pigeon	—	0 5 0				Aligarh per lb.	5 0 0	
EGGS.						Dinapur	—	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 4 0	FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Fowl's " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	
FISH.			Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0			
Pena per seer	2 0 0		Apples 4-6	1 0 0		BREAD		
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0		Figs per seer	2 8 0		Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	
Shlong	—		Amra (Belati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	
Lobster	2 8 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Bagda	2 0 0		Beal each	—	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Bhangaur	—		Pomegranate	—	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	
Bhetki	1 8 0		Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Atta	—	
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoanut each	0 3 0	0 5 0	Sujee	—	
Crab per pair	—	0 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0				
Eel	1 8 0	2 0 0	Dates per seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	RICE.		
Kel & Magoor	2 0 0	2 0 0	Almond	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patna per seer	—	
Pomfret per seer	—		Grape	3 0 0	4 8 0	Bamtuahli (Manja) per sr.	—	
Mango fish per seer	—		Do. per box	—		Do. (Kora)	—	
VEGETABLES.			Goosbarry per seer	—		Ohlulakhar per seer	—	
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 8 0	1 2 0	Jack fruit each	—		Deshi	—	
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khubani per seer	—		SUNDRIES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Kharbuz	—		Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lichis per 100	—		Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 0
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 8 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Lokote	—		Cocoanut Oil	—	
Do. (Darjeeling)	—		Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Gur	0 4 8	
Cauliflower	0 4 0	0 10 0	Pesta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	DAL.		
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—		Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Arahar per seer	2 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—		Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 8 0	0 4 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
Celery per seer	—		Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 11 0
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pineapple	0 4 0	0 12 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Mung (Hari)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Roseberry per score	—		Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Ladies finger	0 8 0	0 8 0	Star apple	—		Mattor	0 10 0	
Onion	0 8 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Salt	—	0 2 1
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—		Coal per md.	1 9 0	
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—		Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas	—		Do. (Elephant)	—	
Potatoes (Mainital)	—		Langra	—		Brand per tin Refined	—	
Do. (Desi)	0 8 0	1 0 0	Bombay	—		Ordinary	—	
Palbul	—	0 8 0	Totapari per score	—		BARLEY POWDER		
Kaddish (English) per bundle	—		Sipia	—		Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 10 6	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
33A	0 4 0 "		35-36	0 8 0 "	
44 Chandney	0 5 0 "		36	0 8 0 "	
32	0 5 0 "				
37	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 752)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 28-29	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 30-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 32	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 33-40	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 41-43		Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.				" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.				" 40-44	0 3 0 each	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.						
" 35	2 0 0	Do.						
" 36	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	West Range 25	0 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 26	0 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 27	0 0 0	Do.			
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 28	0 0 0	Do.			
" 28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 29	0 0 0	Do.			
" 29-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 30	0 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 40	0 0 0	Misc. goods.			
" 40B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 42	0 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
" 50C	0 10 0	Do.	" 43	0 0 0	Do.			
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 44	0 0 0	Do.			
M. B. 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 45	0 0 0	Do.			
" K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 46	0 0 0	Do.			
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 47	0 0 0	Do.			
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 48	0 0 0	Do.			
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 49	0 0 0	Do.			
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 50	0 0 0	Do.			
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	0 0 0	Do.			
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	0 0 0	Do.			
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	0 0 0	Do.			
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	0 0 0	Do.			
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 55	0 0 0	Do.			
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 56	0 0 0	Do.			
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 57	0 0 0	Do.			
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 58	0 0 0	Do.			
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 59	0 0 0	Do.			
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 60	0 0 0	Do.			
Potato Range		Potato.	" 61	0 0 0	Do.			
" 16	0 6 0	Do.	" 62	0 0 0	Do.			
" 21	0 6 0	Do.	" 63	0 0 0	Do.			
" 26	0 8 0	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 64	0 0 0	Do.			
" 30	0 8 0	Potato.	" 65	0 0 0	Do.			
Cocconut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 66	0 0 0	Do.			
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 67	0 0 0	Do.			
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 68	0 0 0	Do.			
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 69	0 0 0	Do.			
" 14	—	Do.	" 70	0 0 0	Do.			
" 15	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 71	0 0 0	Do.			
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 72	0 0 0	Do.			
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 73	0 0 0	Do.			
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 74	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 75	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 76	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 77	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 78	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 79	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 80	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 81	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 82	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 83	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 84	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 85	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 86	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 87	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 88	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 89	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 90	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 91	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 92	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 93	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 94	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 95	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 96	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 97	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 98	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 99	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 100	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 101	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 102	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 103	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 104	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 105	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 106	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 107	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 108	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 109	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 110	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 111	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 112	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 113	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 114	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 115	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 116	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 117	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 118	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 119	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 120	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 121	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 122	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 123	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 124	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 125	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 126	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 127	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 128	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 129	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 130	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 131	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 132	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 133	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 134	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 135	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 136	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 137	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 138	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 139	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 140	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 141	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 142	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 143	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 144	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 145	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 146	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 147	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 148	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 149	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 150	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 151	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 152	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 153	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 154	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 155	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 156	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 157	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 158	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 159	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 160	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 161	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 162	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 163	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 164	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 165	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 166	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 167	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 168	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 169	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 170	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 171	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 172	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 173	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 174	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 175	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 176	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 177	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 178	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 179	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 180	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 181	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 182	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 183	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 184	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 185	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 186	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 187	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 188	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 189	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 190	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 191	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 192	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 193	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 194	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 195	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 196	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 197	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 198	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 199	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 200	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 201	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 202	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 203	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 204	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 205	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 206	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 207	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 208	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 209	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 210	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 211	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 212	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 213	0 0 0	Do.			
			" 214	0 0 0	Do.			

*Shops temporarily occupied

A few vacant spaces are available. Apply to Market office for terms & conditions.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. D.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				20 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		20 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store. Non-foodstuff.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	22 "	0 3 0	Spices
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	22 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	24 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	24 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	27 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	28 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	28 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	29 "	0 5 0	Fruit
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	29 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	29 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter	27 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits	28 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	29 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0		30 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos	Daily rent	Business	Block & Stall Nos	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs As P	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs As P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do	C-11	0 4 0	Do

LANDSOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

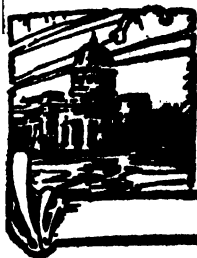
Block and Stall Nos	Rent	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day As 6 each	To be approved by the Committee		Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee
A. 1 & 2	" 7 "	Do	Potato-1,	" 8 "	Do.
" 3, 6 & 12	" 4 "	Do	9, & 12	" 4 "	Milk.
C. 20B	" 6 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Betel leaves
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 7 "	To be approved by the Committee	Milk-2		
G. 8			Betel- 3 & 4		

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit-3 to 5	0 6 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 25th November, 1944

Published Every Saturday

Chronicle And Comment

WELCOME TO CALCUTTA

We offer our most cordial welcome to the Mayors of Colombo, Galle, Madras, Bombay and Karachi; Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, *ex-Mayor* of Karachi and the founder of the All-India, Burma and Ceylon Mayors' Conference; and other distinguished guests to the city on the occasion of the fourth session of the All-India and Ceylon Mayors' Conference, which starts its sittings to-day (November 25, 1944).

In March, 1940, this Conference at its second session was convened in Calcutta but as the appointed time did not suit the delegates the Conference could not be held. The opportunity, which Calcutta missed, went over to Madras. The third session was held at Colombo in 1941.

The two years, 1942 and 1943, did not prove propitious for holding any session of the Conference. In 1944, the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, sought to revive the idea of the Mayors' Conference and convened the present session in this city.

The Conference, however, meets unfortunately under the shadow of a calamity. One of its members, a leading citizen of Karachi, who had taken a prominent part in its deliberations since its inception, lost his life on his way to Calcutta under the most tragic circumstances. It is a great blow to us all, and our heart goes out in deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

It is our greatest pleasure to have in our city the first citizens of the several leading cities of India and Ceylon, and it is our greatest concern what impressions these welcome guests may carry home. Calcutta has not the colourful natural beauty of Colombo, the imposing westernization of Bombay, the distinction of Madras being the first city in India to have its own Corporation, and the importance of Karachi as India's first air-port.

CALCUTTA had very humble beginnings. In 1698 the East India Company traders took the three villages,—Sutanati, Kalikota and Govindapur,—on lease from the Muslim Governor of Bengal, and the first English settlement was laid out in and about the modern Dalhousie Square. Gradually, the settlement spread along the site of the present-day Chowringhee. People began to flock in the outlying areas for trade and other money-earning purposes. Within the span of about twenty-nine years the city of Calcutta formed its Municipal Corporation with a Mayor and nine Aldermen. Since then the city has grown in size, population, wealth and splendour, and to-day it claims to be the Second City of the British Empire though, we know, the sister city on the west coast contests the claim.

In the present century, and mostly for the last several years, Calcutta has been forced to relinquish its claim of being the premier city of India in certain particular aspects. Here, in this city, the first cotton mill,—the first large-scale industry,—was started, but to-day Bombay is the seat of cotton industry and is ahead of Calcutta in industry and trade. Karachi has leapt into importance in quite a new field. When the entire world will be connected by airways in the post-war period Karachi is expected to command respect from every other Indian city as the leading air-port of this continent. The position of Colombo has in recent times been greatly raised as the Headquarters of the Eastern Command. Military strategy has added distinction to that city.

The city of Madras, though enjoying the privilege of being one of the earliest European settlements in India, has had to fall back yielding the laurels of honour to

other newly grown and developed cities. Similarly, Calcutta which first saw the light of modernism,—of foreign education and culture,—is being surpassed by some other Indian cities to-day in many respects—mostly in outward splendour and modern amenities.

Our city, however, without any pretensions to similar glories has at least been able to secure for itself a place in the hearts of many a man and woman from far and near, which, we have every reason to believe, will be its own for years to come. Though our city is no longer the metropolis of India yet where in this vast continent can one find another city with an inland trade that is the envy of many a city on the sea; the oldest, largest and the most progressive of modern universities; the biggest medical college in India; the many hospitals, charitable and philanthropic institutions, and last, though not least, a Municipal Corporation with a programme of work which, alike in its idealism and practical outlook, has found acceptance even by those who differed fundamentally in every other sphere of activity from the great Mayor who laid it down. Where is another city in India which can pride itself in having witnessed the Renaissance of Modern India with Ram Mohan Roy at its head, followed by an illustrious and long line of puissant personalities who bravely carried forward the Rajah's mission of regenerating India in every department of national life,—Devendranath Tagore, Keshub Chunder Sen, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Swami Vivekananda, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Ashutosh Mookerjee and Chittaranjan Das? Where is another city in India, over which rolled in fine frenzy, one fine morning half a century ago, in an obscure street-corner, the eyes of a young poet whose poems to-day delight and inspire human hearts from one end to the other of the world? Where is another city in India that can lay claim to be the scene of the investigations of one who by the wave, as it were, of his magic wand bridged the gulf between living and non-living sweeping the whole world into a synthesis? And, once again, where is another city in India which has produced an artist who has combined in his creations the inherited artistic traditions of India's past with a technique that loses nothing of its distinctive character because of its contacts and associations with the art-forms of the East and the West? Calcutta, indeed, is "no mean city". And to this city we again extend a most cordial welcome to our distinguished guests.

Corporation Committees At Work

The different Standing Committees of the Corporation met as usual and transacted business during the week ending Saturday, the 25th November.

The Malaria Special Committee met to devise ways and means of tackling the problem. The Committee has under its consideration the Health Officer's scheme of proper cleaning and treatment of a one-mile belt of the Salt Lake area on the eastern fringe of Calcutta and the filling up of more than 2000 tanks and stagnant pools in this

area. According to the scheme the Bengal Government should be requested to see that the Salt Lake is kept clean and properly treated to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. The owners of tanks and stagnant pools should be encouraged to fill up the same by granting a subvention of 50 per cent. of the cost to be incurred.

As a measure to prevent bringing in germ-carrying mosquitoes, the scheme contains a suggestion to request the Government to stop all boats at Kristopur Lock and not to allow them in the canals without proper medical inquiry between April and December every year.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT—	...	"MIDDLES" (Contd.)	...
Welcome To Calcutta	33	Draft Resolutions Of The Calcutta Session—25th and 26th November, 1944	36(d)
Corporation Committees At Work	...	Malaria-Affected Areas In The City—Progressive Work By Corporation And Government	39
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION—	35	Ration-Shop Woodstuffs Quality—Health Officer Not Entitled To Question	39
Appointment Of Dr. B. N. Day—Corporation Decides To File A Suit Against Bengal Government	...	HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	...
Proposed Purchase Of The Trainways—Government Approval Necessary Before Examination Of Accounts, Etc.	...	Fighting Mosquitoes In Private Houses	41
Dirty Street	...	LETTER TO THE EDITOR—	...
For Improving City Conservancy Services	...	Crowded Trams	45
Condolence	...	CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	46
Muhammadan Burial Ground	...	VITAL STATISTICS—	48
Standing Committees Vacancies	...	CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES—	51
"MIDDLES"—	...	MARKET PRICES CURRENT—	53
All-India And Ceylon Mayors' Conference—A Short History Of The Previous Sessions	36(b)		

The Week In The Corporation

Appointment Of Dr. B. N. Dey

Corporation Decides To File A Suit Against Bengal Government

THE decision to file a suit against the Government of Bengal for a declaration of the Bengal Government order annulling the appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser as void, inoperative and illegal, was adopted at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 22nd November.

The Government of Bengal, it may be stated, having disapproved of the re-appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey as Chief Engineer, the Calcutta Corporation appointed him as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser with effect from October 15, 1943. The Government of Bengal, however, annulled the resolution and as a result of this, legal difficulty was being faced by the Corporation in paying the salaries of Dr. Dey.

"TO TEST THE COMPETENCE OF THE CORPORATION IN A COURT OF LAW"

Moving the resolution Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that the House had passed as many as three resolutions relating to the appointment and they had been fighting the Government over the matter for a pretty long time. Government contended that the Corporation had no power to make the appointment while the Corporation maintained that they had such power. Councillor Ray Chaudhuri thought that it would be better for them to test the competence or otherwise of the Corporation to make the appointment in a court of law. He then moved for the institution of a suit against Government.

COUNCILLOR P. N. BRAHMA

Councillor Phanindra Nath Brahma pointed out that the Chief Law Officer of the Corporation had expressed the opinion that the annulment order was not illegal and that if the Corporation stuck to that appointment and made payments of his salary they might be liable to surcharge. He suggested that consideration of the matter should be postponed and in the meantime competent legal opinion should be taken.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri said that the Corporation had already taken the opinion of Mr. P. R. Das and Mr. S. N. Banerjee, since deceased. Both of them had expressed the opinion that the Government order was illegal.

Councillor Brahma then moved that consideration of the matter be postponed and in the meantime the legal opinion obtained should be circulated to Councillors.

Councillor S. M. Usman seconded Mr. Brahma.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mohamad Rafique, stated that the best course would be for Dr. Dey to file a suit against the Corporation demanding the salary for the services he was rendering to the Corporation. And then it would be the proper time for the Corporation to file a suit against Government.

The motion of Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, along with a rider proposed by Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli that consideration of the question of payment of salaries to Dr. B. N. Dey with effect from 15th October, 1943 be postponed till the final disposal of the suit, was carried.

Proposed Purchase Of The Tramways

Government Approval Necessary Before Examination Of Accounts, Etc.

MR. Anandi Lall Poddar, Mayor, at the meeting of the Corporation held on Friday, the 17th November, read out the contents of a letter sent by the Tramways Company to the Chief Executive Officer and received that very day. The Company, the letter stated, would be greatly obliged if the Corporation informed them of the date and the number of the letter in which the Government had accorded their approval to the present proposal of the Corporation. The Company regretted that until that approval was received by the Corporation and the copy of the same forwarded to the Company's office they were unable to afford facilities as requested by the Corporation.

THE BACKGROUND

The Corporation, it may be recalled, on the 3rd November last requested the Tramways Company to extend facilities to Mr. D. N. Ganguly, Corporation Assessor, to examine the accounts of the Company. Following that another note was sent to the Company requesting for certain inventories of their property.

The Calcutta Tramways Company on the 9th November last stated that they were unable to comply with the request of the Corporation until such time as necessary resolutions were passed by the Corporation and approved by the Government. As soon as the approval of the Government was communicated to them every facility would be

afforded to the representatives of the Corporation for any investigation they might wish to make regarding the details of the organisation, etc., of their undertaking.

The Chief Executive Officer on the 11th November wrote *inter alia* to the Agent of the Company "it is hardly a reasonable attitude for your Company to refuse to comply with such requisitions on the grounds given in our letter."

The Corporation again on the 16th November wrote to the Company conveying the information that the Corporation at its meeting on November 15 had confirmed the recommendations of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee in connection with the purchase of the tramways undertaking.

LETTER AND DISCUSSION

The Company in reply informed that as soon as Government's approval was communicated to the Company "every facility will be offered to the representatives of the Corporation for any investigation they may wish to make regarding the details of the organization etc., of the Company."

Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul said that the Chief Executive Officer be asked to give a suitable reply after taking the Law Officer's opinion.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that he did not know why the matter had been placed before the House. He said, "the decision of the House is there. I think the Executive should know how to deal with the letter."

The Mayor said the Chief Executive Officer was taking necessary steps and would act according to advice given by experts in conformity with clause 6 of the Agreement between the Tramways and the Corporation.

LETTER FROM LONDON

The London Board of Directors of the Calcutta Tramways Company, in cable to the Acting Agent, Calcutta Tramways, then reported in a letter dated the 18th November, to the Calcutta Corporation informed that the Company would offer no objection to an inspection and examination of their properties by the Corporation, and the statement of accounts called for would be available with the arrival of the Agent in Calcutta.

The letter pointed out that the question of valuation did not arise according to the agreement of 1900, and that the Company could not undertake any further obligation which would be entailed by valuation.

All tramways which lie outside the jurisdiction of the Corporation, according to letter of the London Board, do not come within the scope of the existing agreement. Further, the Company will be prepared to transfer the benefit of their contract, other than that relating to Howrah, subject to the assurance by Government that the necessary sanction will be given. This assurance from Government is to be obtained by the Corporation before delivery of the undertaking.

Regarding the tramways within Howrah Municipality transfer is possible with the consent of Howrah Municipality, and pending consideration of the Howrah system, the Company must retain possession and also must retain the necessary staff.

Relying on the assurance that the Corporation will take over the existing establishment of the Company, the latter will refrain from serving notice

of discharge on their employees but the distribution of the amounts standing to the credit of the employees in the provident and gratuity funds is unavoidable.

REPLY BY ELECTRIC SUPPLY

The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has intimated the Calcutta Corporation in reply to their enquiry as to what would be the effect of the existing contract between the former and the Calcutta Tramways Company should the Calcutta Corporation succeed in pur-

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS GOVERNMENT SANCTION FOR PURCHASE REFUSED

The Bengal Government have refused sanction to Calcutta Corporation's proposal to purchase the tramways undertaking as "it involves the raising of a loan for a purpose, and in a manner, not provided for under Sec. 97 of the Municipal Act."

The Government are unable to accord their sanction to the Corporation to enter an agreement with any agent for the purchasing and working of the tramways undertaking as such an agreement would constitute "the giving and taking of a loan between the agent and the Corporation."

In a statement on the Government's letter Mr. R. N. Gaggar, Chairman of the Public Utilities Committee of the Corporation, said that the Government had completely misconstrued and misunderstood the proposed terms of appointment of an agent to run tramways undertaking. The payment of capital expenditure up to a maximum of Rs. 5 crores by an appointed agent was one of the terms of appointment of the agency and as such could not be called a "loan transaction" under Clause 97 of C. M. Act. The Tramways undertaking already vested in the Corporation from January, 1943 by the Tramways Act of 1900, which gave sanction to and empowered the Corporation to acquire the entire undertaking and everything connected therewith in running condition as an undertaking. The Corporation was at liberty to run this essential service as it was running other such services either departmentally or through outside agency for which no Government sanction was required.

chasing the Tramways undertaking through their agent, that they have referred the matter to their London Board and would let the Corporation know the reply as soon as it is received from London.

Dirty Street

A reference was made to the dirty condition of Ramlochan Mullick Street by Councillor Madan Mohan Barman.

The whole street, Mr. Barman said, was full of refuse lying unattended. It was not possible for people to walk over it.

The Mayor said that unless the market people agreed to pay extra charges for cleaning up the street it would not be possible for the Corporation to make suitable arrangements.

For Improving City Conservancy Services

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

When the recommendations of the joint meeting of the Finance Standing Committee and the Conservancy Special Committee held on the 14th September last—

That as in view of the present financial stringency of the Corporation as pointed out in the Chief Accountant's note, it is impossible to finance the scheme as envisaged in the report of the Chief Executive Officer and that of the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser out of the Municipal Fund except by raising the consolidated rate, it be recommended to the Corporation that in modification of the Corporation resolution dated 9th June, 1944, the conservancy work in Districts I and II be let out to contractors for a period of three years and that offers be invited for the same.

That the sale proceeds of the old and condemned lorries be earmarked for repairs to lorries, wagons and the permanent way of the Municipal Railway.

came up for consideration on Wednesday last, the matter was postponed for a month on the motion of Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.

COUNCILLOR N. C. PAUL

In moving for acceptance of the above recommendations, Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul said that it would appear from the reports of the Chief Executive Officer and Dr. B. N. Dey that the Corporation would at least require 137 lorries if it wanted to improve the conservancy service of the city. As an immediate necessity 35 lorries would be necessary the price of which would be about Rs. 2,80,000. Knowing the financial condition of the Corporation the Conservancy Special Committee thought it advisable to send the matter to the Finance Standing Committee and the latter called for a report from the Chief Accountant who expressed the opinion that such a large amount of Rs. 2,80,000 could not be appropriated from the closing balance. Considering the various aspects of the question the joint meeting made the above recommendations which would not touch their closing balance. The matter had come to such a pass that without an addition to our income from whatever sources possible it was impossible to run the administration with any degree of efficiency.

COUNCILLOR W. R. HUMPHREY

Councillor W. R. Humphrey said that the matter would not end by merely purchasing the lorries; the other point associated with the purchase was whether they were in a position to maintain and upkeep the lorries.

COUNCILLOR T. AHMED

Councillor T. Ahmed said that the condemned lorries should be sold first and then it would be for them to decide whether they should purchase lorries.

Councillor Paul said that some of the old lorries would be disposed of in December but the price, he thought, would be less than Rs. 1 lakh.

COUNCILLOR D. N. GHOSH

Councillor Dharendra Nath Ghosh gave his opinion against the system of letting out the contractors to carry on the service. He alleged that at least one lorry was not doing a single work for the Corporation but was doing private work. Unless they maintained a proper supervision over the working of the service, he thought, they could not expect an improvement in the situation.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that they must not have anything to do with contractors who had behaved most improperly with the Corporation in the recent times. He moved for postponement of consideration of the matter for a month in order to find out meanwhile whether they could devise any other means.

COUNCILLOR J. H. METHOLD

Councillor J. H. Methold was against the postponement as that would embarrass their officers. He wanted the work to be done by the Corporation but their Motor Vehicles Department was rotten and incompetent. He suggested that the consolidated rate should be increased by 2 per cent. from the last quarter of the financial year in order to enable the Corporation to meet a portion of its additional expenditure which was partly due to the exigencies of the war and partly due to the increased population.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mohamad Rafique, asked the Corporation to put its own house in order. They had a Special Officer who was asked to do all works and a Chief Engineer who was only to sign the Contractor's Bill. He suggested the appointment of an expert to bring about co-ordination in the activities of the Corporation. That was, he thought, what they needed most in the present circumstances. He had found that in the first trips the lorries were full, in the second trips they were three-fourths full and in the third trips they were only half filled up. The Corporation, he pointed out, had purchased 78 lorries and still there was the same complaint about their conservancy service. He thought there must be something wrong somewhere.

COUNCILLOR P. N. BRAHMA

Councillor P. N. Brahma failed to understand why they should go back upon the decision of the Corporation taken in June last to have the work done departmentally. He suggested that they should make some sort of arrangement with Government whereby they could pay the price of lorries supplied by the latter in instalments. They must find out money, he said, and they must find out lorries and those who were responsible for the war must come to their help.

Consideration of the matter was postponed for a month as stated.

Condolence

The Corporation passed a condolence resolution on the death of Moulvi Abdul Muktear Sahib, father of Mr. Zakariah, ex-Mayor.

Muhammadian Burial Board

Councillors Abdus Sattar, Mohammed Israil and Dr. Kadam Rasul were nominated as the three members on the Muhammadian Burial Board.

Standing Committees Vacancies

Councillor A. A. Wise has been appointed as a member of the Works Standing Committee in place of Councillor L. E. Hunt.

Councillor M. V. Gough-Govia has been appointed as a member of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee in place of Councillor S. K. Mitter.

Middle:

All-India And Ceylon Mayors' Conference

A Short History Of The Previous Sessions

THE All-India and Ceylon Mayors' Conference opened in Calcutta on Saturday, the 25th November. The Mayors of Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Colombo, and Galle, and the *ex-Mayor* of Karachi, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, attended. This is the fourth Conference, the other three having been held at Karachi, Madras and Colombo in 1939, 1940 and 1941 respectively. On behalf of the Corporation of Calcutta Mayor N. C. Sen attended the first Conference; Mayor A. R. Siddiqi attended the second Conference; Mayor P. N. Brahma attended the third Conference.

The first Conference was held in Karachi. The second Conference was proposed to be convened in Calcutta in March, 1940, but as the dates did not suit most of the Mayors, the Conference could not be held. Then, at the invitation of the Late Mr. S. Satyamurti, the Mayor of Madras, the second Conference was held in Madras in August the same year.

At the third Conference held at Colombo in August, 1941, it was decided that the next session would be held in Calcutta. The war situation intervened and the fourth session could not be held in the two succeeding years.

The present session of the Conference has been convened by Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta.

The Conference was preceded by a civic reception held to-day.

As we go to press on the day the Conference opens, the proceedings of the Conference and other connected functions will be reported in the next issue of the *Gazette*.

FIRST SESSION AT KARACHI

The First session of All-India, Burma and Ceylon Mayors' Conference met at Karachi on the 28th July, 1939. The Conference was called at the instance of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, the then Mayor of Karachi. There was a large gathering in the Municipal Hall including the Minister for Local Self-Government, Sind, the *ex-Mayors* of Karachi and other distinguished guests including Mr. N. C. Sen, Mayor of Calcutta; Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, Mayor of Madras; Mr. U. Ba. Win, Mayor of Rangoon and Mr. N. Rajgopalan, Deputy Mayor of Madras.

The Conference was held for two days and the following resolutions among others were adopted:—

POSITION & ROLES

That the Mayor's position in the Warrant of Precedence should be for city official functions after the Governor, and for Government functions after the Ministers.

That the Mayor should wear at Corporation meetings and on all ceremonial occasions a simple robe of indigenous material and style in consonance with the culture, traditions and customs of the city.

That the Deputy Mayor should wear the robe while presiding at Corporation meetings in absence of the Mayor and similarly on all ceremonial occasions while acting for the Mayor.

That the Deputy Mayor should be given a seat on the right side next to the Mayor and the principal Executive Officer on the left.

That the Mayor should also have a chain and badge which should be worn at the Corporation meetings as well as on ceremonial occasions and on the badge should be inscribed the city's Arms.

THE COURTESY RULES

That the Mayor should be addressed by the Councilors at the Corporation meetings as 'Mr. Mayor' but when referred to as 'The Worshipful Mayor.'

That in Corporation meetings all usual courtesy rules as prevailing in Legislative Assemblies be followed.

That the Mayor should have a separate Secretariat under his own direct control dissociated from the administration of the Executives.

That Mayors should take lead in all civic affairs as well as matters of national importance.

That powers vested in some Municipal Commissioners in matters of emergency as it involves at times misuse, the conference is of opinion that uniform provisions on the lines of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act in this behalf be made in all Corporation Acts.

That all Municipal Corporations should be vested with powers of making direct appointments of the Municipal Commissioner and other principal Executive Officers, in lieu of the present system of appointments by Government which prevails in some Corporations.

That the term of the office of the Corporation should be five years.

POWERS AND PRIVILEGES

That a sum of money be placed at the disposal of the Mayor each year to be spent on civic or public entertainments.

That the Mayor should be invested with all powers of Justice of Peace or its equivalent for the purpose of affording facilities to the public in matter of attestation of Affidavits, pension bills, pass-ports and other documents of like nature.

That the Mayors should be exempted from personal appearance in courts.

MAYORS' BANQUET

That it is desirable that the Mayor should hold a banquet once in a year as is being done at present in Bombay and Madras, where important declaration of policy and public pronouncements are made.

THE MAYORS ARRIVE

MAYOR OF COLOMBO

The Mayor of Colombo, Mr. R. A. de Mel, arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 21st November.

The next day, the Mayor, Mr. Vikramsingha, Commissioner of Colombo Municipality and Mr. Adam Ali, a Councillor of that municipality were present at the Corporation meeting. The guests were introduced to the members of the House by Mayor Anandi Lal Poddar.

MAYOR OF KARACHI

The Mayor of Karachi, Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Harun, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Calcutta by air on Wednesday, the 22nd November.

MAYOR OF BOMBAY

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Nagindas T. Master reached Calcutta by Bombay Mail on Thursday, the 23rd November.

While leaving Bombay the day before he had said in his parting speech that the Mayors' Conference should not be a conference of dignitaries merely and discuss questions of privileges and precedents but should effectively promote the well-being and uplift of the citizens. If the executive heads of the municipalities and local self-government institutions in the country were invited to attend the Conference, it would be of great help.

He expressed his intention to raise the food question in the Conference.

MAYOR OF GALLE

The Mayor of Galle, Mr. D. S. Goonesekera, came on Thursday, the 23rd November by Madras Mail.

MAYOR OF MADRAS

The Mayor of Madras, Mr. M. Radhakrishna Pillai, and the Deputy Mayor, Mr. S. Deivasikamani, have reached here to-day by Madras Mail.

Mr. Pillai was elected Mayor on Wednesday, the 22nd November.

As it has not been possible for the Mayor of Madras to reach Calcutta before to-day the civic address of welcome to the Mayors is to be given this day.

That the system of nominations by Government on Local Bodies wherever it still exists should be abolished forthwith.

That the Mayor or in his absence the Deputy Mayor should be an ex-officio visitor of the Jail or the Jails and Hospitals of the city.

SECOND SESSION AT MADRAS

The Second session of the All-India, Burma and Ceylon Mayors' Conference was held at Madras on August 1, 1940, in the Ripon Buildings, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mayor of Madras, presiding. The Mayors of Calcutta, Karachi and Colombo were among invitees present on the occasion.

The Conference was held for three days and several important resolutions including the following ones were passed:—

LEAD IN CIVIC MATTERS

That no official correspondence between the Corporation and the Local Government shall be conducted except through the Mayors.

That Mayors shall be ex-officio members of every Standing Committee and of every other Committee of the Council of the Corporation, but shall not be eligible to be elected as the Chairman of any Standing Committee.

EX-MAYOR OF KARACHI

ILL-FATED JOURNEY TO CALCUTTA

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi and Leader of the Congress Party, Sind Assembly, with Mr. Khemchand Shah, Chairman, Standing Committee, Karachi Corporation, and Karachi Mayor's peon, was on his way to Calcutta by the Punjab Mail on Wednesday, the 22nd November.

A news was received in Calcutta from Patna the next morning that the 6 Down Punjab Mail had met with a serious accident about 40 miles from Patna. The engine and six leading bogies had left the line and crashed into the embankment and the postal van was derailed. First reports were that six persons had been killed and 60 injured, 18 of them seriously.

In Calcutta it was later learnt that amongst those killed were Mr. Khemchand Shah, and the Mayor's peon.

Mr. Sidhwa, who received slight injuries arrived in Calcutta on Thursday night by a passenger train. He was received at the station by the Mayor of Calcutta and the Mayors of Bombay and Karachi.

That Mayors should give a lead in all matters of civic importance and in movements for the relief of distress in the cities caused by fire, flood, earthquake and so on.

That all Municipal Corporations should have power of appointing their own Chief Executive Officers and other officers in the permanent cadre.

ABOVE ALL PARTIES

That Mayors should be above all parties in the Councils and should not attend meetings of political parties inside the Council.

That steps should be taken to examine the provisions of the various Corporation Acts in respect of powers and duties of the Mayors and the suggestions should be placed before the next conference for bringing them into one uniform line, as far as possible.

That as the Mayors are not merely speakers of Parliamentary Houses, they should have some freedom in respect of debate taking place in the Council, without actually participating in a controversial spirit in the debate.

THE MAYORS' VOTE

That the Mayors should not normally exercise their vote and that in the use of their casting vote, they should follow the Parliamentary precedent of giving the vote in favour either of enabling the subject to come up before the Councils later for a more definite decision, or in favour of the status-quo.

THIRD SESSION AT COLOMBO

The Third session of the All-India, Burma and Ceylon Mayors' Conference was held at Colombo on August 18, 1941, at the invitation of Dr. R. Sarvanamuttu, Mayor of Colombo. Among those who attended the Conference were the Mayors of Karachi, Madras, and Calcutta and the Deputy-Mayors of Madras and Karachi.

The Conference was held for two days and several resolutions were adopted. A few of which are as follows:—

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

That the A. R. P. and other measures relating to the war are exclusively a concern of the Central Imperial Defence Organisation and all expenditures thereon should be a first charge on the Central Imperial Revenues.

That the order of precedence of a Mayor should be next to the King's representative in all functions within the city.

That Mayors should give a lead in all matters of civic importance and in movements for the relief of distress caused by fire, floods, earthquake and so on.

That in order to enable the Mayors to come in close contact with the public and to acquaint themselves with their opinions on several important matters an adequate entertainment allowance should be placed at the disposal of the Mayors each year to be spent on civic and public entertainments by the Mayors.

That Mayors should be ex-officio visitors to jails and hospitals in their cities.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY

That the constitution, powers, duties and functions of each major city Corporation be determined by a convention drawn up by mutual consultation between the representatives of the city, on the one hand and the Provincial Government on the other.

That the Mayor of a city shall be a member of the Improvement Board, where Improvement Act is in operation, and preferably be its Chairman.

That the Commissioner of Police in all major cities shall consult with the Mayor before issuing any declaration, statutory or otherwise, affecting the citizens of the city.

That all the Municipal Acts be so amended that police powers can under certain circumstances be given to the Municipal employees.

That the Mayor should be an ex-officio member of the Film Censor Board in the respective provinces.

NEW MADRAS MAYOR

Madras, November 23.

Mr. M. Radhakrishna Pillai of the Congress Municipal Party was elected Mayor of Madras at a meeting of the City Council to-day.

Mr. Radhakrishna Pillai got 37 votes against 26 votes secured by Rao Sahab T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar (Independent).

Mr. Radhakrishna Pillai has been Congress member of the City Council since 1936.

Mr. Radhakrishna Pillai, who is aged 32, is the youngest of the Congress Councillors.

Mr. S. Deivasikamani (United Municipal Party) was elected as Deputy Mayor for the ensuing year.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OF THE CALCUTTA SESSION

25th And 26th November, 1944

RESOLUTIONS advocating the annulment of the power of Provincial legislatures to legislate for municipal corporations in the major cities of India, Burma and Ceylon; suggesting ways and means for improving the working system of municipalities and adoption, if possible, a uniform system of working in all such institutions; post-war reconstruction and development so far as municipal matters are concerned; and taking of concerted action by all municipalities regarding the beggar problem, slum clearance and construction of cheap houses for poor people, are among the most important items for consideration at the fourth session of the All-India and Ceylon Mayors' Conference now being held in Calcutta.

The first resolution which recommends, 'inter alia,' that the constitution of each major city Corporation should be drawn up by a convention composed of representatives of the city and the provincial Government is expected to be moved by the Mayor of Calcutta.

Mr. Nagindas Master, Mayor of Bombay, is likely to raise the question of a comprehensive Public Health Act containing provision against adulteration of food and drugs.

The Mayor of Karachi will initiate discussion on concerted action on beggar problem, etc.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Election of Chairman

2. Mr. R. K. Siddhu, ex-Mayer of Karachi, Founder and Life Member, to Move:—

This Conference is of opinion that all the towns with populations of 2 lakhs and over should have Municipal Corporation with a Mayor.

1. With a view to observe uniformity in the conduct of proceedings of the Corporation meetings and the administrative functions, the provincial legislature be requested to frame the Municipal Act as under—

(a) To maintain the decorum of the meeting all conventions and rules prevailing in the Legislative Assemblies be adopted.

(b) To prevent any unseemly behaviour of any member the Mayor should be given sufficient powers to avoid recurrences of such behaviour.

(c) The Mayor being a non-party man should avoid participation in the deliberation of meetings except in rare circumstances.

(d) The Mayor should have a separate department known as the Secretariat Department quite distinct from the administrative department and that he shall have direct dealings with the Government and those concerned for the disposal of resolutions passed by the Corporation.

(e) That nomination of members by Government or other authorities in Corporations, Borough and district Municipalities be abolished.

(f) That there should be a Deputy Mayor in each Corporation.

2. With the object of putting the Mayors' Conference on a sound and perfect basis this Conference resolves that a Standing Committee of all the Mayors of India, Burma and Ceylon and the life member be formed so as to put all the resolutions into operation. And with this object and view a permanent office be established with the necessary staff.

(a) That with a view to defray the expenses of the Secretariat Office this Conference resolve that each Corporation do subscribe Rs. 3,000 annually.

3. This Conference reiterates its previous resolution that no Mayor should attend any official function until the warrant of precedence is amended so as to assign him the rank befitting his position and status as determined in the first Conference.

4. This Conference resolve that concerted action be taken by all Municipalities regarding the beggar problem, slum clearance work, construction of houses of all Municipal employees and cheap houses for poor people.

5. That all Municipal Corporations should be vested with powers of making direct appointments of the Municipal Commissioners and other principal executive officers in view of the present system of appointments by Government which exists in some Corporation.

6. This Conference resolve that the Acts of all Municipalities be so amended that the powers to suspend Municipalities be withdrawn. In the event of any mismanagement on the part of members—

First—A warning be issued to the said Municipality to improve the state of affairs within 6

months from the date of notice, failing which the Municipality be dissolved and a fresh election be held by placing reasons before the public for such action, and to return members who would improve the conditions of the affairs of the Municipality concerned.

Second—If after the formation of the new Municipality conditions do not improve within 9 months from the date of election, the said Municipality again be dissolved and a second election to take place placing the statement of facts before the public and giving the final warning that if members returned in the second election do not fulfil the conditions for improvement, the affairs of the Municipality be conducted by 7 members to be nominated by the Minister of Local Self-Government.

Third—That the members so nominated by the Minister should possess the qualification of having served the public in various capacities for a period not less than 5 years and who enjoy the confidence of the public.

3. Mayor of Colombo to initiate discussion on the position of local authorities in war-time, with special reference to—

(a) requisitioning of properties and compensation therefor,

(b) rates in respect of buildings for Military and cognate purposes.

4. Mayor of Galle to Move:—

(a) That it is the considered opinion of this Conference that War allowances to employees under local bodies are a legitimate charge on Imperial Government Fund and this Conference do request the Government to undertake the full payment of such allowances by way of a grant to respective local bodies, for the duration of this War beginning from 1940.

(b) That a Special Committee of this Conference be appointed to investigate into the mode of administration, working and rating system of various Municipalities in India and Ceylon, and suggest ways and means of improving these, and to suggest, if practicable, a uniform system for all Municipalities.

(c) That this Conference feel that all problems affecting the citizens of these two countries should be solved forthwith, as better understanding and relationship is essential for the welfare of the citizens, not only in the civic sphere but in other respects too.

5. Mayor of Calcutta to Move:—

That steps be taken to implement the following decision arrived at the last All-India and Ceylon Mayors' Conference, held in Colombo in 1941:—

That the present legislative powers of the Provincial Legislatures to legislate for the city, i.e., to enact the Statute governing the Municipal Corporation of the major cities in India, Burma and Ceylon, be annulled, and that the constitution, powers, duties and functions of each major city Corporation, in

future, be determined in the following manner, viz:—

By a Convention drawn up by mutual consultation between the representatives of the city, on the one hand, and the Provincial Government, on the other, the proportion of representation of the consulting parties be determined beforehand. The Convention thus drawn up will replace the present Statute in each major city, and operate as a City Charter, in which the rights and interests of the contracting parties should be mutually preserved and respected. Appeals arising out of any differences or disputes in the working of the Charter shall lay in the Federal Court, whose decision should be final and binding. The contracting parties may, at any time, alter or amend the Charter thus drawn up, by mutual consultation and agreement.

That steps be taken to move for the amendment of the Government of India and other relevant Acts accordingly.

6. Mayor of Calcutta to Move:—

That the Conference do discuss the question of the Chief Executive Officers of the different Municipal Corporations being invited to participate in the proceedings of the Conference.

7. Mayor of Calcutta to Move:—

(a) That in view of the fact that all the States in foreign countries are every day extending the policy of Revenue-sharing and grants-in-aid to municipalities, this Conference of All-India and Ceylon Mayors strongly urge upon the Provincial Governments and the Central Government to accept the policy of Revenue-sharing in all taxes realised within a municipal area, and to allot increasingly bigger grants-in-aid out of State coffer for the progress and efficiency of the municipalities.

(b) Whereas it has been found in other countries very much effective and helpful to delegate greater responsibility and control to the Mayor for administrative planning and development, this Conference strongly recommend to the Provincial and Central Governments to amend respective Municipal Acts with a view to invest the Mayors with power to build up an all-round, healthy and effective Municipal Unit.

(c) That in view of the fact that further finance is necessary to improve and extend the activities of the Municipal Units, a special Sub-Committee of the Mayors' Conference be formed with a view to explore new sources of revenue and to prepare a tabulated scientific memorandum to be submitted to the Provincial and Central Governments to fight out the cases thoroughly and to secure the acceptance of the Revenue-sharing policy and the steady extension of grants-in-aid system.

(d) Whereas it is found essential to bring the resources of revenue in each Corporation to a uniform standard on maximum existing facilities, a Special Committee be formed to scrutinise the sources of revenue in various Corporations and to tabulate facts and figures to attain a uniformity of maximum basis incorporating further new sources of revenue.

8. Mayor of Bombay to initiate Discussion on:—

- (a) the question of the food problem;
- (b) the question of a comprehensive Public Health Act, including provision against adulteration of food and drugs;

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

NOVEMBER 24TH, 25TH, 26TH, 27TH & 28TH, 1944

24th November—Friday

- 8-80 A.M. to 10-80 A.M.—Visits to Health Services.
- 11 A.M. to 12 Noon—Visit to Educational Institutions.
- 1-30 P.M. to 3 P.M.—Lunch at Princes'.
- 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Visit to Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station, Refuse Platform and Bantala.
- 5-80 P.M.—Visit to Daridra Bandhab Bhandar.
- 8-80 P.M.—Mayor's Dinner at the Calcutta Club.

[This Dinner was later cancelled]

25th November—Saturday

- 8-80 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Visit to Pulta Water Works and Lunch at Pulta.
- 5 P.M.—CIVIC RECEPTION IN A SPECIALLY ERECTED PANDAL IN THE CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE LAWN.
- 5-45 P.M.—INAUGURATION OF THE CONFERENCE.
- 6-80 P.M. to 8-80 P.M.—CONFERENCE SESSION (IN THE CORPORATION COUNCIL CHAMBER.)

26th November,—Sunday

- 8-80 A.M. to 11-80 A.M.—CONFERENCE (IN THE CORPORATION COUNCIL CHAMBER).
- 1-30 P.M. to 3 P.M.—Lunch given by Chambers of Commerce.
- 3-30 P.M. to 5 P.M.—CONFERENCE (IN THE CORPORATION COUNCIL CHAMBER).
- 5-15 P.M.—Tea.

27th November—Monday

- 4 P.M.—Reception at the Hindu Satkar Samiti.
- 5 P.M.—Reception by the Calcutta Art Society.
- 6 P.M.—Reception by the Mahabodhi Society.
- 8-80 P.M.—Dinner given by the Congress Municipal Association (at Councillor J. Kolay's house.)

28th November—Tuesday

- 8-80 A.M.—Visit to Entally Workshops.
- 9-80 A.M. to 11 A.M.—Visit to Public Institutions including Deshabandhu Memorial at Shahnagore.
- 1 P.M. to 2 P.M.—Lunch at the Rotary Club.
- 3 P.M.—Visit to the University of Calcutta including the Science College.
- 4 P.M.—Tea at the Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works at Manicktala.
- 5-80 P.M.—Visit to Sir Stuart Hogg Market.
- 8-80 P.M.—Farewell Dinner by the Mayor (Indian Style).

(c) the question of post-war reconstruction and development so far as Municipal matters are concerned;

(d) housing schemes for lower middle-classes.

Malaria-Affected Areas In The City

Progressive Work By Corporation And Government

MR. Mohamad Rafique, Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, accompanied by Councillor Indra Bhushan Beed, Mr. Amulya Ch. Mitter (Secretary, Mayor's Relief Fund) and the Health Officer of the Corporation, inspected on the 20th and 21st November, Wards 18, 28 and 29 which are the most vitally Malaria-affected areas in the city. They paid surprise visits to permanent dispensaries and temporary treatment centres to see how the work was being carried on.

So far as the question of cleansing of the tanks was concerned, the inspecting members learnt that 150 extra labour staff had been employed and they had so far cleansed 16 tanks and ponds in Kamardanga area, 25 in Gobra area, 35 in Nebugola area (Ward 28) and 50 in Ultadanga and Bagmari areas (Ward 29).

As regards destruction of adult infected anopheles 4 gangs of 8 coolies each had been visiting Malaria affected houses in these Wards in the morning and afternoon with insecticide to spray into the rooms. Over 200 gallons of effective insecticide (pyrethrum) were ready for daily use.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST MALARIA

New Method Worked Out In America

The annual report of the Public Health Research Institute of New York City describes a new technique that makes it possible for the first time, to immunize animals against malaria, and says the experiments being carried on may lead to the development of a vaccine to protect human beings against the disease.

The new method, details of which are a wartime secret, was worked out in the laboratories of the Institute's newly established division of applied immunology, under the direction of Dr. Jules Freund.

Captain Thomas M. Rivers, of the Navy Medical Corps and formerly director of The Rockefeller Institute hospital in New York City, in a special report to the board of directors as chairman of the institute's research council, said the new anti-malaria immunization technique has been so successful that preliminary studies in their effects on man have been undertaken by several groups of investigators.

WORK BY CORPORATION

Since the beginning of November, over 14,000 cases have been treated in the treatment centres started with the help of the Mayor's Relief Fund, according to a statement made by the Health Officer. At present 14 such treatment centres are run in Wards 18, 19, 28 and 29. Besides these 81,000 cases have been treated in the permanent dispensaries run by the Corporation in the heavily affected and other places scattered all over the city. During this period 2,25,000 Mepacrine tablets have been distributed and over 100 lb. Cinchona fabrifuge consumed.

125 tanks and ponds have been cleansed and treated. Besides, Circular Canal between the Manik-tolla area and the city proper has also been cleansed and treated by the Corporation staff. Measures regarding destruction of adult mosquitoes are being carried out both morning and evening in the heavily affected area.

WORK BY GOVERNMENT

Good progress is reported in the Bengal Government's (Public Health Department) scheme for combating the malaria outbreak in the eastern suburbs of the city. During the week ended November 18, 8,816 houses occupied by approximately 88,000 people were visited by the medical staff of the Health Department.

Working systematically on a pre-arranged plan the medical staff treated 7,554 cases of malaria with approximately 80,000 tablets of mepacrine.

At the same time operations against malaria-carrying mosquitoes were undertaken. These comprised Pyrethrum spraying of houses and the cleaning and oiling of tanks in the affected localities.

ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS FOR CALCUTTA

The Public Health Department of the Government of Bengal are distributing anti-malarial drugs in the affected area in eastern Calcutta. The Director of Public Health and his assistant along with their staff are visiting the area

Municipal Magistrate Court

Ration-Shop Foodstuffs Quality

Health Officer Not Entitled To Question

"THE Health Officer is not entitled to question about the quality of rationed foodstuff sold in ration-shops" is the opinion held by the Municipal Magistrate of Calcutta, Mr. N. K. Ghosh before whom complaints were lodged by the Calcutta Corporation under Section 424 read with Section 488 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, against Mr. Pranabesh Bhowmic and Mr. P. K. Sarkar, managers of two different ration shops at College Street Market, Calcutta for refusing to sell samples of *atta*, a rationed article, to Dr. R. Chanda, Food Inspector of the Corporation, for analysis of its quality at the Corporation Laboratory.

The sale was refused although the Food Inspector tendered 2 annas, the proper price for 6 *chittacks* of wheat *atta*, the quantity required for Corporation analysis.

The Municipal Magistrate found that the accused managers of the shops were justified in refusing to sell a sample of wheat-*atta*, a rationed article, to the Food Inspector who required it for a contrary purpose and without the production of a lawful ration document and so committed no offence. He, therefore, ordered the acquittal of the accused.

MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT

In his judgment the Magistrate said that the provisions of Section 424 of the Municipal Act, so far as they related to sale of rationed articles to the Health Officer or his Food Inspectors for purposes of Corporation analysis, were inconsistent with the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7 and 9 of the Bengal Rationing Order and as such, by virtue of Section 3 of the Defence of India Act, the provisions of Bengal Rationing Order shall prevail and have effect and the provisions of Section 424 of the Municipal Act, so far as they related to sale of rationed articles, stood repealed and suspended. In that view he held that a rationed article could not be sold to the Health Officer or his Food Inspectors in contravention of the above paragraphs of the Rationing Order and that the Health Officer was not entitled to question about the quality of rationed foodstuffs sold in ration shops. Wheat *atta* being a rationed article, and this fact was not disputed, the Magistrate found that the managers of the ration shops were justified in refusing to sell a sample of wheat *atta* to the Food Inspector who required it for a contrary purpose and without the production of a lawful ration document. The prosecution must, therefore fail, he said, and the accused acquitted.

SALE OF RATIONED ARTICLES

The Magistrate considered that sale of rationed articles to a Food Inspector, who had no valid ration document, for the purpose of Corporation analysis would not be a sale for the purpose of household consumption or establishment consumption mentioned in paragraphs 6, 7 and 9 of the Rationing Order. That the sale as well as the obtaining of rationed articles for all other purposes, including the purpose for Corporation analysis under the Municipal Act and for commercial purposes, except for household consumption or establishment consumption as mentioned in the aforesaid paragraphs of the Rationing Order, had been prohibited, also found support, although no such support was needed as the paragraphs clearly concluded the matter,—from paragraph 19 of the Rationing Order from which it would appear that although Government recognised that sale of rationed articles might be necessary for other purposes than those mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Order, so far no provision had been made with the result that nobody, not even the Corporation, could buy a rationed article in contravention of those paragraphs of the Rationing Order.

Under Rule 81(2) (a) of the Defence of India Rules Government had full authority, the Magistrate pointed out, to restrict the sale of any article or thing for any purpose, and provision had been made in the above paragraphs of the Order to restrict the sale of rationed articles for all purposes except those mentioned therein and except on the production of a ration document and there was no ambiguity either about the powers of Government or of their exercise.

Referring to the prosecution argument that paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Rationing Order, which dealt only with the distribution and sale and was silent about the quality of rationed articles, still Section 424 of the Calcutta Municipal Act which related to sale of food-stuff for Corporation analysis

with a view to the examination of its quality and wholesomeness, could operate side by side without any conflict, the Magistrate said that this argument overlooked the very important point that paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Rationing Order clearly prohibited the sale of rationed articles for all purposes except for household consumption and establishment consumption. Further, as sale must come before analysis and as sale had been prohibited, so the provisions of the Order stood in clear conflict with the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act and as such, provisions of Section 424 of the Act, so far as they related to the sale of rationed food-stuff, was rendered inoperative and stood expressly repealed by virtue of Section 3 of Defence of India Act.

QUESTION OF ANALYSIS

However much it might be desirable, the Magistrate observed that the qualitative aspect of the rationed food-stuffs sold and their examination and analysis should, in the interest of all concerned, receive as much attention as that given to the distribution and supply side of it,—the provisions of paragraph 21 (1) of the Bengal Rationing Order, framed principally for preventing unauthorised hoarding and profiteering, did not in his opinion, as at present constituted, meet the requirements of Section 424 of Calcutta Municipal Act; the court could not, where the words of the enactment were clear as in this case, go into the question of propriety or otherwise of such restriction but had only to interpret the law as it stood.

"In view of the clear repeal of Section 424 of Calcutta Municipal Act so far as relating to sale of rationed articles for Corporation analysis, it would no longer be any part of the Food Inspector's duty to act in the manner he purported to do and his act or rather attempt to obtain a rationed article would in the circumstances aforesaid be beyond the scope of his duty, although I do not for a moment doubt the bona fides of the Food Inspector or that he was actuated by any ulterior motive." According to Rule 81 (4) of D. I. Rules the accused would have made themselves liable to punishment, the Magistrate added had they effected the sale of wheat *atta*, a rationed article, to the Food Inspector who had no lawful ration document and who required the sale for a contrary purpose.

EXAMPLES DO NOT STAND

During the concluding stage of his argument, the Magistrate proceeded, the Municipal Pleader had drawn his attention to a newspaper report to the effect that the authorities at Bombay and Delhi had agreed to allow the Health Officers of the respective municipalities to take samples of rationed articles for purposes of examination and analysis and had asked the court to take that into consideration in coming to a decision on the subject at issue. To that the defence Advocate had replied that the Corporation's duty was to point out the defects of the Rationing Order to Government and get them remedied. "In my opinion" the Magistrate said, "it is a matter for the appropriate authorities to consider and no inference can be drawn, nor any judicial decision based upon it."

Fighting Mosquitoes In Private Houses

[Specially Contributed]

THE subject of mosquitoes is a painful one to dwellers in India and other tropical countries. They have always been with us, of course, but it has only been of late years that it has been known that they are the carriers of Malaria and other diseases. And that fact, now that it is known, makes it doubly important that knowledge of the pests should be widespread and the public be provided with knowledge to enable them to protect themselves.

In the first place, as everybody knows, Malaria is caused by the bite of the female mosquito, and that mosquito is the *Anopheles*. You can distinguish the *Anopheles* from his cousins the *Culex* and *Stegomyia* because he stands on his head. If you ever see one in his or her gymnastic attitudes, kill it at once!

But although Malaria is caused by the *Anopheles*, other breeds of mosquitoes are also harmful. The sand-fly for example gives sand-fly fever. Dengue fever is given us by a particularly objectionable fellow that generally puts in an appearance when there is deep excavation of soil taking place. For example, when the King George V Docks were being constructed in Calcutta there was a very bad outbreak of Dengue fever. This particular mosquito, popularly or unpopularly known as the tiger mosquito, is a lazy sort of insect. You can bump him off, as they say in Chicago, with your finger. The *Culex* mosquito we know is a carrier of yellow fever. That disease is mercifully unknown in India up to now, but the danger must always be kept in mind. He probably carries something else that has not been discovered. A good motto is—get rid of mosquitoes whatever they are. Don't worry about their breed.

But it is necessary to have some elementary knowledge of mosquitoes before starting to deal with them. In Calcutta we have four important species. The *Anopheles Stephensi* may be a dangerous malaria carrier but this variety prefers brackish water. Then there is the *Anopheles Stephensi*, which occurs everywhere where water is allowed to accumulate, the *Stegomyia Pasciata*, carrier of Dengue and Yellow fever and a most vicious biter, and finally *Culex Fatigans*, the blue-blooded mosquito that gives you elephantiasis.

Now these mosquitoes all breed in water but they live differently. The *Anophelines* as larvae, float usually on the surface of the water and *Culex* and *Stegomyia* hang down from the surface.

There is nothing like personal experience. Here are some notes given to us by a contributor interested in the subject. He says:—

I would like to tell of one or two personal experiences I have had. The first occurred some years ago, and I was talking to a man in charge of a small factory. He complained bitterly about the number of mosquitoes in his office, so I proceeded to investigate, and this is what I found. Just outside his window was a pile of empty tin lined cases. The rain had come and the water had accumulated in the tin linings. Believe me, that water was literally mosquito soup and that same soup was speedily sent

down the drain. Needless to relate the plague ceased from that moment.

Another time I took a flat in Calcutta and it was crazy with mosquitoes. I searched the environs for water and found a lot which I dispersed. I fumigated and sprayed but there were still mosquitoes in abundance. At last I explored the servants' latrine and there I found what is popularly known as a water house, holding I suppose about a hundred gallons of water and several millions of mosquitoes. This was emptied at once and properly cleaned. That finished off the mosquitoes in that compound. Before leaving this subject I would ask all householders to take particular care to examine these water houses. They are used for washing carriages and motor cars. They should be emptied once a day and green slime discouraged. If this rule is made as unbending as the laws of the Medas and Persians that we read of in the Scriptures a great deal of discomfort will be avoided.

Now, there are a few points that every householder should attend to. First of all, there is the overhead tank. This must be covered with sheet iron or concrete, corrugated iron must not be used. The manhole should be circular with a mosquito proof cap cover, this should be kept locked. Inlet pipes should be fitted with check nuts and should not enter the tank through the manhole. Overflow pipes should be fitted with a perforated cap of brass or copper. The cistern should be cleaned by a plumber, under supervision, every six months and the inside whitewashed at the same time. Incidentally this is a safeguard against cholera and typhoid fever. When renewing tanks, remove the old ones and sell them. Do not leave them about, they harbour dead water and mosquitoes.

Make it a rule to inspect your premises regularly. If you leave it to servants it will never be done properly. Take a sweeper with you and let him carry a supply of disinfectant. A good saponified cresol is a good thing to use, for this reason. A saponified cresol is an emulsion and mixes with water and in consequence destroys larvae at any depth. If you buy a good saponified cresol you require to use far less of it per gallon of water than if you use a common phenyle, which as a general rule is a heartless fraud.

Every pool of water, large or small, must be swept dry and the tops of drains where water collected must be disinfected with saponified cresol. Your Chemist will guide you to read all directions carefully. By doing so you will save wastage as the quantity needed of a good brand is surprisingly small.

Rainwater gutters must be examined. They, sometimes are inefficient, do not slope properly and thus hold water indefinitely. This can easily be seen by pouring water into them. If they don't work properly punch a hole here and there.

All disused tins and earthen pots should be thrown right out of the place. The small earthenware water carriers used at the bottom of almirahts for protection against ants, are a great source of danger. They should be filled with a milky solution of saponified cresol. Fire buckets should be filled

with sand, not water. If you have a fountain it should drain completely dry when not in use.

If this work is done periodically and conscientiously there will be very little fever. Life will be pleasanter and the absence of sickness most noticeable. But, unfortunately, you can't count on your neighbours doing the same as you—and mosquitoes can be carried by the wind.

Surely it would be practical politics to form a mosquito association among neighbours and co-operate in measures to do away with this common danger. If this were done, then a little money could be collected and a further good work attempted, most essential for the common welfare.

It has been mentioned already that mosquitoes are bred in water. Household water has been mentioned, but we now come to the outdoor tank, and that is a big problem.

To begin with, the tank is a sheet of public water. It contains fish. It is used for bathing, so you cannot disinfect it with saponified cresol. In any case it would be too expensive and fish would be destroyed.

There are two methods one can adopt with tanks that are harmless and they are as follows:—

One of these is to introduce larvacidal fish. There are several kinds to be had. Here are some varieties: *Chela*, *Rasbora*, *Barilius*, *Haplochilus* and *Barbus*. Of these the *Haplochilus* is about the most useful. For wells, the *Khajina* or climbing perch is recommended. A Mosquito Expert who has now re-

tired from the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine disagreed on the point of larvacidal fish. He argued that the big fish will eat the little chaps and perhaps he was right. What he said was: "Clear the tank of weeds, get the water clean and pure and deprive the larvae of food. And if you net the big fish the small fry will develop of themselves." But the big fish are food! So there!

Now, if your tank is badly infested with mosquitoes it should be oiled, so that there is the question of oiling to be considered. At the moment we are not dealing with tea estates, railways and big projects. We are only trying to show private people how to protect themselves.

When amateurs start on oils they are generally hunting for trouble. And as so much expert investigation has been devoted to the subject it is folly to experiment on your own.

The Burmah-Shell people have been experimenting for years and they have turned out a product called "Malariol", which is sold almost as cheaply as crude diesel oil. Malariol is a mixture of crude oil and paraffin with some other products mixed at the suggestion of scientific investigators and is endorsed as effective by the Ross Institute. It is not sold at a large profit, as is the case with the proprietary articles. In fact there is practically no difference in price between buying crude oil and Malariol. To give an idea of quantities required; two gallons of Malariol will be sufficient to deal with the average village tank.

An ideal oil should form an efficient film when sprayed on an average village tank. It must not be injurious to fish and it must be economical in use. A most important feature of such an oil should be that it is not useful as a luminant or it will be stolen. It should also be effective in destroying weeds. Malariol fills all these conditions.

But Malariol, or whatever else you may use, must be *sprayed on*. A good sprayer is essential. And a letter addressed to the Ross Institute, McLeod House, Calcutta, will solve this problem for you.

One very useful method of getting rid of live mosquitoes is to have pots of the *Tulsi* plants about. Placed outside bedrooms these useful little plants will keep away mosquitoes, which do not care for their smell, which resembles basil.

Hitherto we have dealt with the most important branch of mosquito warfare. That is, doing away with their breeding places. We will now get on to the subject of getting rid of the living creatures.

It will almost certainly happen that a house or portion of a house is infested with mosquitoes.

First, there is the question of foliage near a house. *Anophelines* like to shelter during the day in coarse grass and foliage. Take measures accordingly. But to get rid of mosquitoes inside a house, there are several points to be considered. First we must think of fumigation.

Where mosquitoes are very bad, there are two methods of fumigation recommended as being most efficient, and at the same time free from objection. It need hardly be said that while fumigation is being carried out all doors, windows and ventilation openings should be efficiently closed.

We omit sulphur. It is efficient, but spoils objects or metal, so we will take first:—

Formic Acid:—For a 30-foot square room take five ounces of permanganate of potash and dissolve this in a quart of water. Pour into this half a pint

MEDICINE—A SOCIAL SCIENCE

Wanted Social Workers And Educators

The scope of medical men in the service of society was described by Prof. H. E. Sigerist, Director and Professor of History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, U. S. A., and a member of the foreign Medical Delegation now visiting India, speaking at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, last week.

Medicine was becoming more and more a social science, he said. What they needed to-day and in the future was trained, scientific doctors who would be social workers and educators of people leading them to a healthier and happier life. With the change of times and the great changes in the structure of society, the ideal of medical education had also changed. What was needed to-day was not only a family doctor but a family medical centre where people could go at all times and get medical advice. They needed to-day solid scientific training for their doctors, men who could apply their knowledge of science to the welfare of humanity. Laboratories, hospitals, trained nurses, all these were needed to-day.

The first major task they should perform as doctors was promotion of health. That could best be achieved through proper health education. Such education should include a physical culture programme and organization of recreation centres. These were powerful measures for promotion of health. The success of health education in Russia was due to the fact that there it was part of education in citizenship. Prevention of disease was their next major task. Then there was the question of rehabilitation of sufferers so that they might become useful members of society.

Their task was to create a social organization in which people could live and work together for the common good of humanity.

VINO-MALT

**A TONIC & RECUPERATIVE
OF OUTSTANDING EFFICACY.**

- VINO-MALT—The ideal tonic, contains Calcium, Potassium and Sodium in combination with Glycero-Phosphates to supply the mineral constituents so often found deficient in our diet, or depleted by wasting diseases, etc.
- When run-down, weak or emaciated due to prolonged illness or suffering from Malaria, Typhoid, Pneumonia or any other disease, VINO-MALT acts marvellously in restoring health, strength and vitality in the shortest possible time.
- It is a boon to the pregnant and nursing mother.

*If you fail to obtain a bottle from your nearest chemist
please write to:*

THE BENGAL IMMUNITY CO., LTD.

153, DHARAMTALA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to :—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Phone PK. 672

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Entally.

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of :—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

Phone B. B. 5643

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of :—

COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE :—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY :—72, Manicktola Main Road

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS

Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND

ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal -2308.

59, Khurut Road, Howrah.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of :—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

Ring up Cal. 595.

Gram : "MARLBORO," Cal.

for EVERY DESCRIPTION of
MARBLE & MOSAIC
TERRAZZO TILE
CHUNAR STONE WORKS
HINDUSTHAN MARBLE & TERRAZZO CO.
1, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta

Phone No : Cal. 6885.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Dutta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 357

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheesto"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

SAVE FOR
VICTORY
BRITISH
WAR
SAVINGS
MOVIES

of commercial formalin, and Formic Acid vapour is set free. This method of fumigation is unobjectionable. There is no danger of fire and it does not injure anything. Moreover, the vapour will discourage cockroaches and other pests.

The other method is:—

Cresol vapour.—Take five ounces of a good saponified cresol; or half that quantity of cresol and half lysol and heat it slowly in an enamelled basin over a stove. The evaporation will take about half an hour. The room should then be kept closed for two hours. A word of warning here—there is danger of fire, so keep a fire bucket handy, filled with sand. Other precautions will suggest themselves.

These two methods are quite sufficient and we will now come to the question of sprays and spraying.

To do this properly you must have an efficient sprayer. There are many spraying mixtures on the market, all of them claiming to be the best.

Spraying has this advantage over fumigation; it can be carried out at any time without previous preparation whereas fumigation requires considerable disturbance and preparation before it can be properly accomplished. It is needless to add, however, that both methods have their advantages.

Here are two formulas for sprays. The first has been evolved by experts employed by Government. The second is a simple one within the reach of everybody and it works quite well.

The first formula is known as Giemsa's Spray. It is as follows:—

Pyrethrum Tincture	...	58 parts
Soft soap	...	18 ..
Glycerine	...	24 ..

Mixture to be diluted with twenty volumes of water.

This is a most effective spray, but Pyrethrum Tincture is on the expensive side. On the other hand, a large quantity of the spray can be made. Note the dilution. The next formula is a very simple one:—

One cigarette tin kerosene oil, half ditto petrol, one tablespoon citronella oil. Mix all together and use in a spraying gun.

Now in using a spray it must not be forgotten that human beings, including children, have to live in the sprayed apartments simultaneously with the process. And with regard to these two formulas both are quite innocuous.

There are one or two points I may mention that will be of interest to dwellers in the tropics. The mosquito masses in the hot weather, the really hot weather I mean, are destroyed by the heat. And also the hot weather prevents the malaria germ developing in the pest. The *Anopheles Stephens* is the worst mosquito carrier, but he, or rather she, is only dangerous in the cold weather as at that time the malaria germ develops amazingly.

In conclusion, it may be said that the mosquito, like the poor, is always with us and the fight against him or her must never cease, summer and winter, day and night. Mosquitoes rank with Germans and Japanese. The only good ones are dead ones. Cato reiterated in the Roman Senate, "Delenda est Carthago" meaning, "Carthage must be destroyed"! The same may be said to-day about mosquitoes. But heaven helps those that help themselves. Cleanliness is next to godliness. Remember, that every mosquito in your house is a source of danger not only to yourselves, but to those near and dear to you. If the simple precautions we have suggested in this article are carried out, valuable lives will be saved and general health conditions vastly improved.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Crowded Trams

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE".

Sir,—Might I, through the medium of your esteemed journal, draw the attention of the authorities of the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., to the serious inconvenience suffered by the passengers in boarding and alighting from the tram-cars in these days of unprecedented over-crowding. A part of this inconvenience may, I think, be obviated by a spirit of helpfulness on the part of the drivers of the cars by allowing people, particularly women and children, in getting down by the doorway behind the driver. As people will not be allowed to enter the car by this way, it is not likely to cause any inconvenience to the driver. —Yours etc.,

S. B. GUPTA,

Theatre Inspector, Corporation of Calcutta.

15th November, 1944.



ALL INDIA SPRING MFG. CO.
REGISTERED IN INDIA

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS & SPRING MACHINES
OF ALL KINDS,
GOVT. & RAILWAY
CONTRACTORS.

TELEGRAM:—
"SPRINGSHOP" CAL.
TELEPHONE:—
B.B. 4565.

69, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Calcutta News & Views

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The Annual Report of the Calcutta Improvement Trust just published, states that while all major construction is at a standstill, a temporary finish has been given to two main thoroughfares (the widening of Ballygunge Road and the new access to Howrah Bridge).

The Trust's closing balance at the credit of its revenue account is Rs. 583.54 lakhs, of which Rs. 450.62 lakhs has been advanced to the capital account to meet payments in excess of capital receipts.

Receipts from the sale of Trust land began to show a downward tendency, not through failure of demand, for history has repeated itself in a war-time boom in land values in Calcutta, but through occupation by the military authorities of practically all the Trust property in the developed areas. For the same reason the record of the war regarding open spaces and amenities was one of retrogression. In particular an area of 200 acres developed as a park and playground which has for many years been the pride of the

CALCUTTA MORTALITY MALARIA RECORDS A FALL

Deaths from malaria in Calcutta during the week ended November 18 recorded a fall of 37 from previous week's figure. There were 127 deaths against 164 in the previous week and 159 the week before. In the worst affected areas—Manicktulla, Beliaghata and Tangra—deaths totalled 51 against 94 in the preceding week.

There were 48 attacks and 37 deaths from small-pox against 31 and 27, respectively, in the previous week. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 14 and nine attacks and 11 and seven deaths.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 26 and 8, respectively, against 33 and 17 the week before. During the corresponding two weeks last year attacks from the disease totalled 32 and 67 and deaths 25 and 30.

There were 164 recorded deaths of paupers against 182 the week before.

Deaths from all causes totalled 1,052 against 1,009 in the previous week. Mortality figures in the corresponding two weeks last year were 1,700 and 1,960.

Trust, has been surrendered piecemeal to military occupation, though not, in the last stages, without a restrained protest on the ground of injury to public health.

CALCUTTA GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Calcutta Geographical Society is contemplating to organize a scientific expedition to the Himalayas consisting of experts in different branches of the field sciences. This was revealed in the report of the Society submitted at its Ninth Annual General Meeting held in Calcutta.

The report adds that this venture of the Society will be the first of its kind since the geographers of ancient India explored peaks, ranges and lakes in the Western Himalayas including the famous lakes of Tibet in the remote past. A sub-committee has already been appointed to draw up a scheme for the purpose.

Dr. B. C. Law, who presided over the meeting emphasized the need for an historical atlas of India and a scientific and exhaustive historical geography of India.

Dr. Law was re-elected President of the Society and Dr. S. P. Chatterjee, Head of the Department of Geography and Mr. D. P. Ghosh, Curator, Asutosh Museum of the Calcutta University as Hon. Joint Secretaries for the year 1945-46.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS

Mr. R. C. Das-Gupta, I.C.S., has assumed charge as Registrar, Appellate Side, High Court, in place of Mr. T. H. Ellis on his elevation to the Bench. Mr. Justice Ellis is sitting with Mr. Justice Mukherjee.

It may be recalled that Mr. Das-Gupta was Chairman of the Committee that was appointed to enquire into certain allegations made against Mr. B. P. Pain, Minister, in respect of the affairs of the Howrah Municipality. Mr. Das-Gupta has once officiated as Registrar of this Court.

NEW ONE-RUPEE NOTES.

A new series of Government of India Re. 1/- notes will shortly be issued, it is understood. There will be no change in the design of the note, but the serial prefix and number will be printed in green, instead of in black, while at the end of the number a capital A will be printed in the dark grey head colour of the note.

FINED RS. 2,000

For contravention of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, Mangilal Daga of Pagyaputty Street has been fined Rs. 2,000 or four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Md.

AIR-RAID ALERT IN CALCUTTA

"FRIENDLY PLANE"

Calcutta had a 25-minute alert on Sunday last (November 19) when sirens sounded throughout the city.

A first report compiled from Civil Military and Air Force Headquarters, and issued by Combined Headquarters, Eastern India, says:—

"An air raid warning was sounded in Calcutta at midday on November 19, followed shortly after the raiders passed signal when the aircraft were identified as friendly."

A. R. P. and other Civil Defence personnel were promptly at their posts and shepherded pedestrians to nearby shelters.

Calcutta's last daylight alert was 11 months ago on December 16, 1943. This followed 11 days after the city's first daylight attack.

Altogether, the city has experienced eight air raids, the first being on the night of December 20, 1942.

Shafi Khan, Additional Presidency Magistrate. Daga was charged with selling 10 pairs of dhoties of 10 yds. each for Rs. 7-14 per pair against the stamped price of Rs. 7-8.

FEEDING OF GREATER CALCUTTA

Mr. J. K. Mitter, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, says that the feeding of Greater Calcutta must continue to be the entire responsibility of the Government of India.

"Greater Calcutta", he says, "has always been a cosmopolitan city and has now been turned into a United Nations' base of supply for the Eastern theatre of war, with a consequent increase of population, directly or indirectly engaged in war efforts or other essential activities. Being on the front line of the war, Bengal does not definitely stand at par with other deficit parts of the country, and the withdrawal of their responsibility by the Government would have serious repercussions on the life of the province."

Mr. Mitter urges the Government of India to continue to undertake at least for the duration of the war the liability to feed Greater Calcutta with the help of imported foodgrains to the tune of about half a million tons.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY BY FOREIGNERS

An attempted robbery at the point of revolver in a jeweller's shop in Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, was reported to the Muchipara Police during the last week.

It is reported that two foreigners, one of whom was masked, entered the shop and, drawing a revolver, ordered the shopkeeper to open the safe. An alarm being raised, the men ran out of the shop, taking with them a pair of brass scales and driving away in a waiting motor car while firing shots in the air. No arrest has been made.

SERIOUS STREET COLLISION

A serious collision between a tramcar and a truck took place on Tuesday morning at the crossing of Harrison Road and Chittaranjan Avenue. The truck ran into the middle of an old type tram car proceeding from Sealdah to High Court, damaging the body of the tram car.

The impact was so severe that the first class compartment was derailed and thrown off several yards towards the southern foot-path. A post on the foot-path was also knocked down. The tramcar was crowded at the moment but fortunately nobody was injured except experiencing a severe shaking. The up line was blocked and traffic was suspended for some time.

FOOD-STUFFS INSPECTION AND CONTROL

The Civil Supplies Department, Bengal, in a Press Note, says that in order to supervise, inspect and ensure the most economical use of Government-owned foodstuffs and particularly to prevent adulteration and deterioration of foodstuffs in the process of procurement and distribution, it

recently set up an Inspection and Control Branch at its headquarters in Calcutta.

The Branch will deal mainly with (i) stock-taking, (ii) sampling, and (iii) infestation control. Each section will be staffed by technical personnel.

The Branch will be responsible for keeping track of all foodgrains from procurement until final disposal.

NO MEAT CONTROL ON IDUZZOHA DAY

In relaxation of the existing provisions of the Bengal Meat Control Order, 1944, the Government are pleased to allow slaughter of animals and sale of meat on Monday, the 27th November on account of Iduzzoha, says a Press Note.

PROPOSED SIKH COLLEGE IN CALCUTTA

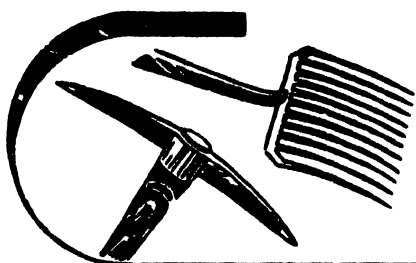
A college for Sikhs will be established in Calcutta and Rs. 50,000 has already been collected. This was announced by Mr. Narain Singh Punch, President, Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Calcutta, at a meeting of Sikhs held on Sunday last. The scheme is to cost Rs. 5 lakhs.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, who addressed the meeting said there was considerable scope for a Sikh college and promised assistance to the scheme.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER IN CALCUTTA

The Maharaja of Bikaner arrived in Calcutta on Monday last on a short visit and was received at Howrah Station by State subjects residing in the city. The Maharaja who put up at 2, Howrah Road granted interviews to his subjects on Tuesday last.

Mining Equipment



COAL CUTTING PICKS, COKEFORKS

MANUFACTURED BY

HARDY PICK LIMITED
SHEFFIELD • ENGLAND

**MINER'S
APPROVED
SAFETY LAMPS**



EXPLODER

BRITISH STEEL SHOVELS

MANUFACTURED BY

GEORGE WOLFF & SONS
BATHGATE • ENGLAND



MARTIN & CO.

METAL & CEMENT SALES DEPT.

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN DAVIS & SONS (INDIA) LTD. CALCUTTA • NEW DELHI • LAHORE

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
18th November, 1944.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1052 against 1009 and 965 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 648. The general death-rate of the week was 22.46 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th November, 1944 was 819 against 745 and 734 in the two preceding weeks. There were 6 deaths from cholera against 12 and 12 in the two preceding weeks. There were 24 deaths from small-pox during the week against 16 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 107 and 119 respectively against 122 and 100 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19.94 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 19.31.

There were 130 deaths from respiratory diseases against 106 in the previous week.

There were 55 deaths from tuberculosis against 46 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 233 against 264 and 231 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from

cholera, 12 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 81 from fevers, 24 from bowel-complaints and 24 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 40.97 per mille.

NOT A CASE OF PLAGUE

Anukul Dutta, who was removed to the Campbell Medical Hospital as a suspected plague case on Tuesday and who died on Wednesday, did not suffer from plague but from septicaemia due to some other cause, it is officially stated.

The final result of the examination of the case at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta has not revealed any plague bacillus.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 39.95.

There were 55 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

EX-MAYOR'S BEREAVEMENT

The death occurred on November 20 at his village residence at Salar in Murshidabad District of Moulvi Abul Mukhtar Sahib, father of Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, Ex-Mayor of Calcutta. He was aged 79 at the time of his death.

Held in esteem as the scion of a respectable Muslim family of West Bengal the Maulvi Sahib had in his possession a genuine *sanad* granted by 'His late Majesty the Emperor Aurangzeb Gazi Alamgir Badshah'.

He leaves behind him his widow and four children.

BOMBAY MUTUAL DRAMATIC CLUB

The field-workers and the office staff of the Calcutta branch of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., staged the popular play, "Kedar Roy" at the Rungmahal Theatre during the last month. This play, wherein the roles were taken up by the amateur players, was quite a success in consideration of the maiden attempt of the club members.

Besides the patronage of the Chief Agents, the main efforts towards the creation of such a club came from Mr. S. N. Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Monoranjan Basu, Dr. Nripendra Nath Sen Gupta, Mr. Birendra Nath Dutta, Mr. R. B. Kundu and others.

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave Half the Purchase Price Outstanding on Mortgage for a Period of 12 years.

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgatchia area facing the Cosmipore-Chitpore Open Space (Sections II, IV and V) in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Bazar) area (Scheme XLII). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, flats, dwelling houses, etc.

A few plots are available for sale to the public in Paikpara Rehousing Scheme.

After the termination of hostilities plots will be available for sale in the Dhakuria Lake Area (Scheme XLVII), Entally Area (Scheme XLIX) and Howrah Bridge Approach Road—Canning Street to Strand Road (Scheme L). Intending purchasers should register their names with the Trust immediately.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer, C. I. T., 5, Olive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Olive Street, Calcutta,
Dated 14th September, 1944.

Ghosh & Sons
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS
6, RAJAH BAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE
CAL. 2597
TELEGRAM
"GHOSHONS"
CAL.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,000,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 600,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

Manager.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhul (Kutch) Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Veraval (Kathiewar).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,23,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO LET

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Bowdoin, Khulna, Bagherhat, Danksapur and Dacca.

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs 200-
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 5½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1108

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2125
6883

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Nallad, Kanchikrupa, Bhatpara, Hill, Dischpore, Bakurhat, Nishamari, Sultpur, Rangpur, Dubraipur, Srirampal, Cooch Behar, Banarua, Alabaid.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Churmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 540.

Tele { gram—Bankenon
phone—Cal. 1887

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA.

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1920.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI, BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIP A (DAOGA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH, WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—M. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4068.

TO LET

TO LET

BHARATI CENTRAL BANK LTD.

Estd: 1930.

Head Office:—15, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2546

Tele: "Payment"

More than 30 branches are working all over India

Managing Director:—Mr N. C. DATTA, M.A., B.L.

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 6706

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1/30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery of graded sand at the Pulta Pumping Station during the year 1944-45.

2. Supply and delivery of alum cake at the Pulta Pumping Station during the year 1945-46.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 30th November and for 2 on 12th December, 1944. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above are to hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd November, 1944.

Tender Notice

Extension of Time

Purchase of Calcutta Tramways undertaking and working of the same by an Agent on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation.

It is hereby notified that the time for submitting offers regarding above, has been extended to 6th December, 1944, instead of 22nd November, 1944 and the offers will be received and opened by Deputy Executive Officer II at the Central Municipal Office at 1.30 p.m. on 6th December, 1944.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th November, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 29th November, 1944, up to 2 p.m. :-

137. Earth work in flank in Hughes Road in Ward No. 18—Rs. 376 dated 21st November, 1944 (1 month).

138. Repairs to culvert at the junction of Dehi Serampore Road and Rammoan Bera Lane in Ward 20—Rs. 88 dated 21st November, 1944 (15 days).

139. Repairs to barbed wire fencing by the side of the Municipal Railway line between Matpukur and Kulia Tangra 2nd Lane Ward 18—Rs. 730, dated 21st November, 1944, (1 month).

140. Relaying kurb and channel stones in Convent Road (portion)—Rs. 432, dated 21st November, 1944, (3 weeks).

141. Repairs to paved sewer ditch along premises No. 57/1 and 59, Middle Road, Entally—Rs. 496, dated 21st November, 1944, (3 weeks).

142. Repairs to passage of Tiljala Bye Lane in Ward 20—Rs. 322, dated 21st November, 1944, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 22nd November, 1944.

District No. IV Engineering Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 30th November, 1944, up to 2 p.m. :-

82. Repairs to the Post Office room at Lansdowne Market, Ward 22—Rs. 105, dated 26th October, 1944, (15 days).

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g. Office,
The 21st November, 1944.

Special Notice

The following two notifications issued by the Government of Bengal in the Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government are published for general information :-

Notification No. 2342 P. H., dated the 10th November, 1944

The following draft notification which the Governor proposes to issue under Section 422 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, (Bengal Act III of 1923), as in force in the municipality of Howrah, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th January, 1945 and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Notification

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 422 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923) as in force in the municipality of Howrah, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules in their application to the municipality of Howrah published with notification No. 736-P. H., dated the 20th March, 1928 :-

Amendment.

(1) After item (11) of rule 2 of the rules add the following :-

"(12) Sugar.

Where a sample of sugar contains less than 96.5 per cent. of Saccharose or the proportion to ash in it, calculated on the dried substance, exceeds 0.7 per cent., it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the sugar is not genuine by reason of the presence therein of extraneous matter."

(2) After rule 2 of the said rules, insert the following rule :-

"2A. Sugar whether sold, exposed or hawked about for sale, or manufactured or stored for sale shall contain not less than 96.5 per cent. of saccharose and shall have not more than 0.7 per cent. of ash, calculated on the dried substance."

Notification No. 2344 P. H., dated, the 10th November, 1944

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clauses (h) and (viii) of sub-section (1) of Section 407 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, (Bengal Act III of 1923) as in force in the municipality of Howrah, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in notification No. 738 P. H., dated the 20th March, 1928 in its application to the municipality of Howrah, namely :-

Amendment

After item No. (5) insert the following item, namely:-

"(6) Sugar. Where a sample of sugar contains less than 96.5 per cent. saccharose or the proportion of ash in it, calculated on the dried substance, exceeds 0.7 per cent., it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the sugar is not genuine by reason of the presence therein of extraneous matter."

Any suggestions or objections regarding the proposed amendments must reach this office not later than the 30th December, 1944.

By order of
the Chief Executive Officer,
M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th November, 1944.

PHONE 6-1327
FIRE BRICKS & CLAY
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Stalls To-Let**S. S. HOGG MARKET**

Offers are invited for spaces available for shops, stalls and similar purposes in the first floor of Sir Stuart Hogg Market (Lindsay Street Front.)

Plans, conditions and other information can be had from City Architect, Calcutta Corporation. Apply to—

S. M. YAQUB,
1st Dy. Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 8th November, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Manwar Ali, the recorded occupier of Stalls Nos. 52-53 in Block 'D' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for registration of his name as the sole occupier of the stalls to the exclusion of the name of Mr. Abdul Wahed

the other recorded occupier of the stalls and for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stalls to his father Sk. Yeod Ali. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of first publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 7th November, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Doyaldas, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 61 in Block 'F' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to take in Mr. Metharam Khubchand and Mr. Khubchand Wadhmal as partners in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the condition that the new partners will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of

first publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 8th November, 1944.

Auction Sale

54 used conservancy lorries and 5 office cars and some Trailers of different makes (Ford, Leyland, Federal, International Thornycroft) will be sold by public auction through Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. on 6th December, 1944.

Many of the vehicles can be put into working condition after repairs.

Any information on the subject can be obtained from the Superintendent, Motor Vehicles Department of the Calcutta Corporation at 164, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

S. M. SHARIF,
Controller of Stores.

Central Stores,
The 23rd October, 1944

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	Rs. A. P. 0 5 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 269-270	0 12 0	Do.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 106	1 6 0	Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 107	1 8 0	Do.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 108-109	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.			...	" 114	0 10 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly	To be approved by the Committee.	" 111	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market

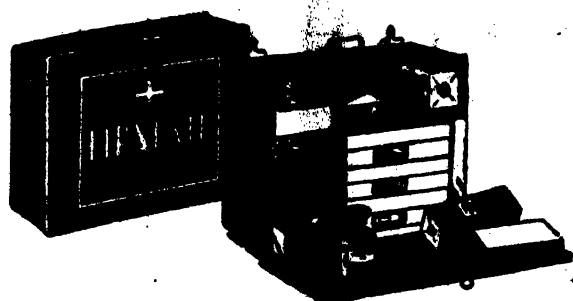
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 25	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
G. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 46-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	" F. G. 1-2	1 5 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-49	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
"P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 4	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 53)



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS.**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, triocycles, or paramotors are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
dupdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 15th November, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 10 0	1 4 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Others Madras (con.)	0 10 0		SUNDRIES		
dlong	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
Lobster	1 8 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 5 0	0 7 0	Sugar	0 7 8	
Baghda	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1
Bhanguar	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 4 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer	0 10 0	0
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0		(Ration Shop)		
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	FRUITS.			Suji	0 8 0	(Oat.)
Kol & Magoor	2 0 0	4 0 0	Mangoes 12—20	2 8 0	3 0 0	DAL.		
Parsey	1 8 0	2 8 0	Grapes	1 12 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab-each			Alubokhora per seer	0 8 0	0 5 0	Chana	0 8 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	0 11 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bael each	1 0 0	2 8 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Dates per seer	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kalai	0 8 0	0 10 0
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0	3 0 0	Almond	1 0 0	1 0 0	Bluli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs	2 8 0	3 0 0	Lime per Score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hart) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 3 to 4	0 10 0	1 4 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brijal			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 3 0	COKE & COAL		
Cauliflower Each			Sugarcane each			Soft Coke per md.	1 9 0	
Tomato per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate			Coal		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Ginger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Green Chilly	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	6 0 0	Barley Pearl	1	
Peas (Darjeeling)			Do. Sree	5 0 0		Do.	2	
Do.			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 0 0		Corn Flower	1	
			Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Gobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 6 0				
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta.

Sound Flushing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th November, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 8 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 8 0	3 0 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON				
Brisket per seer						1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Hump "					Chops per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Round					Breast "	3 4 0	3 12 0		
Tongue each					Curry Mutton per seer	3 4 0	4 4 0		
					Leg per seer	4 4 0	4 12 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	4 4 0	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 8 0	0 10 0			Shoulder per lb	3 0 0	3 12 0		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Kidneys each	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 2 0			Heart "	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Liver "	1 4 0	1 12 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Brain "	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Tongue "	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidney per dozen	5 8 0	6 0 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Liver per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0			brain) each	0 3 0	0 3 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 0 0	3 4 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 4 0	3 8 0		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Chops per seer	3 8 0	3 10 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0			Pomfrets per seer				
Bellied Ham per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0			Bhetkee "	2 12 0	3 8 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	3 4 0	3 8 0			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	3 8 0	4 0 0			Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0			Papadams per 100	1 14 0	2 8 0		
Gammon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 8 0	5 0 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO LTD

PHONE B B 1307

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 2 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 4—5	—	—
Japon "	7 0 0	11 0 0	Do. Lahore "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. Africa	—	—
Duck (curry) "	2 12 0	3 4 0	Do. Darjeeling p. s.	1 8 0		Do. Kulu per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do (roasting) "	3 4 0	3 12 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital	—	—
Do. (special) "	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American	—	—
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb. oz.	2 14 0	3 8 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	1 1 6		Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 14 0	4 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting) "	3 8 0	3 12 0	Ginger "	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. Lutton per doz.	5 0 0	6 0 0
Goose "	18 0 0	20 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta	—	—
Pigeons "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmeric "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious	—	—
Turkey Cook "	50 0 0		Indian Corn each	0 8 6	0 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen "	25 0 0		Knol kohl Country each			Amra per score	0 6 0	0 14 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 9 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0
heavy lots	1 6 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Dressed) "	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Leek Darjeeling per seer	1 8 0		Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			*Lettuce each	0 2 2		Cocoanut each	0 3 0	0 3 6
Ducks per score	2 10 0	2 12 0	Lettuce per score			Country Apples 3—4	1 0 0	
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 0 0	3 8 0	Lobis per bundle (small)	0 8 0	0 8 6	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
Do. (special) per score	3 8 0	3 12 0	Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. per seer			Do. Nasik 1 lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dove each			*Onions, (New) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Guinea fowl "	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Portridge "			Do. " white "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock "			Do. Country red "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peshen "			*Paranip each	1 8 0		Grape Fruit per doz.	24 0 0	
			Peas Modhupur per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	8 0 0	8 8 0
			Do. Darjeeling "	1 8 0		Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Guava (Local) per doz.	1 0 0	4 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 8 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	
						Khurbanees	1 0 0	1 8 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Flowers each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Simla	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
Quail "	0 12 0		Do. Country "			Kesur China per seer		
Rabbit "	6 0 0		Snake Coil each	0 1 6	0 2 6	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Lemon (English) per doz.		
Snipes "	0 10 0	0 12 0	seer			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
Teal (large) "	0 12 0	1 2 0	Do. Country do.			pur)		
Teal (cotton) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer			Do. (Country)		
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Locket per score		
Land Grouse each			Do. (Old) Nainital	1 4 0	1 8 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Wild Duck (special) each	1 8 0	2 4 0	Do. (New)	1 4 0		M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
BIRDS.			*Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 9 0	Mask Melon per seer		
Janary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Do. (Hen) "			Do. Shillong			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Pigeons (Fancy) "	2 0 0	3 0 0	*Rhubarb per seer	1 0 0		Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
VEGETABLES.	Control		Pulbun. (Patil) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Do. (Madras)		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	Price.		Radish English per bundle	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Langra per doz.		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. Country per bundle	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Sipia		
Artipeach per seer	0 12 0		Spinach per lot of 30	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Faslie		
*Jestroot Darjeeling per			*Squash per seer	0 7 0		Do. Mohon Bhog		
seer	1 3 0		Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score		
Do. Agra	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Golapkhosh		
Do. Country per seer			Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 8 0	0 5 0	Do. Himsagore		
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Begamfull		
*Do. French (Darjeeling)			Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 8 0		Do. Kanchar		
per seer	0 11 0		Do. Country			Do. Bombay		
Do. Butter per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Ranchi	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Safeta		
Brinjal " seer	0 7 0	0 5 0	Do. Shillong	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	12 0	14 0 0
Cabbage each			Tamarind (Green) "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	*Turnip Darjeeling per			Mulberry per score		
*Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 13 0		bundle	0 10 6		Nagpur Moosom per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. (Simla)	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Do. Lucknow	1 12 0	2 0 0	Poona " "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Carrots (Darjeeling) per			Vegetable marrow Country			Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0
bundle			each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Oranges Sylhet		
*Do. per seer	0 13 0		Do. Darjeeling each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. (Allahabad)	1 4 0	1 12 0	White Pumpkins per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling		
Do. (Lucknow)	2 0 0	2 4 0	Red " per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Madras per doz.	1 8 0	2 8 0
			Tarai per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Nagpur 12—16	1 0 0	
			Kankrole per seer			Do. Peshawar		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are meatless days

Rates in asterisk are Controlling Prices with effect from 26th June, 1944.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and are not controlled at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S


BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...		3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Pineapple Country each	0 1 4	1 4 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore "			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chilgoja per lb. ...		2 0 0
Do. Ceylon "			Rose Apple per score "			Cocconut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras "	2 0 0	3 8 0	Sofata 12-16	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Oomilla each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling "			Star Apple per score			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Plantain Ohampa Bunch	0 8 0	0 14 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Mariaban "	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 8 0	0 14 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar "	1 10 0	3 0 0	Burdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul "	0 8 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Papaya Jassore each	0 8 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Haselnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Goalund each			Khurma per seer	0 12 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul)	1 8 0		Do. Kabul	4 8 0	5 8 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer		0 3 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Farakkabad "			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score			Do. Bhagalpur each			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Water fruit per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	DRY FRUITS			shelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pumalo each (country)	0 4 0	0 8 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Pumalo balbar each	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb.			Almond Salted (large)	2 8 0		Do. Kandahar per seer		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb)	22 0 0		per lb. ...			Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond English (large)	3 8 0	4 0 0	per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Delimonta do. ...			per lb. ...	2 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Galasia do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...		2 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled)	4 0 0		Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 4 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Almond Irani (Shelled)			Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5			per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Salted (small)			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. American 1 lb.	2 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) 4-5	1 0 0		per lb. ...			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb.	2 0 0		per packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Cashmere	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Salted) "	1 4 0		Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Peaches America dry p. lb.	2 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								



more NUTRIMENTS in
Drinks & Meals

Our Products :—
Guava Jelly and Jam,
Pine-apple Chunks and
Jam, Tomato Juice, Ket-
chup and Sauce, Mixed
and Onion Pickle, Mixed
Jam, Green Peas Vinegar,
Syrups & Squashes, etc.

“Our products are the best and
the cheapest because they are
prepared from *Selected tree ri-
pened fruit or Vegetable grown on
our own garden* (Majhipara Ideal
Agricultural Farm). They are
guaranteed hygienically pure.

WITH THE HEALTHFUL
ENDS
BRAND PRODUCTS

NATIONAL
Condiments

PROD. BY **INDUSTRIES.** 3, NUTRIMENT LANE, CALCUTTA.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...		4 8 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...			seer ...			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	Californian flour per bag		Control	Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...			of 5 lbs. ...		Price	per md. ...	1 10 0	
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			Domestic Coke (whole-	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	Spices—		
			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Do. Red " " ...					to
			Wheat " " ...		0 4 0			1 0 0
								0 7 0
FISH.			*RICE					
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ..	5 0 0	6 0 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	Hard Cakes per Dos ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ..	8 8 0	4 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ..	7 0 0	9 0 0	Medium per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
			coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Outla per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Ice) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 8 0		Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Rohi per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (out Pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Golab Soru rice (best) ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe			Kamini rice ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. without roe			Palmai (table) per seer ...					
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per						Short bread per lb ...	1 4 0	
seer ...	2 8 0		*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Mullet per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Gur per seer ...		Control	per lb. ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	Caramels Assorted per lb	1 12 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 8 6	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 8 0	2 12 0	Crystal (best) ...					
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	3 12 0	4 4 0	white) ...			Bolled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Lobster ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain)					
Sea fish ...	2 8 0	3 4 0	Bengal ...			PEAK FRANKS BISCUITS.		
Other fish ...	3 8 0	3 8 0				Glaxo ...		
Rock Salmon (whole)	2 8 0	2 12 0	*DAL Etc.			Assorted Creams ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	5 0 0	5 12 0	Kalai per seer ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Mackerel ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Arahar " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Gajal (Entire) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chola " ...			per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Khari Masoor " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Ladies finger ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Khasari " ...			per lb. ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) ..			Assorted Patties per doz.		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER.			*Salt ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Brand (White or Brown)						per tin ...		
1 lb. each ...	0 10 0		*COCONUT OIL			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. (four) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Cocogem—			Mario 1 lb. tin ...		
Do. do. 5 oz ...	0 2 6		1 lb. tin ...			Nice 1 lb. tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		2 lb. " ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		6 lb. " ...					
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	*Coconut Oil per seer ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Doosa per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Caster Oil ...			Cheese ...		
Do. Edam ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 2 0		Gem ...		
Do. Overland ...						Gem Ice ...		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		*KEROSENE OIL			Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Do. unmixd. .. }	1 0 0	1 4 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Mario ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Milk ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Mixed (House-		
			do. 1 ...		led	hold) ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Nice ...		
			No. 3 ...					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 44-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 1 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 12 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowline Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourne			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 6 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		per pkt.	2 6 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Broken	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			tle		
			packet	2 0 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 6 0		per lb.		
			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	1 8 0		con per lb.		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
						2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.			*Cobra Boot Polish, ...	Small	Large
			DUST TEA			*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Mosquito Destroyer, box		1 0 0
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
			Red Knighn Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large		
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet			*Elierman's Embrocation		
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			*Zam-Buk		
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			*Amrutnjan Pain Balm		
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.			*Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0	1 4 0	*Sloan's Liment	1 1 0	
			Chutneys 1 "		1 6 0	*Kruschen Salt		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 6 0	1 8 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Mustard Colman per tin			roach Extermina-		
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 10 0		tor		
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 10 0	1½ Oz. jar	0 9 0	
			Pepper		0 10 0	Do. 3 Oz. jar	1 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	Do. 8 Oz. jar		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 16 Oz. jar	4 2 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. 7 lb tin	23 0 0	
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per dos.		
						Do. (India) per dos.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: R. B. 2091) Rangoon Branch: 232, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
--	--	--

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents voted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Var. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 2 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 2 & 7	0 2 0	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 25th October, 1944.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE. (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	For short		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 80	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 8 6		Allgarh ..	3 80	4 00	Brinjal	0 60	0 80
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) ...	4 00	4 80	Cauliflower each (small)	0 40	
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 00	Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger		0 10 0
Chinichakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 80	0 10 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil		1 30	Mutton	2 80	3 00
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 80	3 00
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 80	3 00
Do. (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }		0 80	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 00	1 80
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 60	Prawns	1 80	2 00
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 80	Parsey	1 80	2 00
DAL.			Do. (white)			Bagda	1 80	2 00
Gram (Patni whole)			Suji		0 80	Bhetki	1 40	2 00
Gram (Dal)	0 60		Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair		
Mug Dal	0 60		„ Khajura			Koi		
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 14 0	1 40	Egg (Fowl) per score	3 00	3 20
Arahar Dal	0 80	0 10 0	Do. (New)	1 00		(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 80	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	3 00	3 20
Khasari Dal	0 60		Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Madras (Controlled)	0 90				
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 80							
Salt (Control)		0 80						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.		2 80	Mutton		3 00
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 00	Goat		3 00
Arahar Dal	0 60	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		4 00	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 60	0 70	Milk		0 80	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 80	3 12 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 11 0	Cows' Head			„ (Duck) Do.	2 80	3 12 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 70	0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 80	Mustard Oil per seer		1 30	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi			Cocconut Oil			Coffee Folson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		5 20	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 00	Apples 6		1 00	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Bhadawa		5 40	Alubakra per seer		2 00	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12—20	1 00		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer		2 80	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 80	Pasta		4 80	Rice		0 66
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 40	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 60	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 50	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			„ (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			„ (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			Pomegranate per seer		1 40	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
			Patal per seer	0 60	0 80	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nainital)			Parson's Logonges		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 60	0 60	Jam		
			Ginger		0 10 0	Jelly		
			Onion		1 00	Cobra Root Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each	0 10	0 12 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer		0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 80		Do. per bottle		
			Poon	1 12 0	2 00	Do. „		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	2 00	2 80	Do. „		
			Do.		2 80	Do. „		
			Do.		1 80	Do. „		
			Do. (each)		1 18 0	Do. „		
			Do. per seer		2 00	Do. „		
			Do. „		1 80	Do. „		

* Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindran K. Bose, Block "H" 1, M/s. Pure Food Supply Co., Ltd. Block "G" 3 and 4A, Lalbazar Market, bet. from 9-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 2-4 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. on weekdays.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Safata 10-16	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "			Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deahi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patna (Atap)		
Ducks per score	2 12 0	2 14 0	Do. Madras 2-4	1 0 0		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 12 0	3 0 0	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolahi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapphas			Uhamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Patil Lemon each	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Kharbuza per seer Jubalpur			maund (old)		
Kaghi Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 1 0	Orange Ichhanagore 6-12	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Do. Madras			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 14 0	0 12 0	Do. Darjeeling 6-16	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "			Do. Nagpur 12-20	1 0 0		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer			Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)		0 10 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan			Bhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati " "	0 12 0		Do. Kabul	3 0 0		Fine per seer		
Country " "			Pears 8-16	1 0 0		Coarse		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapore each			Medium " "		
Patil Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)					
seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country each	0 12 0	1 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 8 0	per seer
Do. Hilly " "	0 1 0		Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0		Java		Control-
Cabbage " "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Martaban per score	1 8 0	1 8 0	Cocconut Oil	1 2 0	do.
Caulliflower each			Musket per seer			Mustard Oil		
Pears Ranchi per seer		1 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Salt per seer	0 2 0	do.
Do. Darjeeling " "		1 8 0	Do. Multan per seer					
Do. Deahi " "	1 0 0		Do. Kandahar	2 0 0		Flour	0 8 0	do.
Peas " "	0 14 0		Bedana (Kabul)	2 8 0	2 8 0	Atta	0 5 0	do.
Squash " "	1 8 0	1 8 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer			Sujee		
Tomato " "			Do. Sultana	3 0 0		Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score			Almond shelled	3 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per seer		1 2 0	Do. without shell	3 0 0		Til Oil per seer		
			Do. do. large	5 8 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer		1 12 0			
Apple Cashmere 4-5	1 0 0		Water melon Gonlando			DAL		
Do. Kalu 3-5	1 0 0		Do. Deahi each	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. Peshwari			Do. Farukabad			Mug Dal	0 10 0	0 11 0
Do. Nainital			Do. Quetta			Arhar		0 10 0
Alubokhara per seer	2 8 0		Do. Bhagalpur			Kalai		0 7 2
Apricot " "	2 8 0		Sarbati Lemon 5-12	1 0 0		Khesari	0 6 0	
Betavia each	0 6 0	0 10 0	Musembi 6-12	1 0 0		Mosoor (split)	0 12 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 6	0 4 0	Walnut per seer			Do. (khari)		0 12 0
			Do. Shelled	1 8 0		Mator	0 8 0	0 12 0
			Nut Ground			Ohana Dal		
			Sharifa 6-12	1 0 0			0 6 0	
			Nona (each)			TEA.		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture		
			Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 4 0	Golden Orange Pekoe	2 0 0	
			Bombay " "	2 4 0		Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
			Allgarh " "	2 4 0		Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Jessore " per seer		4 0 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Dinapur " "		3 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 6 2
			Pabna " "		3 4 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Darbhanga " "		3 4 0	Darjeeling		
			Manasapur " "			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Cow's Ghee	5 0 0	6 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 0 0
			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Bhalsa Ghee	4 8 0	5 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker		
			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bhetkee per Sr	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Victoria" Swan		
						Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
						In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
						Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
						"Bulk		
						Owl & Swan per tin		
						"Bulk		
						Monkey Brand per tin		
						Elephant Brand per bot.		
						(White)	0 2 6	Control-
						Elephant Brand per bot.		led shop
						(Red)		
						Snowflakes per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		1 9 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—Calcutta 1532. Telegram:—RUMAM Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Ona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0	2 12 0	seer (Controlled)		0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Along	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sujee		
Obster	2 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 8 0	
Agda	2 0 0	2 12 0	score			RICE.		
hangaur	2 0 0	2 12 0	Squash per seer	0 6 0		Patna per seer		
hetki	1 8 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 2 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 8 0	Pumpkin each			per md.		
Ilma	1 8 0	2 0 0	New Potato	0 8 0	1 4 0	Chinakkhar (Atta) md.		
lot & Magoor	1 12 0	2 0 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled)		
array	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes 2-4	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Atta)		
rab each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Grapes			per md.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer		1 8 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 8 0	
lot & Kid per seer	2 8 0		Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
utton	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	0 0 8	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
EGGS.			Deal each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0	3 2 0	Dates per seer	2 8 0		Ten per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Cow's eggs	2 8 0	3 2 0	Almond	0 1 8	0 2 0	Gur per seer (Control)	0 6 8	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score	1 0 0		DAL.		
lean (French) per seer	1 9 0		Orange 12-16			Arahar per seer	0 12 0	
rinjal	0 6 0		Plantain (Champa) per	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
abbage (Country) per seer	1 0 0		score			Masoor	0 18 0	
auliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) per	0 12 0	1 8 0	Bhanga		
tomato per seer	1 0 0		doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
cucumber per score	1 8 0	1 12 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Kalai	0 7 0	
finger per seer	0 12 0		Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Biuli		
garlic		0 12 0	Pomegranate per seer			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
green Chilly	0 14 0	1 0 0	Apples	0 2 0	0 8 0	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
union	0 12 0	0 14 0	Green Coconut	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mattor		
teas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Lichi per 100			Salt	0 2 8	
potato (Nainital)	0 14 0	1 2 0	BUTTER.			COKE & COAL.		
			Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Madras			Coal	1 9 0	
			Ghee Lakhee			Fuel	2 8 0	
			Do. Bhadwa			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Do. Sree			Brand per bottle		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0			
			Milk		0 8 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Ona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 8 0		Green Chilly	0 10 0		Sujee per seer	0 8 0	
Along	2 8 0		Onion	0 14 0	1 0 0	Atta (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Obster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)			RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Agda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi)		1 0 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 6	
hangaur	1 8 0	2 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	1 0 0	Patna per seer		
hetki	1 4 8	2 8 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Other Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Kora)		
Ilma	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger	0 6 0		Do. (Atta)		
lot & Magoor	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
array	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
rab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	0 6 0	md.		
lot per seer	1 0 0		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
utton	2 0 0		White	0 6 0	0 8 0	Golap Bora		
lot & Kid	2 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 8 0	
ut	1 8 0		Do. (Country)			Sugar (Ration)		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ten per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 12 0	Almond per seer			Gur per seer		
Cow	1 10 0	2 8 0	Alubokra			Coconut oil		
Chicken	1 0 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Eggs	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 8	0 4 0	Ohana	0 6 0	0 6 6
Duck's Eggs per score	2 8 0		Deal each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 13 0
Cow's Eggs	2 8 0		Dates per seer			Khasaree	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES			Grapes	1 4 0		Kalai	0 6 0	
lean (Darjeeling) per seer.	1 0 0	0 8 0	Lime per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Biuli	0 8 0	
rinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mug Katcha	0 11 0	0 12 0
abbage (Madras) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Bona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
auliflower	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Mattor	0 8 0	0 10 0
brut (Country) per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0	Pomegranates per seer			Salt (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Do. (Kolkata)	0 12 0	1 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 8 0	Barley 1 lb. tin.		
cucumber per score	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 10 0	1 8 0	Do. Purty 1 lb. tin.	1 5 0	
finger per seer		0 12 0	Orange per score			Robinson's Barley		
			Mangoes			Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Butter per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Brand per bottle		
			Ghee Lakhee			Coal per md.	1 9 0	
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0				
			Milk (Co-operative)	0 8 0				

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	2 8 0		Kashin Bhog	—	
Mutton "	—	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " "	0 1 0	0 2 0	Faul 4-5	—	
Goat and Kid "	—	2 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Pras S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarda per seer	—	
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	—		Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	
Fowl "	2 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 8 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	—		Algarh per lb.	5 0 0	
Pigeon "	—	0 8 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur "	—	4 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 8 0	Apricot "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	
Fowl's " "	—	2 8 0	Apples 4-5	1 0 0		BREAD.		
FISH.			Pigs per seer	2 8 0		Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	
Pena per seer	2 0 0		Amra (Bela) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 8	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong "	—		Beal each	—	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lakher "	2 8 0	2 8 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 8	Flour per seer	—	
Banga "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Atta "	—	
Shangaur "	—		Coconut each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Sujea "	—	
Shetki "	1 8 0		Oustard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		RICE.		
Other Fish "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Patna per seer	—	
Crab per pair	—		Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	
Shila "	1 8 0	2 4 0	Grape " "	2 0 0	4 8 0	Do. (Kora)	—	
Koi & Magoor "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per box	—		Chinisakhar per seer	—	
Pomfret per seer	—		Goosaberry per seer	—		Deshi "	—	
Mango fish per seer	—		Jack fruit each	—		SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	—		Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 5 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbasa "	—		Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—		Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bims per score	0 5 0	0 5 0	Coconut Oil	—	
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lokote "	—		Gur	0 4 8	
Brinjal "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pests per seer	5 8 0	6 8 0	Arhar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—		Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chana "	0 6 0	
Caulliflower "	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khar Masoor "	0 10 0	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—		Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga "	0 10 0	
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—		Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasree "	0 6 0	
Calary per seer.	—		Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hati) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score	—		Raisins "	2 8 0		Do. (Sona) "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—		Mattor "	0 10 0	
Garlic "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple "	—		Salt "	—	0 2 9
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies-finger "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut "	—	1 0 0	Coal per md.	1 9 0	
Onion "	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—		Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	
Pena (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) "	—		Do. (Elephant)	—	
Do. (Patna) "	0 8 0	0 8 0	Golap Khas "	—		Brand per tin Refined	—	
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Langra "	—		Ordinary "	—	
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay "	—		BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital) "	—		Totapari per score	—		Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	
Do. (Desi) "	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sipia "	—				
Palbul "	—	0 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—							
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 10 6	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36A	0 4 0 "		36-36 "	0 4 0 "	
36 Chandney	0 8 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
36 "	0 8 0 "				
36 "	0 1 6 "				

H. S. SEN GUPTA.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART ROSS MARKET—Shops to Let.

(Continued from page 52)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	8 0 0	Umbrella and	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	8 0 0	Umbrella.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 11	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	8 0 0	Cloth.	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	8 0 0	Ready made cloth			Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	8 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	8 0 0	Lace and ready			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 16	8 0 0	made clothing.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	8 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	8 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 25	0 3 0	Do
" 20	8 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 26	0 3 0	Do
" 21	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 22	8 0 0	Business to be	West Range	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 23	8 0 0	approved by	(old) 55		Podder or any	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 24	8 0 0	the Com.	West Range	2 9 0	other business to	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 25	8 0 0	Business to be	(new) 10-11		be approved by	" 40-44	0 3 0	Do
" 26	8 0 0	the Committee.			the Committee.		each	
" 27-28	4 0 0	Do.						
" 29	2 0 0	Do.						
" 30	4 0 0	Do.						
" 31	2 0 0	Do.						
" 32-33	2 0 0	Do.						
" 34	2 0 0	Do.						
" 35	2 0 0	Do.						
" 36	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	N.		European Vego
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.			table.
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			
		approved by the	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
		Committee.	" 41	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	56	0 5 0	Do.
			" 42	25 0 0	Business to be	57	0 5 0	Do
			" 43	25 0 0	approved by the			
			" 44	25 0 0	Committee.			
			" 45	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			" 46	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 47	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 48	25 0 0	Tailoring.			
			" 49	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	67	0 5 0	Do
			" 50	25 0 0	To be sanctioned	72	0 5 0	Do
			" 51	25 0 0	by the Com.	73	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	75	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	76	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	77	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	78	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	79	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	80	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	81	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	82	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	83	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	84	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	85	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	86	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	87	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	88	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	89	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	90	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	91	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	92	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	93	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	94	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	95	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	96	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	97	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	98	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	99	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	100	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	101	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	102	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	103	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	104	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	105	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	106	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	107	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	108	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	109	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	110	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	111	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	112	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	113	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	114	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	115	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	116	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	117	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	118	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	119	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	120	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	121	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	122	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	123	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	124	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	125	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	126	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	127	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	128	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	129	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	130	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	131	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	132	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	133	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	134	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	135	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	136	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	137	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	138	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	139	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	140	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	141	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	142	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	143	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	144	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	145	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	146	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	147	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	148	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	149	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	150	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	151	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	152	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	153	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	154	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	155	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	156	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	157	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	158	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	159	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	160	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	161	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	162	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	163	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	164	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	165	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	166	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	167	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	168	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	169	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	170	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	171	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	172	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	173	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	174	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	175	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	176	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	177	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	178	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	179	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	180	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	181	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	182	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	183	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	184	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	185	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	186	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	187	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	188	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	189	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	190	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	191	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	192	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	193	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	194	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	195	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	196	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	197	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	198	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	199	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	200	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	201	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	202	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	203	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	204	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	205	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	206	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	207	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	208	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	209	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	210	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	211	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	212	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	213	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	214	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	215	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	216	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	217	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	218	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	219	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	220	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	221	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	222	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	223	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	224	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	225	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	226	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	227	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	228	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	229	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	230	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	231	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	232	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	233	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	234	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	235	0 5 0	Do
					Do.	236	0 5 0	Do

INITIALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10.00 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. E.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.		Rs. As. P.		Chandney	0 2 0	Vegetables.
4 S. E.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. E.	0 2 0		30 "	0 2 0	"
11 S. E.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	9/1 W. E.	0 4 0	Man.	32 "	0 2 0	Spices.
12 S. E.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. E.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 2 0	"
13 S. E.	1 2 0	"	12 W. E.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. E.	1 2 0	"	13 W. E.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
15 S. E.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. E.	1 0 0	"	41 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. E.	0 12 0	"	15 W. E.	1 0 0	"	42 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
17 S. E.	0 12 0	"	16 W. E.	1 0 0	"	43 "	0 4 0	"
18 S. E.	0 12 0	"	17 W. E.	1 0 0	"	44 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
19 S. E.	0 12 0	"	18 W. E.	1 0 0	"	45 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. E.	1 11 0	"	19 W. E.	0 4 0	Butter.	46 "	0 4 0	"
Port 2	0 9 0	Port.	20 W. E.	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	47 "	0 4 0	"
" 3	0 8 0	"	21 W. E.	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	48 "	0 4 0	"
" 4	0 8 0	"	22 W. E.	0 4 0	"	49 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 5	0 8 0	"						
" 6	0 8 0	"						
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.	G-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3 & 12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
" 9	" 7 "	Do.	Milk-10	" 4 "	Do.
		To be approved by the Committee.	Betal-3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
					Betal leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P.	
			Fruit-1 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit
			Betal-3	0 2 0	Betal leaves
			Onion-2	0 2 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 2nd December, 1944

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT—		HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
The Governor On Our Bustees	65	Wanted A New Outlook For Public Health Movement In India	72
Corporation's Anti-Malaria Work			
Improvement Of Howrah		ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE—	
Calcutta Bustees Horrify Bengal Governor—His Excellency Tours The Slum Area		Britain's Housing Problem	76
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION—		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS	77
Proposed Purchase Of Calcutta Tramways—Legal Opinion Sought On Refusal Of Sanction By Government	67	THE WORLD OF BOOKS	78
ALL-INDIA AND CEYLON MAYORS' CONFERENCE—		ILLUSTRATIONS—	
Address Of Welcome To The Visiting Mayors—Mayor Of Bombay Surveys Municipal Problems	68(a)	Civic Reception To Mayors	68(a)
"For Greater And Better Service Of The Citizens"—Mayor Of Calcutta Stresses The Potentialities Of The Conference	68(d)	The Visiting Mayors With The Mayor Of Calcutta	68(d)
The Visiting Mayors In Calcutta—Ceremonies And Functions: Id Message	68(g)	The Mayor Of Bombay Arrives: Reception At Howrah Station	68(h)
		The Visiting Mayors At Pulta Water Works	71
		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	83
		MARKET PRICES CURRENT	85

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle & Comment

The Governor On Our Bustees

The remarks made by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal after a short tour of inspection, on Friday, December 1, of certain bustee areas in Calcutta have deservedly attracted much notice. Only a few days ago, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, *ex-Mayor* of Karachi, had also spoken disparagingly about the acute want of cleanliness in the city of Calcutta. It is certainly a painful experience to be adversely criticised by a distinguished and welcome visitor. Mr. Sidhwa's remarks have put Calcutta to shame. But His Excellency has expressed his disapprobation in much stronger terms. "Human beings," he said, "cannot allow other human beings to continue to exist under these conditions." Only a feeling of the most acute pain and horror can prompt such bitter words. We fully feel and share in the agony of those words and wonder if, after all, we could really do something more to arouse in the citizens of Calcutta the determination to combat this civic menace and remove the civic slur.

We are particularly struck by the forceful words of His Excellency's remarks when he continues to say: "I am not interested in who has

been responsible for allowing these conditions to come into existence and to continue. My only interest is that these conditions should be improved and neither politics nor vested interests should be allowed to stand in the way." (Italics are ours). By a single sentence the ruler of the Province has covered age-old worries to endless administrators responsible for the municipal administration of the city of Calcutta. That the lot of this great city could have been shaped in a much more desirable and exemplary manner if we could avoid the evils of party politics and vested interests, is a truism devoutly admitted on all sides. But these are the problems of all civilised administration all the world over, and to eradicate them—or at least minimise the resulting evils to procure for the citizens better living and real well-being—requires much more than explanations and apologies from city fathers and municipal administrators. The problem of the bustees of Calcutta provides alike the crucial test for the Government as well as the Corporation for really efficient civic administration under the guiding impetus of an ever-watchful civic consciousness of the citizens. To fight the watchdogs of political and other "vested interests" who

make possible the admitted and long-standing negation of civic welfare, it requires both courage and foresight and demands a vigilant and vigorous co-ordination between the Government and the Corporation and indicates immediate enunciation of a bold policy to fight the profiteers—political and otherwise—at all fronts without mercy or compromise.

Corporation's Anti-Malaria Work

In a statement on Calcutta Corporation's anti-malarial work the Health Officer, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, says:—"At the 14 temporary treatment centres, run with the help of the Mayor's Relief Fund, 22,800 cases have been treated during November. Besides these, 41,900 cases have been treated during the month in the Corporation's permanent dispensaries which are scattered all over the city. During this period 89 lbs. of quinine, 117 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge and 286,000 mepacrine tablets have been given out in these temporary treatment centres and permanent dispensaries. During the period, 308 tanks and ponds have been cleaned and treated and 8,600 houses have been sprayed for the killing of adult mosquitoes."

Improvement Of Howrah

A Bill to amend the Calcutta Improvement Trust Act of 1911, providing for the extension of its operations to the town of Howrah was introduced and referred to a Select Committee in the Bengal Assembly last week.

In order to provide for representation of various interests in Howrah on the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta and to ensure that the representatives of Howrah may have an adequate opportunity of considering all schemes relating to

that area at their inception, the Bill proposes to enlarge the constitution of the Board by the addition of five representatives from Howrah and to set up a Standing Committee—to be known as the Howrah Committee—on which the Howrah representatives shall form a majority. This Committee will consider, in the first instance, all proposals relating to the improvement of Howrah prior to their being placed before the Board of the Trustees.

As there is no sewerage system in Howrah, the Bill seeks to authorize the Board of Trustees to execute a complete scheme.

To finance the operations of the Board of Trustees in the town of Howrah (or, as occasion may arise, in adjacent areas on the west side of the Hooghly), it provides for the constitution of a separate fund, to be called the Howrah Fund. To this will be credited the proceeds of an additional stamp duty of 2 per cent. on transfer of immovable properties, including long-term leases, within the Howrah Municipality; a contribution from the Howrah Municipal Fund equivalent to 1½ per cent. per quarter of the annual rateable valuation of holdings within the municipality, there being an obligation on the municipal commissioners to make up the deficit if the combined proceeds from these two sources fall short of Rs. 2½ lakhs in any year; and an annual sum of not less than Rs. 8 lakhs to be contributed by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta from its present resources.

Provision has also been made in the Bill for the Provincial Government, after approving and sanctioning the Howrah drainage and sewerage scheme, to contribute one-third of the capital cost of the scheme.

Calcutta Bustees Horrify Bengal Governor

His Excellency Tours The Slum Area

"I HAVE seen something of the way in which hundreds of thousands of the citizens of Calcutta are obliged to live. I have been horrified by what I have seen", said His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey in a statement after a tour of the city's 'bustee' areas on Friday morning (December 1).

"Human beings cannot allow other human beings to continue to exist under these conditions. I am not interested in who has been responsible for allowing these conditions to come into existence and to continue. My only interest is that these conditions should be improved—and neither politics nor vested interests should be allowed to stand in the way. The people of Calcutta have the right to ask in six months' time what has been done about it."

GOVERNOR ACCOMPANIED BY THE MAYOR AND CHIEF MINISTER

THE Governor, accompanied by Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, Mayor, Anandi Lal Poddar, and E. W. Holland, Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, paid an incognito visit to three bustees to inspect conditions.

Leaving Government House at 10 a.m., the Governor and party proceeded to the Burtolla Street bustee area not far from Strand Road via Lower Chitpur Road. A number of local residents explained to the Governor and the Chief Minister the insanitary condition of the place and His Excellency made inquiries regarding the incidence of epidemics and the effect of the mosquito control measures in-

augurated by the Government. Mr. Holland and Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer of the Corporation, described the measures taken by the Government and the Corporation to counteract epidemic diseases prevailing in those areas.

Chamra Singh Bustee, which is probably the worst-affected slum in the city, was next visited, the route being Harrison Road, Mirzapur Street, Upper Circular Road, Gas Street, and Narkeldanga Main Road. At the foot of the bridge the Governor and party alighted and entered the bustee area. Mr. Muhammad Usman, Corporation Councillor, and Secretary, Calcutta Muslim League, and Mr. Moazzam Hossain Chowdhury, M.L.C., who also were

present, showed the Governor and the Chief Minister how the residents were living under extremely insanitary conditions. Mr. Casey walked through the bustee for over a mile and entered some of the huts to see for himself the actual living conditions of the inhabitants. Two medical men were found distributing mepacrine to the bustee people and the Governor inquired about the condition of the patients.

The party then returned to Narkeldanga Main Road near the bridge and proceeded towards Belgachia bustee, just east of Shambazar, a little way along Belgachia Road. Here also the Governor and the party entered the bustee area and walked through the dingy lanes, with open drains alongside. They asked the residents of the area about the incidence of diseases.

The tour lasted over an hour and a half.

The Week In The Corporation

Proposed Purchase Of Calcutta Tramways

Legal Opinion Sought On Refusal Of Sanction By Government

WHEN the communication received from the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, refusing sanction for the Corporation to enter into an agreement as proposed in the terms and conditions of the specification approved by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee on the 25th June, 1944, for the appointment of an Agent for the purchase and working of the Calcutta Tramways Undertaking, came up for consideration at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, November 29, it was resolved after discussion that further consideration of the matter be postponed pending receipt of the legal opinion sought in this behalf. Opinion had been sought on the question of law involved in the matter from Mr. P. R. Das of Patna.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, was present throughout the entire discussion.

LEAKAGE OF CORPORATION NEWS RESENTED

IN THE BACKGROUND

Pursuant to the resolution of the Corporation dated the 22nd March, 1943, and subsequent directions of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee, the Chief Executive Officer in his letter, dated the 25th July, 1944, wrote to the Local Government for permission to carry on the business of running the tramway service and to enter into a contract with an Agent to carry on the business on behalf of the Corporation under Section 378 read with Section 3(58) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. The Local Government in their letter, dated the 8th September, 1944, wanted to know how the Corporation proposed to finance their requisition of the tramways in view of the limitations imposed by Section 97 of the Calcutta Municipal Act on the Corporation's power to raise loans. In reply, the Chief Executive Officer, in his letter, dated the 21st October, 1944, informed Government that the Corporation proposed to enter into a contract with an Agent to purchase and carry on the Undertaking and forwarded a copy of the draft specification in which the terms and conditions of the proposed agreement with an Agent had been set out. In reply the following letter was received from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department:

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 2029 dated the 25th July, 1944, in which, after communicating the Corporation's intention to acquire the Calcutta Tramways Undertaking you requested the Provincial Government's sanction for the Corporation to maintain the Tramway and to enter into an agreement with an agent for the purpose of effecting the purchase and working the Undertaking. A copy of the draft agreement said to have been prepared in pursuance of the Corporation's Resolution of 22nd

March, 1943 and to have been placed before the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee on 15th June, 1944 for their approval, was subsequently received with your letter No. S. 5440 dated the 20th October, 1944.

In reply, I am to say that Government are advised that the execution of such an agreement would constitute the giving and taking of a loan as between the agent and the Corporation. I am, therefore, to request you to inform the Corporation that as the proposal involves the raising of a loan for a purpose, and in a manner, not provided for in Section 97 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, Government are unable to accord their sanction for the Corporation to enter into such an agreement with any agent for purchase and working of the Calcutta Tramways Undertaking.

COUNCILLOR H. K. GANGULI

Councillor Harendra Kumar Ganguli, while moving that the matter be referred to the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee to be dealt with by it in accordance with the legal opinion sought for, complained that Government was poking its nose into the affairs of the Corporation, which was a self-governing institution, in season and out of season and questioned the validity of their action. One of the fundamental principles of a popular Government, as the present Government claimed to be, was to help nationalize the essential services, and its interference in the matter of purchase of the tramways undertaking was very regrettable. In view of the legal difficulty pointed out by Government, however, he thought, that it would be better to refer the matter to the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee.

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

In seconding the motion, Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that he found no rea-

son why Government had been approached at all for permission in respect of the matter. He did not think that such permission was at all necessary. Under the Tramways Act, which embodied an agreement between the Corporation and the Company, the former was entitled to acquire the tramways undertaking unless that Act was expressly affected by some other provision in the Calcutta Municipal Act. Government did not say that they were opposed to the Corporation's acquiring the tramways, they did not challenge the right of the Corporation to run the tramways, they had merely raised the question how the Corporation could raise a loan in view of Section 97 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

Referring to the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, Councillor Ray Chaudhuri pointed out that under the Act the Corporation could enter into any contract as it was pleased to, and for the due performance of that contract it could take security.

In the present case the Corporation proposed to appoint an agent from whom they were taking security for the due performance of a contract, namely, to run the tramways for a specific period. From their own income they would pay off the agent if he ran the tramways to their satisfaction. They would be within their rights to spend that money.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri felt that if the Government were made to understand the real legal position, they would help the Corporation in acquiring the tramways.

COUNCILLOR D. N. MUKHERJEE

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee, referring to a news published in the Calcutta Press to the effect that the Corporation had authorised the executive to take legal opinion in connection with the matter, asked the Chief Executive Officer as to who had authorised him to take legal opinion and who was responsible for the publication of the above news in the Press.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Chief Executive Officer replied that in view of the attitude taken by the Provincial Government, it was necessary that legal opinion should be taken as to what steps the Corporation should take. The opinion was sought for by the Chief Executive Officer in exercise of his duty to execute the desire of the Corporation. As to how the news leaked out he had no knowledge.

COUNCILLOR M. K. MAJUMDAR

In reply to a question by Councillor Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar, the Mayor said that legal opinion had not yet been obtained.

COUNCILLOR B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY

Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury felt surprised to find that legal opinion had already been sought without the knowledge of the Corporation. If legal opinion was at all taken, he demanded that the name of the lawyer should be given out and the opinion circulated to members of the House.

The Chief Executive Officer said that opinion had been sought from Mr. P. R. Das.

COUNCILLOR N. C. PAUL

In supporting the motion for reference of the matter to the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul said that

the Committee had been dealing with the matter creditably and Government had been labouring under a misapprehension.

COUNCILLOR W. A. BURNS

In reply to a question of Mr. W. A. Burns as to why the opinion of the Advocate-General had not been sought for, Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that the Tramways Company had already engaged the Advocate-General.

COUNCILLOR D. N. GHOSH

Councillor Dharendra Nath Ghosh on a point of order asked whether the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee had the right to send the draft specifications to Government before they had been approved by the Corporation.

COUNCILLOR R. N. GAGGAR

Councillor Rup Narayan Gaggar, Chairman of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee, replied that they were merely tentative in character and it had been made clear to the applicants that the final shape to the specifications would be given by the Corporation.

THE CASE FOR LEGAL OPINION

In reply to Councillor Tulsi Charan Ray, the Chief Executive Officer said that the case for legal opinion was prepared by their law officer in the light of the correspondence that passed over the matter and he hoped that legal opinion would be obtained in the course of next two or three days.

THE NEWS AND THE PRESS

Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani desired the Mayor to enquire what was the source from which the Press got the news about the executive seeking legal opinion.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri sought to enquire from what source the statement in the Press that Government had refused sanction to the Corporation to run the tramways by an agent saw the light of day.

The Chief Executive Officer said that the information had been in the Press before he received the communication from Government.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, said that he would try to ascertain the source.

ADJOURNMENT MOVED AND ACCEPTED

At this stage Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee moved for an adjournment of the item till the opinion of Mr. P. R. Das was received and circulated among the members along with other necessary papers.

This was accepted by the House which also decided that copies of the legal opinion obtained, the case submitted to Government for legal opinion and the draft agreement submitted to Government should be circulated to the members before the matter came up for consideration of the House next time.

In view of the complications, the Chief Executive Officer asked for a direction from the Corporation as to whether the executive would function meanwhile, whether they would send any letter, if necessary.

The Corporation empowered its executive to function and carry on their work in the matter and directed the Committee not to move in the matter till the opinion of Mr. P. R. Das was received and circulated.

ALL-INDIA AND CEYLON MAYORS' CONFERENCE

CIVIC RECEPTION TO MAYORS

MR. NAGINDAS T. MASTER, MAYOR OF BOMBAY REPLYING TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME
PRESENTED BY THE MAYOR OF CALCUTTA, MR. ANANDI LALL PODDAR

—Photo : Tarak Das (Patrika)

Address Of Welcome To The Visiting Mayors

Mayor Of Bombay Surveys Municipal Problems

A CIVIC reception was accorded to the Mayors of Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Colombo and Galle by the Corporation of Calcutta on Saturday afternoon, November 25, in the compound of the Central Municipal Office. A pandal had been raised and tastefully decorated for the function. A large gathering of distinguished citizens was present.

On their arrival at the pandal, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta, introduced Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay; Mr. Yousuf Abdulla Haroon, Mayor of Karachi; Mr. Radhakrishna Pillai, Mayor of Madras; Mr. R. A. de Mel, Mayor of Colombo, and Mr. D. S. Goonesekera, Mayor of Galle (Ceylon) to the assembly, one by one, and garlanded them. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi and the founder of the Conference, also attended the function.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of Rabindranath's famous national song, "Janagana Mana Adhinayaka Jaya Heh".

On behalf of the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, read the welcome address, printed on Khaddar and presented it to the Mayors enclosed in beautiful bamboo-made casket.

Mr. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi, who was still suffering from the effects of the injuries sustained in the recent Punjab Mail accident, received an ovation as he entered the pandal.

Replying to the address on his behalf and on behalf of the Mayors of Madras, Karachi, Colombo and Galle, the Mayor of Bombay thanked the Corporation for the reception given to them. It was a great privilege, he said, to be raised to this once exalted but now responsible position of a Mayor of a city. Referring to the young age of some of the Mayors present, he said that he was glad that youth was nowadays coming into its own and taking its proper place in civic affairs.

CITY CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE BROAD-BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

THE ADDRESS

To

THE MAYOR OF BOMBAY, THE MAYOR OF MADRAS,
THE MAYOR OF KARACHI, THE MAYOR OF
COLOMBO, AND THE MAYOR OF GALLE.

Your Worships,

WE welcome you cordially to our great city Calcutta. Calcutta has not indeed the antiquity of Benares or of Delhi. Its beginnings date from a period familiar to our grandsires when the foundations of the British Empire in India were laid. Trade followed the foreign flag and doubtless expanded and enriched our city. In the latter part of the eighteenth century with the numerous merchandises which the foreigners landed on the wharves of the city, were imported a literature as varied as it was rich, a science with characteristic exactitude and a social philosophy which preached the fundamental equality of Man.

The challenge of this new contact produced a profound reaction amongst those who formed the intelligentsia in those days. Among them, belonged Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dwarka Nath Tagore, Keshub Chandra Sen, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, and later Surendra Nath Banerjee, Swami Vivekananda, and Paramhansa Ramkrishna. Their lives and teachings gave a powerful orientation to the cultural, religious and political developments of the city and the province, which had as later events proved, its repercussions far beyond the confines of Bengal. They shaped History as few did. Calcutta will always cherish their names with pride and rank them amongst her foremost citizens for all times to come.

To a later age and to an age with which many of us are still familiar, belong Asutosh Mookerjee, Jagadish Bose, Prafulla Chandra Ray, Rabindranath Tagore and Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das.

It was the genius of Surendra Nath Banerjee which wrested from hands scarcely willing, a constitution for this city, Calcutta.—a constitution which was indeed her "Charter of Freedom." Pioneer in the struggle for freedom for his country and autonomy for local bodies he crowned his lifelong labours by securing autonomy for his native city. The City Constitution, as conceived by him, was to be "broadbased on the principles of democracy",

and in the Councils of the City, the voice of the elected element must preponderate. These were his cardinal ideas. He succeeded in achieving this, as the present Calcutta Municipal Act will amply testify.

The new Municipal Constitution thus conceived and created started working in 1924 with Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das as the first Mayor. Of him it could easily be said,—few leaders of men had greater hold over the minds of those whom they led. He was the people's man, and in particular the poor man's friend, as his Municipal programme amply proved. We will always cherish his memory. He will remain through the varying fortunes of the city one of the greatest citizens of Calcutta.

Calcutta to-day is truly a vast city. No city in India had to endure greater dislocations and distresses consequent on War as Calcutta. To a few thousands War may have brought in a measure of prosperity; to untold millions it has meant privations and sufferings. The horrors of the pavements of Calcutta witnessed only twelve months ago still rankle in our memory.

In spite of the handicaps and difficulties consequent on a nation-wide emergency, Municipal services in the city are functioning more or less normally and without any increase in taxation.

In the course of your brief sojourn amongst us, we hope to show you over some of our institutions. We fully realise, there is much still to be done, and your views and suggestions will be invaluable.

Your presence in our midst to-day fills our heart with pleasure. We fully realize the trouble you have taken in travelling from distant parts of the country to take part in the deliberations of the Mayors' Conference.

We hope, you will have pleasant recollections of your visit to our City. Of shortcomings we have many, and we would request you to let us know freely and frankly where we are amiss.

Again extending to you a most cordial welcome,
Yours in the service of the Motherland,

ANANDI LALL PODDAR,
Mayor

ON BEHALF OF
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CORPORATION.

November 25th, 1944.
Calcutta,

REPLY OF MR. NAGINDAS T. MASTER, MAYOR OF BOMBAY, TO THE CIVIC RECEPTION AND ADDRESS

Your Worship and friends,

I feel a great privilege and a high honour to be accorded by your Corporation this Civic Reception and Address. My colleagues, the Mayors of the other Municipalities, will of course speak for themselves, but I am sure they will share my sentiments. This is the highest honour which a local self-governing institution can do to a person, and recognising and appreciating this, I express my earnest thankfulness to your Corporation and to Your Worship who guides its deliberations.

Before I proceed further I take this opportunity of offering my thanks to Your Worship for having been elevated to the highest-civic honour in the gift of your Corporation. Your Worship

is the youngest Mayor in India and as perhaps the oldest Mayor in India I congratulate Your Worship on this great distinction at such a young age.

The recent catastrophe to the Punjab Mail has thrown a shadow of sorrow on all of us. One of the delegates to the Conference was killed in the accident and our sympathies go to the family of the deceased. I am however glad that Providence has spared us Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and I have no doubt that you will join me in offering to him our sincerest congratulations on his miraculous escape. Mr. Sidhwa has been the father of this idea of the Mayors' Conference and it is a matter of great joy and relief to us that he is amidst us to share this welcome and to guide us in our deliberations.

PILLARS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Your Worship, referred in your Address to the long the illustrious citizens of Bengal. I found the Corporation premises a long line of your illustrious predecessors as Mayors. While other provinces and Cities have their own great men to be proud of, like the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and others, who were the pillars of local self-government in our City, I as your guest pay my homage to the illustrious persons mentioned in your Address as also to the illustrious Mayors who have preceded Your Worship.

Friends, the world is standing on the threshold of a New Era and India has to find her place and position in the shape of things to come. Next after the State, a Municipal Corporation, which is the form the local self-government takes in this country, is the most important and effective institution in the life of a nation. These institutions have to deal with the day to day life of the citizens and villagers in the remote corners. After the War we shall have to face new problems and new situations. We will have to solve entirely new problems. We will have to undertake new responsibilities for a free and more happy civic life for the people of this country. These problems call for our earnest and careful consideration. It was for this consideration that unlike my predecessors, I decided to join the Mayors' Conference to which Your Worship has so earnestly invited me, where these problems could be discussed and suggestions made for their solution. In fact, I owe a double debt of gratitude to Your Worship. Not only did Your Worship invite me to the Conference when you came to Bombay, but you insisted upon my attending the Conference observing that without the presence of the Mayor of Bombay, the Mayors' Conference would not serve its purpose. Your Worship conveyed this insistence to my colleagues and I had no go but to accept Your Worship's invitation. I thus owe my presence here to Your Worship and I thank Your Worship for the same.

PROSPEROUS CIVIC LIFE

If the important Municipal institutions in this country like the Corporation of Bombay, like Your Worship's Corporation and like the Corporation of Madras and that of Karachi, unite and have a co-ordinated plan for a free, happy and prosperous civic life, I am certain that there is no power in the world which can come in our way. Your Worship must be experiencing, as we do, great difficulties in our progress for want of a national government in the country. A government of the people, by the people and for the people, can render smooth the solution of our different problems. Civic life is the same all the world over; it may differ in details, but the fundamental core is the same, go where you may. Good hygienic conditions, good housing, proper roads, pure water supply, adequate medical relief and unadulterated food—these are some of the aspects which a Municipal Corporation is called upon to look to and satisfactorily carry out. From my experience of the demands and requirements of municipal service, which I consider just; from my experience of the vastness of the requirements for carrying out municipal problems, I am afraid vast

sums of money will be necessary to provide the municipal services adequately and satisfactorily. We have during the War come to think in terms of thousands of millions. Taxation by itself in this poor country particularly, will not help us to solve our problems. We shall have to undertake large and huge arrangements for finance. In our City the problem of slum clearance can be effectively solved only with a cost of some thirty crores of rupees. It is impossible to conceive of meeting this by taxation and I feel therefore that we must in co-ordination and in co-operation evolve remedies for our vast responsibilities.

A GREAT AND LOFTY IDEAL

Though this cannot be the proper place for referring to it, I cannot help to remark in passing that a national government is the *sine qua non* for the removal of all these obstacles and difficulties in our way, and I am sure Your Worship and your Corporation will make their contributions in the achievement of that realisation.

Friends, I shall not take up your further time. I must express my gratitude to Your Worship and to your Corporation. Your city has shown us the greatest courtesy and accorded us a most hearty welcome and hospitality, which I shall never forget. Your Worship, members of the Corporation and friends, once again I thank you all for the great honour you have done to me and my colleagues and for the hospitality which you have shown to us, which leaves nothing to be desired. I wish that your Corporation may go from strength to strength and from achievement to achievement and make the civic life of this great city a great model.

On behalf of my Corporation I offer my sincerest co-operation and goodwill in the achievement of a great and lofty ideal of local self-government in this city.

Reply Of Other Mayors

MAYOR OF MADRAS

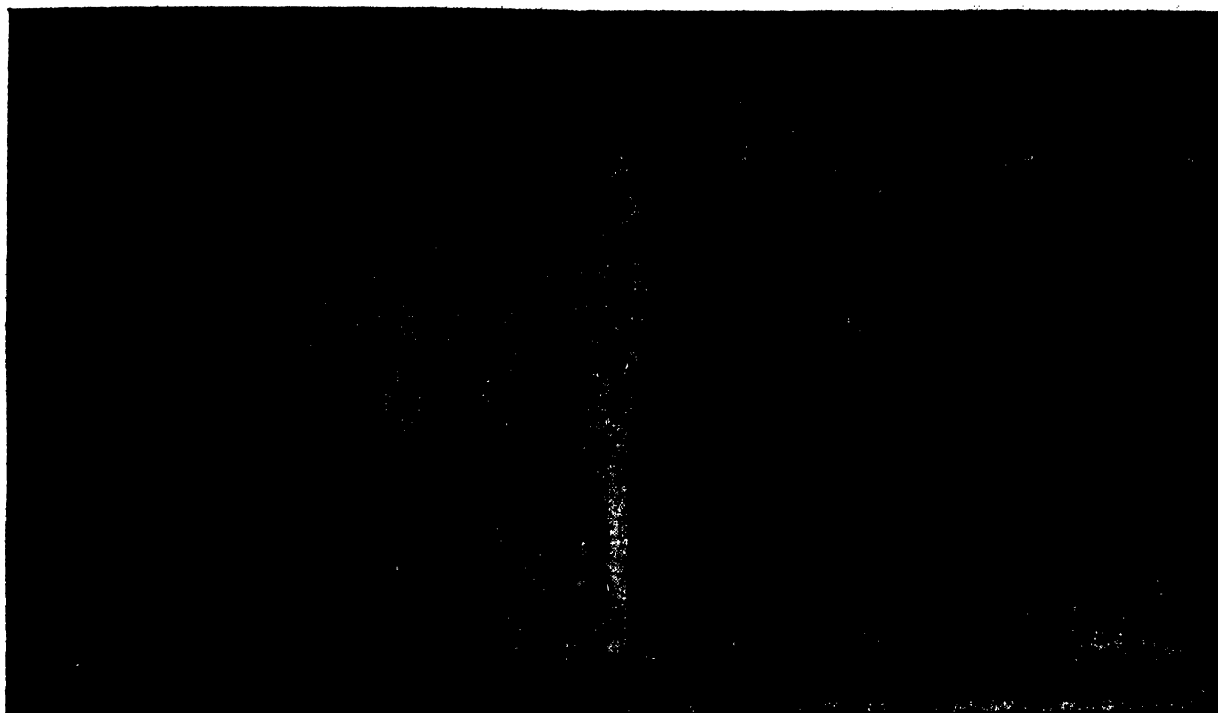
Offering thanks for the reception the Mayor of Madras said that the Madras Corporation had the privilege of honouring distinguished visitors to the city who included men like Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the late Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh. The revenue of the Madras Corporation was limited, being only one-third of the revenue of the Calcutta Corporation, but they (the Madras Corporation) were trying to augment their resources by various means with which they proposed to launch schemes of civil welfare.

MAYOR OF COLOMBO

The Mayor of Colombo recalled the cultural and racial link which bound the peoples of India and Ceylon. Despite the existence of certain political questions, Mr. deMel felt, India and Ceylon belonged to the same family of nation. He was, however, sure that these questions would be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned.

MAYOR OF KARACHI

Speaking in Urdu the Mayor of Karachi expressed concern of the report that the responsibility of feeding Calcutta would no longer be undertaken by the Central Government. The Calcutta Corporation, he thought, should record their protest against the move.



THE VISITING MAYORS WITH THE MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

*From Left to Right :—*MR. RADHA KRISHNA PILLAI, MAYOR OF MADRAS; MR. NAGINDAS T. MASTER, MAYOR OF BOMBAY; MR. ANANDI LALL PODDAR, MAYOR OF CALCUTTA; MR. YUSUF ABDULLA HAROON, MAYOR OF KARACHI; MR. R. A. DEMEL, MAYOR OF COLOMBO AND MR. D. S. GOONESEKERA, MAYOR OF GALLE.

—Photo : Tarak Das (Patrika)

INAUGURAL SITTING

“For Greater And Better Service Of The Citizens” Mayor Of Calcutta Stresses The Potentialities Of The Conference

THE fourth session of the All-India and Ceylon Mayors' Conference was inaugurated on Saturday, November 25, in the same pandal raised in the compound of the Central Municipal Buildings after the civic reception had been given to the distinguished guests. Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta, presided.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Radhakrishna Pillai, Mayor of Madras, Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, Mayor of Karachi, Mr. R. A. deMel, Mayor of Colombo, Mr. D. S. Goonesekera, Mayor of Galle, and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, former Mayor of Karachi, attended the Conference.

Resolutions were moved from the Chair, condoling the death of Mr. Khemchand, Chairman, Standing Committee, Karachi Municipal Corporation and congratulating Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi and the leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, on his Providential escape in the recent Punjab Mail accident.

WAR HAS BROUGHT GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE CORPORATION

On behalf of the Reception Committee of the Conference, Mr. Mahomed Rafique, Deputy Mayor, Calcutta, extended a cordial welcome to the delegates. He said that no city in India had suffered so much from the effects of the war as Calcutta. Owing to a change-over to a vital war base the city of Calcutta had lost many familiar amenities of daily life. War conditions had brought in a larger population, and greater responsibilities on the Corporation while facilities to maintain the utility services of the city were fewer. How far the Central Government or the United Nations were responsible to compensate the Corporation in this respect would be a matter for consideration of the Conference.

The President in course of his speech stressed the potentialities of the Mayors' Conference movement in advancing the growth of municipal institutions on sound democratic lines.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

YOUR WORSHIPS,

Indeed it is a matter of great gratification, to me to be able to convene the Fourth Session of the Mayors' Conference in the city of Calcutta in the midst of uncertainties of situation and endless odds. I took upon myself the responsibility of holding the Conference at this juncture as I felt convinced that if the Conference's decisions and resolutions were to have any influence over 'Post-War civic programme for the Corporate Organisations in India, then this was the psychological moment to convene the Mayors' Conference at Calcutta, the premier city of India, to evolve a policy of self-determination for corporate organisations and to put up a definite demand on behalf of the major city Corporations in India, their adequate place and function in formulating the destiny of the Nation.

CITIES AND POWER-HOUSES

The chief Corporate Cities of India are the real "Power-houses" in India, whence radiate all impulses for political and social self-determination and economic reconstruction as well as Municipal planning for the nation. Thus the Mayors of these cities do hold potentially a great position and can function with vision and imagination to develop a co-ordinated National Programme for freedom and progress. Time has come when the Mayors in India and Ceylon should feel that they are no more decorated dignitaries, but in so far as they happen to hold the reins of the policy and administration of the major civic units of the country, they are one of the major factors in shaping the future of the country. Thus in the present perspective the Mayor of to-day cannot be what the Mayors of yesterday were. Now is the moment to assert fundamental rights for the Mayoral Chair, to fulfil the purpose and to enable the Mayors through a concerted action to develop a uniform programme, to expand civic consciousness and democratic implications of the city Charters. So far we find our opportunities to serve the city quite limited through enactments and stipulations. Mayors should be able to initiate policies and to lead administrative planning and programme of progress with maximum executive co-operation. Such activities of the Mayors in the United States of America have become the very lifeblood of modern Municipal management. Every day it has become increasingly apparent that maximum effectiveness can be obtained only through some form of Central management agencies enforcing healthy co-ordination among the departmental units in the municipality through the personality of a Mayor. In Municipal management the Mayor really holds the key for the proper functioning of a sociological and economic organism such as a modern city. The Mayor definitely tends towards an integrated administrative hold and utilises latest technology for the improvement of departmental work with best technicians and he spares no pain in pursuing the policy of securing scientific personnel on merit only, to assure perfect economy, rendering maximum quality service. Mayors need to enjoy the power to control the administrations of the Corporations without being an executive head. Until and unless the present Acts are changed to accommodate some executive hold of the Mayors over Corporation activities, no beneficial results can accrue.

CIVIC LIFE IN LONDON

The Government in England has given the Lord Mayor of London enormous power and facilities to control and develop policies and planning for the progress of civic life in London. His unique position, rights and powers are quite supreme and statutory. His voice is heard with awful reverence and his finger is obeyed in strict discipline in the interest of civic life and he is looked upon as one who holds the reins of the destiny of the Nation. I wonder how can that same nation behave so differently in India in recognising the Mayoral status and in delegating powers and functions which really belong to him. It is one of the primary objects of the Mayoral Conference to raise the dignity of the Mayors in India to the level of the Lord Mayor of London and to secure powers and functions quite

becoming the exalted position in the interest of the city and the civic life. I hold such recognition of status and delegation of power to the Mayors of India and Ceylon are really overdue and during the Post-War reconstruction period we shall have to put in a concerted action to achieve this to make autonomy real.

In the Mayors' Conference I am going to move a Resolution of fundamental nature urging the delegation of the right of the Provincial Legislatures to pass enactments in respect of Corporate bodies and to provide a constituent Convention composed of the members of the Corporation and the representatives of the Government who shall for all intents and purposes work as a statutory committee with rights to extend or to curtail the powers and functions of a Corporation. If we can achieve this, we shall be able to rescue our Corporate bodies from the inflictions and prejudices of political hegemony. This will be a step forward towards proper self-determination.

LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES

I believe all the Mayors present here must have felt keenly as I am feeling bitterly the absurd limitations of our financial resources. We do not get any share of the taxes collected by the State from the citizens of any city. Throughout the world all the Governments are increasingly recognising the fact that the State has an obligation to provide its Municipalities with adequate revenues from State taxes and every day they are developing newer systems of sharing tax revenues with the Municipalities. It will not be out of place to mention that, even the wealthy city of New York receives 12 crores of rupees for education every year out of the State revenues and the programme of grants-in-aid out of the State revenues to Municipal organisations is being daily expanded and increased. In 1940 thirty-four per cent. of the State collections went to the benefit of Local Governments, though the situation in 1900 was just the reverse. The city units are the spring-boards of culture, commerce and progress. If cities are properly developed, then all sounder impulses go on radiating from the city and elevating the non-urban areas. To spend on the city out of the State coffer has proved to be an investment for the Nation. Both the State and Municipalities in foreign countries are finding out new avenues of taxation and such groups or units which have remained untaxed with tax paying ability. Some cities are considering the possibility of reaping some revenue from the non-resident wage-earners who come to the cities to earn a living and consume day-to-day the amenities of the city life and also leave behind a load of garbage and waste things to be cleaned and removed at the city's cost. Over 8 lakh people daily come to our city of Calcutta from suburban areas as wage-earners or businessmen. They consume the city amenities without taxation and leave behind garbage and waste to be removed at the city's cost. The Corporation can legitimately claim a portion of the Sales-tax and Amusement-tax realised within the city. The city of Calcutta should get a revenue by taxing each and every pound of tea. Calcutta handles not less than 20 crores pounds of tea, per annum. A pinch of tax over a pound of tea will bring in quite a large amount to the municipal coffer. I really feel that the Corporation of Calcutta has been

deliberately deprived of a revenue which it should reasonably get out of land transactions and all mortgage of properties within the city. The city need to be benefited on all land and property transactions. If you scrutinize the revenue resources of the different Corporations in India and Ceylon you will find there is no uniformity. It is the task of the Mayoral Conference to demand an inclusive and progressive uniformity to swell the resources of the Corporation. It will not be at all unreasonable to demand a portion of the Income-tax raised within the respective Municipalities. My citizens earn well only to swell the Imperial coffer. The Corporation too has a claim on the citizens' earnings.

REVENUE FOR THE CORPORATION

While discussing the question of revenue resources for the Corporation I cannot but point out the possibility of increasing our revenue by adopting a policy of steady Municipalisation of all utility services working within the city. In all foreign countries the policy of municipalisation has been introduced long ago with much success and to the best interest of the Municipal coffer. I trust a joint move in this direction through the Mayoral Conference will receive highest consideration in the hands of the Boards conducting the present utility services in the respective cities. We must have revenue to put into effect any improvement we conceive of or desire to introduce for the benefits of the citizens.

It has been a misfortune particularly in Bengal that the Corporation of Calcutta is looked upon by the Provincial Government as an alien unit and Calcutta has grievances against the Provincial Government for its negligent and step-motherly behaviour towards the city Corporation. No city administration could avoid politics but no politics should ever endeavour to cripple the functions of a body-politic. All our demands for revenue-sharing principle or new approach for taxation within the city have been so far scornfully rejected by the powers in the Provincial Government. To cripple Calcutta is to cripple the life of Bengal. The Government of Bengal has yet to learn a lesson in this respect. To my co-workers, the Mayors of India and Ceylon, I need hardly mention that our task is a noble one and our duties are but fulfilments of our noble obligations to our cities and citizens. We cannot afford to be indifferent about the interest of the people and the organic progress of the Municipalities. What we may not achieve individually, we can surely secure through concerted demand. To make the demand powerful, exacting and co-ordinated we need to meet in a Conference. This Mayors' Conference institution is a vital one and its future is bright and potential, if we decide to make it so. We are extremely thankful to Mr. Sidhwa, the ex-Mayor of Karachi for his initiative in founding this organisation. He is the life and guide of this Mayors' Conference movement. His ambitions, zeal and visions are the strength and vitality of this Conference. When we read the records and progress of the Mayors' Conference movement in the United States during the last decade, we feel inspired and assured and begin to hope that this Mayors' Conference will in due course play an important part in the life and well-being of the citizens of India. It is heartening to see how the American Government is daily recognising the status of the

Mayors' Conference there and every year conceding all the reasonable demands of the Mayors' Conference for better administrative planning and progress. I am sure if we take a united stand and offer a common front on behalf of all the major cities in India, there will be no power on earth to reject our demands or to neglect our recommendations. If we can conduct the Mayors' Conference movement vigorously and tenaciously, my friends, future will be ours and the Mayors' Conference movement will be able to play a distinct role in re-building the civic corporate life of Municipalities on sounder and surer democratic principles, securing quality and economy for the Municipalities with ample amenities for the masses.

THANKS-GIVING

Friends and associates, Dear Mayors, I thank you for your accepting our invitation and having travelled all the distance through embarrassing journey to attend this Mayors' Conference. I am particularly happy to find the Mayor of Bombay attending for the first time the Mayor's Conference beyond Bombay. To the Mayors of Colombo, and Galle, I convey my best thanks for all the troubles they have taken to come and to attend this Conference. The Mayor of Karachi's presence is indispensable as Mr. Sidhwa, the ex-Mayor of Karachi was the founder of this movement. The

NEXT SESSION AT BOMBAY OR KARACHI

The Mayor of Calcutta, President of the Conference, will act President till the next session to be held either at Bombay or Karachi.

Mayor of Madras really has taken an adventurous journey by starting on the very eve of his election. We have all met with one single purpose how we can make ourselves more useful to our city by rendering greater service through closer administrative contact, by developing a definite administrative planning in the interest of the citizens of to-day and those of posterity. Friends, you have come from various climes and corners with different experiences and struggles in working the administrative organisation of your respective Corporations. Let us admit our difficulties and frankly exchange our views and let all our deliberations be dynamic and definite with practical suggestions for the solution of our difficulties. Let us realise that this Conference is no arm-chair parlour meeting, but this is a Conference of struggling workers anxious to serve their respective Corporations. We have met to discuss, deliberate and to determine our policies which will decide the future of our Nation. We are no power-mongers but we have met here to secure facilities and opportunities for greater and better service of the citizens.

I again thank you for your presence here and I would crave of you to make our present session of the Mayors' Conference a success and really effective.

SECOND SITTING**" FULL, FREE AND UNHAMPERED CIVIC LIFE "**

The second sitting of the Conference met in the morning of Sunday, November 26.

The meeting was attended by the Mayors of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Galle, Deputy Mayors of Madras, Calcutta, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, *ex-Deputy Mayor* of Calcutta, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, *ex-Mayor* of Karachi and life-member of the Conference, and Mr. A. Wahab, *ex-Mayor* of Galle.

A resolution stating that the aims and objects of the Conference were "to do everything to promote and advance full, free and unhampered civic life of the people, and to remove all restrictions and controls of the full democratic powers of the local self-governing institutions." was passed.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

By another resolution the Conference expressed the opinion that "dearness allowances to employees under local bodies are a legitimate charge on the

Government concerned" and requested Governments to undertake the full payment of such allowances by way of a grant to respective local bodies for the duration of the war beginning from 1940. The Conference also suggested to all the Corporations to make representations to the Governments concerned for the inclusion of a representative of each Corporation in the Requisition Board of their respective Governments and felt that all problems affecting the citizens of India and Ceylon should be solved forthwith.

Other resolutions laid down that in future the Conference should consist of delegates to be elected by all Corporations headed by their Mayors and empowered the Mayor of Calcutta for inviting opinions of different Corporations as regards the aims and objects resolved at the Conference and for framing a draft constitution to be circulated before April next.

LAST SITTING**" FUNCTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES SHOULD BE ENTRUSTED TO MUNICIPALITIES "**

The third, and the concluding, sitting of the Conference was held in the evening of Sunday, November 26.

About a dozen resolutions on various questions relating to the Municipal Corporations were passed.

The Conference was of opinion that all the towns of India with a population of 5 lakhs and over should have a municipal corporation with a Mayor.

With a view to observe uniformity in the conduct of proceedings of the Corporation meetings and the administrative functions, it was resolved that the provincial legislature be requested to frame the Municipal Act abolishing nomination of members by Government or other authorities in Corporations, Borough and District Municipalities and providing for the post of a Deputy Mayor in each Corporation.

The Conference reiterated its previous resolutions that no Mayor should attend any official function until the Warrant of Precedence was amended so as to assign him the rank befitting his position and status as determined in the first Conference.

The Conference resolved that concerted action be taken by all Municipalities regarding the beggar problem, slum clearance work, construction of houses of all Municipal employees and cheap houses for the poor people.

With a view to augmentation of the revenue of the Corporations and proper sharing of certain

revenues between the Corporation and the Government, the Conference requested the President (Mayor of Calcutta) to draft a scheme for the purpose.

The Conference expressed the opinion that the functions of food supply be entrusted to the Municipalities.

By another resolution the President was requested to draft a suitable constitution or to place the same before the next Conference regarding annulment of the present powers of the provincial Legislatures to pass legislation governing the Municipal Corporation of major cities in India and Ceylon.

In order to secure proper and effective medical relief and for the preservation of human life, the Conference opined, it was necessary to consider whether and how far a Public Health Act on the lines of the Public Health Act of England was desirable in this country.

The Conference also expressed the opinion that every Corporation should take up the question of Post-war Reconstruction Scheme and that every Corporation should be requested to submit a report, if any, of its Committee appointed for the purpose to this Conference.

By another resolution the Conference requested the Governments concerned to make adequate contributions towards increased road repair and maintenance programme of Corporations in Presidency towns which was necessitated by increased traffic due to the war emergency.

The Visiting Mayors In Calcutta**Ceremonies And Functions : 1st Message****SUNDAY : NOVEMBER 26**

MR. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay; Mr Radhakrishnan Pillai, Mayor of Madras; Mr. Anand Lal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta; Mr. R. A. DeMel, Mayor of Colombo; Mr. D. S. Gunawardena, Mayor of Galle, Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Heroon, Mayor of Karachi, and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, *ex-Mayor* of Karachi, issued a joint message on 1st on Sunday :—

"Our best wishes to our Muslim brothers and sisters on this 1st Day. Every 1st is and should be a constant reminder that Islam teaches love to one another, alleviation of

human sufferings, equality and unity, and this message should ever be borne in mind and translated into action."

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, Mayor of Karachi, added:—

"This Id has a sacred message of sacrifice for one and all of us. For us, the Muslims, it has a special implied lesson of sacrifice at the altar of the country. Let us, therefore, declare our firm determination for sacrifice and be true to our cause."

AT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

Speaking at a party given in honour of the Mayors of India and Ceylon at the Commercial Museum on Sunday afternoon by the Indigenous Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, exhorted them to be prepared for the post-war struggle.

His only message to the indigenous manufacturers was that they should shape their policy in such a way as to have the country industrialised and see that India found a place in the shape of things to come. India, in the opinion of Mr. Master, during the post-war period would have to fight a grim battle in the domain of industry. If the manufacturers and consumers co-operated in this great and difficult and the most essential task there was no cause for despair. Mr. Master wished every success to the efforts of the Association in this respect.

Mr. Radhakrishnan Pillai, Mayor of Madras, felt that it was imperative that India should improve her industry. Bengal and Madras had suffered alike from the effect of the war. Although now an agricultural land India must be converted into a highly industrial country. Museums like the Corporation Commercial Museum might considerably help in this direction.

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon gave a suitable reply in Urdu.

RECEPTION BY BURRA BAZAR CONGRESSMEN

The need for achieving Hindu-Muslim unity and presenting a united front in their fight for freedom was stressed by the Mayors of Bombay, Karachi and Madras and by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi, replying to a reception given them by the Burra Bazar Congress workers at Digambar Jaina Bhawan on Sunday evening. Mr. Moolchand Agarwal presided.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, said that Gandhiji wanted that there should be unity not only in the ranks of the Congress but also between Hindus and Muslims. Power politics, he thought, should be given a go-bye. The vital problem for them to-day was to achieve the independence of the country for which they should whole-heartedly work out the constructive programme of Gandhiji.

Deploring dissensions in the ranks of the Congress, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that it would not do for them to call themselves Congressmen and at the same time regard the constructive programme as of no use. Englishmen professing different forms of Christianity called themselves Englishmen but here in India people professing different religions regarded themselves not as Indians but as members of different faiths.

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, Mayor of Karachi, said that the same feelings and sentiments which swayed the Hindu heart also throbbed the Muslim heart. Muslims were as eager to see India free as Hindus but being less advanced they were lagging behind their Hindu brothers in their fight for the country's freedom. It was up to Hindus, who had a brilliant record of service and sacrifice to their credit to train Muslims up and lead them on in the service of their common motherland. Hindus should look upon Muslims with the same amount of affection as an elder brother evinces towards his younger brother. Hindu-Muslim unity was the need of the hour.

Mr. Radhakrishnan Pillai, Mayor of Madras, said that in the Madras Corporation the Congress party had captured only 18 seats out of a total of 65, yet he, a Congressman, had been elected the Mayor. This showed the great popularity of the Congress in Madras. He was convinced that Swaraj would not be achieved unless and until Hindu-Muslim unity was an accomplished fact. The speaker hoped that in the near future Gandhiji would meet Mr. Jinnah and come to a settlement with him. Then they would be in a position to present a united front against Imperialism. It was time, he thought, that they should sink their differences and rally round the banner of the Congress. "I believe", he concluded, "we will be a free nation before the end of this war."

MONDAY: NOVEMBER 27

AT HOWRAH TOWN HALL

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, and President, Bombay Provincial Congress and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Congress leader of Sind attended the Bengal Provincial Congress Workers' Conference on Monday afternoon on special



THE MAYOR OF BOMBAY ARRIVES: RECEPTION AT HOWRAH STATION.
R. K. SIDHWA (2nd)

invitation. This Conference was held at the Howrah Town Hall.

Mr. Master narrated briefly the activities of Bombay Congress workers and appealed to Bengal Congress workers to take up the constructive programme in right earnest and to harness their strength for freedom's battle.

Mr. Sidhwa appealed to the people of Bengal to regain their prestige and position they had attained in old days in fight for freedom.

AT MAHABODHI SOCIETY

After Lord Buddha, Gandhiji has translated into action His message of love and non-violence; observed Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, speaking at a reception given to the Mayors of India and Ceylon by the Mahabodhi Society at the hall of the Society on Monday evening.

Besides Mr. Master, the Mayors of Madras, Galle and Calcutta were present at the function, which was presided over by Dr. S. P. Mookerjee.

Mr. Master maintained that erring humanity would find peace and solace in the message of Lord Buddha as it had found in days gone-by. It was Mahatma Gandhi who had translated the message of love and non-violence into action and was prepared to die so that humanity might live. His heart bled to-day for his suffering fellowmen as did the heart of the Buddha 2,500 years ago.

Mr. Master deplored that Bengal, the land of culture whose contribution to the cause of the nation would ever be written in the history of India's freedom should be in such pitiable condition. It would not be right at the moment to apportion blame for the catastrophe but it should be the duty of societies like the Mahabodhi Society to restore her to the former position. When the causes that were responsible for all the sorrow and misery were removed, Bengal, along with the rest of India would attain to her position of pre-eminence and glory.

Mr. D. S. Goonesekera, Mayor of Galle, said that both culturally and politically the people of India and Ceylon were really one people. He hoped that India and Ceylon would be free before long. He suggested that something should be done in Calcutta to perpetuate the memory of Anagarika Dharmapala, founder of the Mahabodhi Society.

AT MARWARI CHHATRA NIWAS

The belief that a new programme would have to be placed before the country in 1945 was expressed by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, addressing a students' gathering at Marwari Chhatra Niwas on Monday evening. Mr. K. P. Khaitan was in the chair.

He added that he had no doubts in his mind that when that programme was placed before the country, progress to their cherished goal of independence would be quicker.

This view was expressed by Mr. Master while giving a historical review of the work of the Congress during the last 60 years. He said that this period of the history of the Congress might be divided into three distinct periods, each running into 20 years and each period carrying out a particular programme. Each programme in its turn, he thought, took the country nearer to its goal of independence. This would be patent if they compared the difference between the different periods. The third period, he said, was almost over and the next programme would have to be placed before the country in 1945.

He said that the constructive programme of the Congress was meant to give strength to the nation to win independence. It was concerned with the day-to-day life of the people. Every one of them had something to contribute, however small that might be, to the effort to win the country's independence and prosperity and the students also had their duty to perform in this regard.

Mr. Master said that India's goal was complete independence and she was determined to reach that goal. The heart

of India is sound and it will ever remain so, he added. Mr. Master spoke in Hindi.

VISIT TO CALCUTTA ART SOCIETY

The Mayors visiting Calcutta were given a reception by the Calcutta Art Society on Monday evening at China Bhawan. The function was held under a tree in the spacious compound of the China Bhawan and conducted in typical Bengalee fashion. There was a selected gathering present on the occasion.

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, replied on behalf of his colleagues. He said they were proud to be welcomed by the people of the land of Rabindranath and 'Bundemataran.' Reference had been made to the aid given to Bengal during the famine by other Indian provinces. He considered it to be the duty of every province to go to the aid of a sister province in distress. He hoped the feeling of comradeship among the peoples of different provinces would grow more and more. He assured the Art Society that Bombay would always be prepared to render help whenever and wherever required.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi, Mr. C. P. Chen, Chinese Consul-General, Mr. A. Wahab, ex-Mayor of Galle and the Deputy Mayor of Madras were present.

AT DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

The Mayors of Bombay, Karachi and Galle and the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor of Madras, accompanied by the Mayor of Calcutta paid a visit to the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar at 65/2-B, Bendon Street.

The visitors were then taken to Halsibagan where the branch of the "Chittaranjan Databya Chikitsalaya" and the "Kiranashi-Sebayatan"—the T. B. Department—are situated.

At the T. B. Clinics, the Secretary, Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri announced a donation of Rs. 2,500 which Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta, desired to pay to the "Sebayatan" in memory of his late sister, Ragina Devi.

MR. SIDHWA MEETS THE PARSIS

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi, addressing a meeting of the Parsi community in Calcutta on Monday evening at Saklat Building exhorted the Parsis to shake off their lethargy and take active part in matters relating to social, economic and political questions. He deplored the system of charity prevalent in the community and advised them to abolish the system of dole if the community was to maintain its past glory. He appealed to the leaders of the community to think about post-war reconstruction. He advocated construction of houses for the Parsis on co-operative basis.

Addressing another meeting organised by the Parsi ladies Mr. Sidhwa said that this day Parsi women had joined in good numbers in almost every town in India in military service. They had done that for the purpose of easing the economic difficulties of their families. After the war most of them would be thrown out and therefore it was high time that the leaders of the community should chalk out a programme for them for their welfare.

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER

Councillor J. N. Koley, Secretary, Congress Municipal Association gave a dinner at his residence 137-B, Beliaghata Main Road to the Mayors of Bombay, Madras, Galle and Calcutta, on Monday night.

Aldermen and Councillors of the Congress party and prominent Congress workers of Calcutta also attended the function.

CONGRESS WORKERS' MEETING

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor of Bombay met the Congress workers after the dinner and had a heart to heart discussion with them. He appealed to the workers to shun their party differences and take up Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme with right earnest.

He further appealed to the youths of Bengal to take up the work after achieving the unity among themselves and push aside the elders if they stand in their way.

AT HINDU SATKAR SAMITY

Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, President, extended a cordial reception on behalf of the Hindu Satkar Samity to the Mayors of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Galle (Ceylon) and Mr. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi at the office of the Hindu Satkar Samity at 5, Sambhu Chatterjee Street on Monday.

Mr. Justice Biswas explained to the Mayors, the nature and extent of work of the Samity pointing out that this was a unique institution of its kind in India as it had introduced a new system of carrying dead bodies by motor vans having special type of body and stretchers.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, on behalf of all the Mayors present expressed great satisfaction at the work which the institution was doing.

TUESDAY : NOVEMBER 28

TEA AT B. C. P. W.

Members of the All-India and Ceylon Mayors' Conference were entertained at a tea party by the Board of Directors of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., at their Works on Manicktala Main Road on Tuesday afternoon.

On their arrival, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Radhakrishnan Pillai, Mayor of Madras, Mr. D. S. Goonesekera, Mayor of Galle (Ceylon), Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi and Leader of the Congress party in the Sind Assembly and Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, Mayor of

THE MAYORS' DEPARTURE

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi left Calcutta on Tuesday, November 28.

The Mayors of Bombay, Madras and Karachi and the Deputy Mayor of Colombo left Calcutta on Wednesday, the 29th November, for their respective destinations.

Calcutta, were received at the gate by the directors. They were then shown round the different departments of the Works.

Thanking the authorities of the B. C. P. W. for giving them an opportunity to have an idea of the great work done by the institution, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, said that without exaggeration it could be said that what the Tatas were to steel the B. C. P. W. were to chemical industry. In anticipation of the difficulties which would confront all the industries in India after the war, the speaker hoped that industrialists would from now prepare their post-war reconstruction programme so that they could face the situation. The B. C. P. W., he hoped, would realise the great ideal of service which inspired Sir P. C. Ray.

Among those present were Alderman Hem Chandra Naiker, Councillor Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Councillor Jagannath Kolay, Councillor Bhabesh Chandra Das, Councillor, Harendra Kumar Ganguli and Mr. Chapala Kante Bhattacharya.

RECEPTION BY GUJRAT SAMMILANI

"We are passing through a critical period and every one of us should be prepared to face it," said Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, at a reception given by the Gujrat Sammilani of Calcutta on Tuesday last.

Mr. Master made an appeal, particularly to the Gujrat community in Calcutta, for contribution to the Gujrat Flood Fund. He said he knew that Bengal herself was passing through difficult times but the situation in Gujrat forced an appeal for funds.

MR. MASTER MEETS STUDENTS

A batch of workers of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation headed by Mr. Rupak Guha, General Secretary, Mr. Bijoyes Roy, Office Secretary, Mr. Arun Sen and Miss Gauri Sen, A.I.S.F., members, met Mr. Nagindas Master on Tuesday and discussed with him the present political situation of the province with particular reference to constructive programme and the ways and means of fighting the reactionary elements amongst the student community of Bengal.

WEDNESDAY : NOVEMBER 29

AT VIDYASAGAR COLLEGE

"I proclaim myself a Congressman first, and a Mayor afterwards. I consider it to be my duty to give whatever

POTENTIALITY OF THE MAYORS' CONFERENCE

MR. SIDHWA'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE PRESENT SESSION

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi and the first President and founder of the All-India and Ceylon Mayors' Conference, interviewed by an Associated Press reporter gave his impressions of this year's session of the Conference held in Calcutta that in this Conference they had advanced one step forward in having a constitution according to which the aims and objects of the Conference should be the promotion of welfare of the people of all the Corporations. The constitution when prepared would include in its membership not only Mayors but also elected delegates from Corporations. He stressed the necessity for a uniform type of Municipal Acts for the Corporations in India and Ceylon.

Referring to main features of the constitution, Mr. Sidhwa said, "it should be absolutely on a democratic line and there should be no restriction from Provincial Governments. The question of increase in revenues by way of recovering taxes from provincial Governments, which are legitimately due to the Corporations will also form one of the features of the constitution". Another important feature, he pointed out, would be the permanent secretariat at a central place for the purpose of functioning and putting all the resolutions of the Conference into operation, so that continuity of work might be maintained.

"Government interfere immensely in the Local Self-Government affairs". Mr. Sidhwa added, "and I noticed it almost everywhere. In Sind, municipalities are being suspended by the popular Ministry which is the very negation of the Provincial Autonomy. Even important departments like Water Supply and Drainage of the Karachi Corporation have been taken over by the Government of Sind under the Defence of India Rules at the cost of the Corporation, and events have proved that ever since the Departments have been taken over, matters have become worse than before".

The Mayors' Conference, Mr. Sidhwa concluded, would be so constituted as to disallow any interference in the administration of the local self-governing institutions.

suggestion and to render whatever service I can whenever the Congress demands of them," remarked Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, addressing a crowded students' gathering at the Vidyasagar College on Wednesday noon, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta, presiding.

Mr. Master was accorded a cordial welcome by the staff and the students of the College.

Speaking on the role of the students in India's struggle for freedom, Mr. Master said that he firmly believed that the students and the youths of India would play a prominent role in winning the freedom of their motherland. He expressed great satisfaction to meet such a crowd who bore eloquent evidence that the Indian National Congress was not only not dead, but that message of the Congress would always remain a powerful force for achieving freedom for the country.

Proceeding Mr. Master said: "Life in India is not dead as long as the students of the country are alive and ready to make any sacrifice when the call comes. India is now passing through a crisis. There is a belief in some quarters that a sense of defeatism is pervading all over the country. The British Government and Whitehall think as they did in the time of Willingdon that Congress is crushed and that their rule in India will now be one long and continuous period of exploitation. It is up to us—the students, Kishans and labour of India—to break their illusion and lead the country in the path of freedom".

Continuing Mr. Master said that their leaders were in jail and they had times without number raised their voices for the release of their leaders. It was for them to open the gates of the Ahmednagar fortress and release their leaders.

Paying a tribute to the services rendered by Bengal in the freedom movements of India in the past, Mr. Master said that when he first came he could notice no sign of Congress activities here. Now he could visualise that Bengal would not be a lost province, and in the coming phase of India's struggles for freedom, Bengal would certainly play a prominent role as she had done in the past.

Speaking of his meetings with Gandhiji, he said that so far as students are concerned, Mahatmaji's programme was that every student above the age of 16 should leave his school or college, provided that when he did so he did it with the firm resolve that unless India attained freedom he would not go back to his school or college. But in any case, as Master knew it, Gandhiji had definitely laid down that nobody should compel others to take the course. Mahatmaji has said, that students shall do so when they will feel that until and unless his motherland is free he has something to

contribute. Gandhiji wants that such resolve should come out of the heart of the students and not because Mahatmaji has desired that or not.

"Mahatmaji has said times without number that there has been no change in the Congress creed of political struggles for the freedom of India. The struggles shall continue so long as India does not attain complete freedom."

Concluding Mr. Master called upon the students of Bengal to spread out in mofussil area where millions of their fellowmen were dying of starvation, malaria and epidemics. "The first constructive programme which I shall urge upon you to follow is that you should spread out in villages, avoiding conflicts as far as possible and supply your fellow brethren with medicines and other things, so that the authorities may know that our brothers and sisters in the remote villages are not undefended."

Mr. Master concluded by appealing to the students not to be despaired of because he believed that the cause had not been and could not be lost. They should work heart and soul without entering into any sort of intellectual talks or controversies regarding the moves taken by the leaders.

VISIT TO INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY

The Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta met Mr. Nagindra T. Master, Solicitor and Mayor of Bombay at a tea held at the Society's Hall in High Court on Wednesday, afternoon.

VISIT TO MARWARI RELIEF SOCIETY

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta, paid a visit to the Marwari Relief Society on Wednesday. He was warmly received by the President, Secretaries and members of the Executive Committee of the Society and was shown round the various departments in whose working he showed keen interest.

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S TEA PARTY

The Mayors of India and Ceylon were entertained by the Mayor of Calcutta at a tea party at the Councillors' Club Room, Calcutta Corporation at 4 p.m.



THE VISITING MAYORS AT PULTA WATER WORKS

From left to right (first line):—The Mayor of Galle, Executive Engineer, Water Works of the Calcutta Corporation, the Mayor of Karachi, the Mayor of Bombay, the Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Officer of the Calcutta Corporation.

Wanted A New Outlook For Public Health Movement In India

[By LT. COL. J. C. DE, I.M.S., Formerly Principal, Calcutta Medical College]

UNDER the tremendous impact of the immense clashes and tumults of the war a revolutionary change of scale of human affairs is taking place with concurrent revolution in medical ideas and prospects a swift activation of social conscience and lay thought in the direction of legislation to promote a new conception of positive health and efficiency.

An outstanding contribution in this behalf is the Beveridge Report and its assumptions which contemplate the establishment of a comprehensive National Health Service, curative and preventive, covering the people of the British Isles as a whole. Further, the scheme provides not only for medical treatment in all its forms but includes also rehabilitation or treatment for restoration of function till maximum possible earning capacity is regained.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The British Government have accepted in principle the assumptions of the Beveridge Report, in fulfilment of article five of the Atlantic Charter, and stand committed to a far-reaching measure of social advance, namely, the creation of a National Health Service in order to ensure that all, irrespective of age, sex or occupation, shall have equal opportunities to benefit from the best and most up-to-date medical and allied services available. The adoption in principle of the Beveridge Report and its assumptions mean, that the British Government have done with yesterday's idea of medical and social services being intended for the necessitous poor only, either as an act of supererogation or a device to take the revolutionary edge of their discontent brought about by material privation, sickness and undernourishment and now recognise that these services appertain to essential functions incumbent on any good government to maintain and promote.

The acceptance of the principle underlying the Beveridge Report that every member of the commu-

nity has a natural right to the benefits of up-to-date medical and allied services, the ultimate responsibility for which must rest on Government machinery establishes these services on the same plane as that of maintenance of 'law and order' namely, that of a primary function, and dispels any notion of their being mere tokens or counters of the objective moral order of the State, and indices of its charitableness.

A PICTURE OF DESTITUTION

In India, specially in Bengal and Bihar, one sees a grim picture of destitution, weakening of resistance to disease through under-nourishment, widespread prevalence of malaria, Kala-azar, epidemics of small-pox, cholera, tragic distresses, despairs, and deaths, calamities which are not here alone, but which she shares with China and other war-ravaged countries. The havoc wrought by last year's famine, left areas of Bengal in an impoverished state and in its wake a sorry tale of ruin, desolation, abandonment and death. Even now some wander about towns and cities in actual immediate need of food.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The season for Small-pox epidemic is near at hand. During the last epidemic 6778 lives were lost. Please do not let this happen again. The Corporation has already appointed extra Vaccinators. Get yourselves vaccinated by going to the nearest Vaccination Station without waiting for the Vaccinators to call at your house.

M. U. AHMAD,
Health Officer,
Corporation of Calcutta.

MILK RATIONING IN BENGAL

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ENFORCE IT

Mrs. B. Roy, Convenor of the Milk Drive Campaign, All-India Women's Conference, Calcutta, in a statement urges the Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta to enforce milk rationing in all towns and important rural centres classifying the 'people according to need and income, so that the infant, the siling, and the aged may be properly served. The example of Bombay may very well be emulated in the matter, she says.

"The prevailing acute shortage of milk", Mrs. Roy says, "is creating widespread distress all over the province. The All-India Women's Conference took up the agitation for the preservation and proper distribution of milk and moved both the Government and the Corporation in the matter. But unfortunately, despite our repeated moves, the authorities remained completely apathetic."

Mrs. Roy adds: "The Government has by ordinance banned the manufacture of channa in certain parts of the Province, but in the absence of any effective arrangement for the proper distribution of milk thus saved, the whole quantity has disappeared and the people in distress are not in the least relieved. The Mayor of Calcutta himself announced the scheme of feeding 1,000 children free in the city, but nothing has been done so far."

The President of the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee stated recently in a Press communique that supplies of quinine to Medical Relief Units in Bengal had been meagre and several Units had to close down periodically till fresh supplies could be obtained. As anti-malaria drugs, according to Government report, have been available in much larger quantities this year than was the case last year, it follows that the distributing arrangements are not satisfactory and the drugs are not reaching those who needed them most.

Now what is the remedy? To find an appropriate one, one should try to take cognizance of the problem, to which a remedy is being sought, as nearly, as a whole, as possible. Take for instance, the prevention of malaria; this would require much else besides distribution of anti-malarial drugs and employment of anti-mosquito measures. Drainage, spraying with larvicides, promotion of larva's natural enemies, mosquito-proofing of homes, education in anti-malarial measures, establishment of anti-malaria bureaux, surveys and controls, prevention of infection of mosquitoes by appropriate drugs, and curative treatment, all on an extensive scale. Anti-malaria operations, on such a basis, will reduce but will not eliminate malaria and it is problematical.

WHY WE TAKE MILK AND EGG?

- **MILK** is Nature's finest example of an emulsion food
- **EGG** is another food of great importance and the yolk of which is again the most edible emulsifying agent :

BOTH OF THEM SHOW THAT EMULSIONS AND EMULSIFICATIONS ARE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE TO HUMAN BIOLOGY IN HEALTH AND IN DISEASE.

• PETROMULSION

—A combination of Petroleum Oil with Hypophosphites of Calcium and Sodium in Finely divided Palatable Emulsion.

—Better Absorption with Better Efficacy—

HOW IT ACTS

¶ It provides a soothing and protective coating to the inflamed and congested mucous membrane of the throat, larynx and bronchi. Acute symptoms are reduced and the patient feels immediate comfort.

¶ During and after Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy Petromulsion not only relieves the cough, softens and expels the viscid and tenacious expectoration, but also improves the nutrition, effectually overcomes the constitutional debility so frequently associated with these diseases.

¶ In Gastro-Intestinal disorders of a catarrhal, ulcerative and tubercular nature Petromulsion is particularly useful. It mixes thoroughly and uniformly with the food-contents of stomach and intestines. Propagation of bacteria is inhibited, fermentation is stopped, irritation and inflammation of the digestive tubes are reduced and the elimination of toxic materials is greatly facilitated.

¶ Petromulsion improves appetite and exerts tonic influence.

PETROMULSION

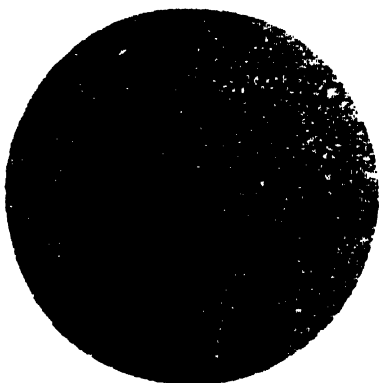
(PLAIN)

For Gastro-Intestinal Disorders.

PETROMULSION

(WITH GUAIACOL)

For Respiratory Disorders



PETROMULSION
(B. I.)

... Why PETROMULSION
Is Superior

To Even Equivalent
Foreign Products...?

Photomicrographs—thousand times magnified show the superiority and finer emulsion of Petromulsion :



PETROLEUM EMULSION
(FOREIGN)

Can be had of all good Chemists and Druggists in small and large bottles.

THE BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD., CALCUTTA

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to :—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Estally.

Phone Pk. 672

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of :—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.
10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS

Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND

ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal—2208.

59, Khurud Road, Howrah.

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of :—

COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE :—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY :—72, Manikata Main Road

Phone B. B. 5648

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

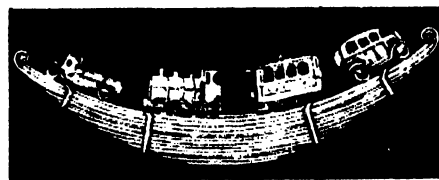
46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of :—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

SWASTI & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN MANUFACTURING
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHERS



38, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA. Phone: Cal. 1085.

Phone No: Cal. 6885.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Datta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 357

SUBOL BUTT & SONS LTD.
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE CHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheesko"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

SAVE FOR
VICTORY

BRITISH
WAR
SAVINGS
MOVIES

YOUR SAVINGS

the infection within safety limits and there would still remain the threat of periodical outbreaks in a virulent epidemic form. This would be the case where whole populations, spread over large country areas, are concerned as opposed to limited classes of people operating over more circumscribed zones.

COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENT

For whole areas and peoples, comprehensive measures to improve the general economic condition, bonification of land by employment of better agricultural methods, improved drainage, irrigation, better housing, prevention of malnutrition, in other words, promotion of the economic well-being of the people as a whole, would have to find a prominent place in the plan of any comprehensive anti-malaria campaign because of their significant effect in combating malaria. If this is the position in regard to the eradication of malaria alone, what would be the requirements where an all-embracing objective, namely, the attainment of positive health for the people as a whole is the goal? No Syndicate or League, however rich and powerful, can tackle adequately such a monumental task; in fact for effectiveness in public health, there is need for not only national but inter-national collaboration.

Let me quote from the Memorandum drawn up by the Representative Committee of the British Medical Association in which the problems relative to health are fully and clearly stated, and which are apposite in relation to the point we are considering. It says:—

“(1) The health of the people depends primarily upon the social and environmental conditions under which they live and work upon security against

TO PREVENT SPREAD OF SMALL-POX

Bengal Government Suggests Measures

To prevent a possible outbreak and spread of small-pox epidemic form in the coming season, the Bengal Government have urged the Calcutta Corporation to carry out mass vaccination early in the city.

They have also suggested that for this purpose an Ordinance, such as the Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance under which Government may issue an order directing people to get vaccinated within a specified period under pain of prosecution or other penalty may be utilized.

The Corporation has been asked to submit to Government a draft programme of mass vaccination, specifying convenient centres and periods within which the residents of the area served by each centre must get vaccinated. The period may be arranged, Government suggest, to apply to a ward or groups of wards and during that time the vaccination staff of that particular area should be reinforced from other wards. The programme should include arrangements for adequate propaganda to induce people to get vaccinated.

The city's Health Officer, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, is however, doubtful about the good results of any change in the existing system of house-to-house vaccination especially at a time when the full vaccination season has already started. He also rules out the possibility of the proper functioning of an Ordinance unless it is enforced by Government through the police force.

To expedite vaccination work, the Corporation has recruited 50 men and 25 women vaccinators in addition to the permanent staff of 53 men and 10 women. Arrangements are being made to carry on intensive propaganda to induce people to get vaccinated in time.

fear and want, upon nutritional standards, upon educational facilities and upon facilities for exercise and leisure;

“(2) The efficiency of a country's medical services, both preventive and curative depends upon the available medical and scientific knowledge, upon the extent and character of medical education and upon the absence of any barriers that impede the utilization of these services.”

From the foregoing considerations it follows that only a comprehensive scheme of a National Health Service alone can meet adequately the health needs of the people and that the institution and maintenance of such a service can only be undertaken successfully by the State, making full use of its powerful resources and working in integration and confluence with the medical profession.

NEW AGE FOR HEALTH

There is the growing importance of personal hygiene and health education, as embodied in the concept of social medicine or medicine activated in its aetiological enquiries by social conscience as well

ANTI-MALARIA DAY

TANKS IN CALCUTTA TO BE CLEARED

December 3 has been selected to be observed as Anti-Malaria Day in Calcutta by the Bengal branch of the Indian Medical Association, when it is proposed to clear as many of the 2,000 tanks in the malaria-stricken areas as possible and to assist in systematic visiting of the houses in the areas and to distribute anti-malaria drugs to the sufferers in co-operation with the staff of the Calcutta Corporation Medical Centres.

The provincial branch of the Indian Medical Association has come forward to offer their help with the assistance of medical and non-medical students in Calcutta to combat malaria, which is raging in Wards 18, 28 and 29.

as scientific intention. The drawing of this concept has given a fresh impetus to public health movement comparable in value and importance to the renaissance. Preventive Medicine has hitherto lacked a necessary human touch owing to too exclusive an outlook in holding health and sanitation as practically synonymous. The new awakening lays stress on the importance of personal hygiene and health education. It is this new consciousness which takes full account of the individual in relation to his circumstances, environmental and social, that has given the new teaching its intimate human appeal hitherto lacking in the too impersonal view-point of preventive medicine, which bred an exclusive outlook, and by a natural reaction, distrust.

The work of preventive medicine has, therefore, to be carried on, not infrequently in an atmosphere of passive resistance, if not active hostility, which to an appreciable extent militated against and rendered ineffective its efforts to guard public health. The new concept dissolves all these mental resistances by its human appeal; its root principle, the study of man in his environment, his family, his house, his food and his work, has culminated in the establishment of such social services as maternity and infant welfare, school, industrial and tuberculosis medical

services, nutritional programme for the people, rehabilitation, and approach through the psychological as opposed to physical aspect, to disease. Moreover, the establishment of a department of social and preventive medicine in all medical schools, as now advocated by the Royal College of Physicians, London, will give the training of future doctors new codes of thought and new modes of conduct in accord with the essential humanism of Medicine, but which has not hitherto found as prominent a place as could be desired in the Medical Curriculum.

A WORLD PHENOMENON

The above consideration introduces a matter of world-wide concern at the present time, a matter of special concern to all medical men in every clime namely, food and feeding. Last year we saw the ugliness, the misery, the complete degradation of human beings, man, woman and child, in want of food, came to know of thousands who clutched convulsively to maintain their precarious hold on the margin of subsistence and of thousand others who lost that hold and slid silently beyond into the great unknown, where, one may hope, they found the

peace they knew not on earth. This grim picture of destitution and starvation is by no means confined to India; it is now a world-phenomenon outside the United Kingdom, British Dominions and countries in the New World. Even in ordinary times there are millions in India, China and it is reported in Africa, who have never known anything but semi-starvation. Whole tracts of war-devastated areas of Asia and Europe are now despoiled of food resources. This is the first task of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (U. N. R. R. A.) to combat.

The second World War has probably entered upon its concluding phase now. The words 'reconstruction' and 'rehabilitation' colour the lives and sustain the hopes of the distressed multitude everywhere.

Let us hope and pray that the end of the second World War will not see the sowing of the seeds of a third World War, more terrible and devastating in character than the two that had preceded it.—*Adapted from the Presidential Address at the Sixth Bengal Provincial Medical Conference.*

Engineering & Architecture

Britain's Housing Problem

THE Englishman's home was once fondly supposed to be his castle. During the last six years it has tended to become his cellar, his Anderson shelter, the steel-framed Metropolitan Hotel (if he could afford it when the shelter collapsed over his head) or a room at his mother-in-law's or the nearest tube station if he couldn't.

With more than 1,000,000 houses damaged or destroyed in London alone by enemy violence and with six years' arrears of building to make up, the most acute post-war problem which faces the British Government is housing. The British Government before the war aspired to make English a land fit for heroes. The most urgent task of the Churchill administration is to make homes fit for survivors. To do this it will contribute \$600,000,000 toward the construction of 4,000,000 houses in 10 years and will give the local authorities who will construct them large powers for town and country planning in order that the job may be done as a whole and not piecemeal.

PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES

In the first three post-war years it is planned to build 800,000 permanent homes. Since this will be too slow to meet immediate needs 7,500 temporary pre-fabricated houses, good for 10 years' occupation, will be erected each week up to a preliminary total of 250,000. The new housing programme reflects not only war needs but other effects of war on the habits of the tradition-loving Englishman. It recognizes that in an era of social security and planned full employment, the British artisan will expect better accommodation than that which once satisfied him. It takes note of modern improvements in the technique of living—discovered and pointed out to be wanting in so many lower middleclass English homes by so many candidly-amazed American soldiers.

But the most radical conclusion reached by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning is obviously

that communal dwelling in deep shelters and communal eating in Army canteens or factory restaurants and close companionship generally enforced by the war have so undermined British aloofness that housing authorities may also take liberties with it. The result may make a notable difference in the English landscape.

"PORTAL HOUSES"

The other week there was an exhibition in London of "Portal houses" constructed of pressed steel, temporary twin-bedroom bungalows designed by Lord Portal who was until recently Minister of Works and Buildings. It showed them in various groupings, but all of them without hedges to enclose their front gardens. To Englishmen of earlier days this would have been equivalent to appearing in public stripped to the waist. He would probably also have disapproved of devoting two acres, in each 15½-acre housing estate, as communal open land and another third of an acre as a social centre. One thing certain is that houses will be provided. So important has the issue become politically that Mr. Churchill himself had to intervene and induce his Conservative and Labour followers to compromise on the price to be paid for the land expropriated for housing and town and country planning generally.

Since the hurdle of land costs was thus surmounted, continued bombing has made housing and house repair an even more urgent problem. For many thousands of Londoners, conditions this winter resemble in discomfort those which obtain much nearer the front. To improve them, Mr. Churchill has now designated his own son-in-law, Mr. Duncan Sandys, as Minister of Works. The fortunes of his party in next year's general election may depend in a substantial degree on whether Mr. Sandys, in about a year from now, is able proudly to announce that "in my father-in-law's house there are many mansions."—*The Statesman*

Calcutta News & Views

ID-UZ-ZUHA IN CALCUTTA

"Id-uz-Zuha" (popularly known as Bakr-id), the great Muslim festival, was celebrated in Calcutta on Monday last in the traditional manner. In the morning thousands of Muslims from different parts of the city congregated on the Maidan and led by Imam Hafez Ahmad Ilmi Madani, offered prayers.

Prayers were also offered at the Nakhoda Mosque, Tippoos Sultan Mosque and other mosques of the city. After prayers there was the customary exchange of greetings and distribution of alms.

Muslim ladies held congregational prayers under the auspices of the Bengal branch of the All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference at the Muslim Institute.

DESHAPRAN BIRENDRA NATH SHASMAL

Tributes were paid to the memory of the late Deshapran Birendra Nath Shasmal on the occasion of the celebrations of his 10th Death Anniversary on November 24 last.

A memorial service was conducted in the morning at the Shahanagar Burning Ghat where his last rites were performed. Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar, M.L.A., presided over the function.

Various speakers suggested that steps should be taken to set up a memorial of the late Shasmal.

The President said that the youths should respond to the call of freedom as Shasmal responded and dedicated his life to achieve that end.

In the afternoon a public meeting was held at the University Institute Hall. Dr. Pratap Ch. Guha Roy presided. Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar and others spoke.

THOMAS BATA IN CALCUTTA

Captain Thomas J. Bata, President, Bata Limited, arrived in Calcutta on November 25. He is the only son of the late Thomas Bata, the founder of the Bata world organisation.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL MEDICAL CONFERENCE

"The time has come when the benefits of Medical Science for the people can no longer be looked upon as a charity affair, a by-product of humanitarianism or a patriarchal benevolent activity of the government, but should be regarded as a vital function of the State, organised on a basis of instant alertness to the call of duty, as in the case of Fire-Brigade, or troops

under arms," thus observed Lt.-Col. Dr. J. C. De presiding over the Sixth Session of the Bengal Provincial Medical Conference at the Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah, on Sunday

Dr. De made a strong plea for acceptance by the Government of the fundamental concept of the Beveridge report and embarkation on a comprehensive scheme of National Health Service for India.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA IN CALCUTTA

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the distinguished engineer, economist and industrial planner, arrived in Calcutta on Monday last by the B. N. R. Bombay Mail to preside over the Central Committee meeting of the All-India Manufacturers' organisation, Bombay, of which he is the Founder-President.

INDIGENOUS MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE

A scheme for the development of rural Bengal on an industrial basis was outlined by Sir M. Visvesvaraya presiding.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There were 146 deaths from malaria in Calcutta during the week ended November 25 against 127 in the previous week and 164 the week before. Figures for the corresponding three weeks last year were 187, 145 and 152.

In the worst affected area—Manicktala, Beliaghata and Tangra—deaths during the week totalled 54 against 51 in the preceding week and 94 the week before.

Recorded attacks and deaths from small-pox were 51 and 40, respectively, against 48 and 37 in the week before. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 19 and 14 attacks and 11 deaths in each case. Small-pox is now considered to be prevailing in epidemic form in the city.

There were 23 attacks from cholera and 18 deaths against 26 and 8 in the preceding week. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 66 and 82 attacks and 25 deaths in each case.

Recorded deaths of paupers totalled 186, a rise of 22 over the previous week's figure.

Deaths from all causes during the week totalled 1,172 against 1,052 in the preceding week. Total mortality figures in the corresponding two weeks last year were 1,728 and 1,700.

TO PENALISE LANDLORDS

AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY RENT ACT

Bombay, November 28.

The Bombay Rent Restriction Act has been amended to provide for the imprisonment or fining of landlords guilty of disregarding it.

The original Act prohibited a landlord from requiring payment of any fine, premium or other sum in addition to rent in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of any premises. It also provided that any amounts so paid should be recoverable by the tenant by deduction from any rent payable by him. It did not, however, contain any provision penalising landlord guilty of such practices with imprisonment or fine.

As this meant that there was no adequate check on landlords the amendment has been made. In future any landlord convicted of receiving directly or through an agent any fine, premium or other sum in addition to rent in contravention of the Act will be liable to up to 3 years' imprisonment or a fine or both.

ing over the First Bengal Provincial Indigenous Manufacturers' Conference held at the hall of the Indian Association, Bowbazar, on Tuesday afternoon.

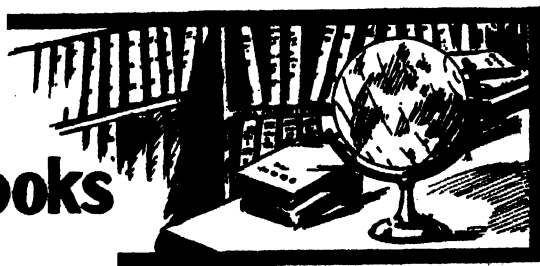
The scheme, as the President told his audience, is embodied in the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation's (Bombay) plan for the industrialisation of the country and making the people industry-minded, as far as possible. The proposals provide for a few heavy industries in the provinces and a large extension of lighter or subsistence industries in districts or rural

SINO-INDIAN GEOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION

The formation of a Sino-Indian Geographers' Association to evolve a programme of bringing about a closer understanding between the peoples of China and India, is suggested by Dr. S. P. Chatterjee, Head of the Department of Geography, Calcutta University, replying to a letter on the subject from Dr. Liu En-Lan, Chairman of the Geography Department, Ginning College, Chengtu (China).

Dr. Chatterjee has also drawn up a scheme and has written to other Geographers of India to express their views on the matter.

The World of Books



THE 1943 FAMINE IN BENGAL

FAMINES IN BENGAL (1770-1943)—Kali Charan Ghosh, Curator, Commercial Museum, Corporation of Calcutta. Published by the Indian Associated Publishing Co., Ltd., 8-C, Romanath Mazumder Street, Calcutta. Pp. 204. Price Rs. 5-8-0 only.

FAMINE IN BENGAL (1943)—Narendru Narayan Chakravarti, M.L.A.. Published by the author. 20-D, Southern Avenue, Calcutta. Pp. 30. Price As. 4 only.

The famine in Bengal which started in 1943 and is still with us has become a subject of argument and enquiry. The Government has appointed a Commission with Sir John Woodhead, a former Governor of Bengal as its chairman, to find out the causes and follow the consequences of this happening in the life of Bengal, whether or not it is an "act of God" or of men. The evidence that has been led before it being behind the *purdah*, we are not able to properly interpret the men and things that played a part in the matter. In a recent speech to the British House of Commons Mr. Churchill had called upon the world to admire the way in which India had reposed behind the shield of imperial Britain. An irreverent member called attention to the famine that had devastated Bengal in 1943. The master of words, that the British Premier is, was for once found unready with the appropriate reply. He could only mumble out the plea that during the last decade India had added to her population the huge number of six crores of bodies and souls.

This is an argument that will not take us very far in tracing the many factors that contributed to create the conditions in Bengal that have carried death to a million homes. We are convinced that administrative incompetence and human greed, let loose by war, were mainly responsible for this breakdown. And without the help of Sir John Woodhead's report we must try to understand and explain the how and why of the shame and sorrow of 1943-44. In these pages we have already reviewed certain books that have dealt with this subject. The two books that are being reviewed to-day form part of the vast "literature" that will grow round it. The booklet from the pen of the Joint Secretary of the Ministerial Party in Bengal has not said many things that he could have said in explaining the slow march of events that was pushing his people to famine. His party affiliation may not enable him to bear true witness to the charge-sheet framed against the Linlithgow Government and its subordinate organs. Both the books have expressed grief that two Bengalee public men charged with the "Food portfolio" in the Central Government—Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker and Sir Azizul Huq—should have agreed to put their signatures to the official brief prepared by the Delhi-Simla bureaucracy on the thesis that "there was a sufficiency of

food for Bengal", which should be "proved statistically and given the widest publicity by advertising and repeating *ad nauseum*," to quote from the directive issued by the Food Secretary, Major-General Wood, on the occasion of the Food Conference held at Delhi on the 8th of May, 1943. Critics of the Nazimuddin Ministry have wanted to know why it helped the Amery clique in the British Government to throw off its shoulders the responsibility for the food bungle created by its handling of the political and economic affairs of India. Mr. Chakravarty has not offered any defence against this charge, though he has accepted the contention (P. 21) that the Fazlul Huq and the Nazimuddin Ministries should have refused to toe the official line, and thus thrown before all the world the responsibility for the food situation on the irresponsible bureaucracy at the head of which Lord Linlithgow happened to be in 1943.

The book by the Curator of the Commercial Museum maintained by the Calcutta Corporation is of more permanent value. The author has devoted years of study to topics that touch the every-day life of the commonalty of our land. His studies on the "Economic Resources of India" has enabled him to evaluate the many factors that went to the creation of the famine in 1943. He opens his book with relating how the Moghul emperors took personal charge of famine operations. This story offers a strange contrast to the behaviour of Lord Linlithgow, who, it appeared, avoided the painful scenes that would have met his eyes, if he had cared to visit Bengal; it has yet to be explained why he could not do what his successor, the present Governor-General, did within a week of his assumption of office. The second chapter summarises from reports on famines during the British period the developments that throw light on the signs and symptoms of famine, and shows us how all these made their appearance in 1943, unnoticed and understood though these were both by the Bengal bureaucracy and their opposite number at Delhi-Simla. This preliminary study prepares the readers for the evolution of the tragedy in the coils of which the Government as well as the people got entangled. Mr. Chakravarty has commented on the loud-speaking of the Civil Supply Minister in Bengal; Mr. Ghosh goes about the same business with a passionless accuracy that the future historian can emulate. He has traced the many evidences of incompetence in the Government, and the lack of candour on the part of the highest in the administrative machinery. Living under so-called Defence of India Rules, authors of books like these cannot tell the whole story. But Mr. Ghosh has indicated lines of approach that students of affairs will find helpful. The book is carefully documented. The photographs of the dying and the dead hold the mirror to the scenes of death and desolation which Mr. Amery did his best to conceal from the world. But truth will out. Mr. Ghosh has helped in this process with a rigid adherence to facts. This quality tells.

THE PUNJAB IN THE MAKING

MAHATMA HANSRAJ—By Prof. Sri Ram Sharma. Published by the Arya Pratinidhi Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore. Pp. 291. Price Rs. 2-4-0 only.

HARVEST FROM THE DESERT—By B. P. L. Bedi. Published by the Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Lahore. Pp. 301. Price not mentioned.

FRIEND OF FRIEND—By Colin Garbett. Published by Oxford University Press, Indian Branch. Pp. 233. Price Rs. 5 only.

(I)

These three books give us a picture of the Punjab that has been made anew during the last 50 years as a result of the life and work of two Punjabees, and of the system of administration, exploitation, and onlightenment introduced into the Province by the British since the middle of the last century when Sikh rule broke down under the weight of its internal corruption. The first book is the life-story of one of the leaders of the Arya Samaj, under whose inspired guidance, education, the making of men and women, the training of their natural faculties for struggle with their surroundings has made such a great headway. From certain points of view it may be said that without the Arya Samaj and the education that it arranged for the people, the Punjab would not have been what it is to-day with resilient nerves that got over the terrors of the Jallianwala Bagh days in no time. This miracle which we witnessed 25 years back was worked by men and women who had been nursed by the Arya Samaj. Remembering this we have sought for an explanation why the Arya Samaj founded at Bombay should have found such a congenial atmosphere in the Punjab. Prof. Sharma has not been able to satisfy this curiosity. Has the virile character of the communalism that informs the life and conduct of the Muslims of the province anything to do with the militancy of the Arya Samaj? In the absence of some such back-ground, it is difficult to understand and explain the evolution of the Arya Samaj as we see it develop, and of the life and character of the leaders of this great organisation. The quality of leadership that Mahatma Hansraj brought to the building up of the infant institution, the way in which he dedicated the genius of infinite labour to the service of his organisation, and for half a century held true to it, is the quality that makes the dry bones of the valley stand erect as men and women who have a mission in this world to realize, a message to deliver to it. Swami Dayananda who had received initiation from the blind *Sannyasin* Virajananda to fight idolatry and the cognate crudities and superstitions that had crept into Hinduism did not live long to give shape in concrete practices and institutions to the ideals that formed the core of his prophethood. It was reserved for men like Hansraj, Lajpat Rai, Lal Chand, Sain Das, Munshi Ram to lay brick upon brick for the foundation on which has been reared the vast activities spread inside and outside India for bringing relief to men and women in their ignorance, physical and spiritual. It is not possible for most of us to realize the concentration of thought and energy that is required to those on whom fall the mantle of the prophet. Prof. Sharma has been able to bring out this side of the life of the man who will live in history as one of the makers of the new Punjab.

(II)

The second book tells us the story of the man who helped, in more senses than one, to produce and reap a "harvest from the desert". Sir Ganga Ram is known to us

to-day more as a philanthropist, scattering his talents for the relief of the poor and the afflicted who have been thrown on the roadside by fate or the cruelties of social arrangements. His work for widows has linked his name in our thoughts with the "Vidyasagar" who lived in Bengal more than half a century back. The present book tells us how to the "heart of a Bengalee mother" he joined the effectiveness of a constructive genius. His work as an engineer apart, the things that called him after his retirement from service under the Government, the things that he did in his pensioned life, would have taxed the mind and energies of youth itself. Sir Ganga Ram had in him developed a particular sensitiveness to poverty in material life, the signs of which were writ large over the face of India. He sought for the causes and consequences of this breakdown in the decencies of civilised life. He does not appear to have applied his enquiring mind to find the causes of the economic ruin that has followed the present regime since the days of the East India Company. It is not possible to believe that he did not know and understand the processes that have destroyed the agricultural-cum-industrial economy that had made the "wealth of Ind" and had tempted Europeans into this country. He appeared to have accepted this as an axiom, and desired all his people "to give up the life of agitators and to engage in constructive work..." (P. 257). He had strength enough to build out of the wrecks of our economic life a fuller and better order with the help of modern science and technique. On this topic he had many a bout with Gandhiji with his call for the simplicities of economic organisation that would preclude exploitation of man by man. Both of them wanted to find "new occupations for the masses of India" (P. 155); they agreed to differ with regard to the methods. But this great experimenter with the soil of the Punjab was no blind enthusiast for things scientific; after experimenting with the various kinds of ploughs, Meston, Rajah, etc., he could say that the "country plough that had been evolved in India by thousands of years of experience was the best suited for our soil." The chapters describing the successful experiments at Gangapur in agricultural advance, the miracle worked at Renala by hydro-electric power in enriching life all round make absorbing reading. The courage of the man who could dream dreams and convert these into realities shines bright through the pages of the book. It is courage like that that can beat down adverse circumstances and win economic betterment for our people. Sir Ganga Ram fought for his ideas to the last, and died in a foreign country, in Britain, where he had gone as a member of the Royal Agricultural Commission, in the pursuit of his ideals for the reconstruction of a better life for the land of his birth. This last act of his typified the man, and is his truest epitaph.

(III)

The writer of the third book became known to us when famine was taking its toll of millions in Bengal. He was Regional Commissioner for food in the Punjab and the adjoining areas. And as the Punjab was sending out wheat and wheat products to the starving people across 1,200 miles, he had something to do with regard to their procurement and their dispatch. In the course of a speech made to the Rotary Club at Calcutta he felt impelled to draw attention to the way in which the Government of Bengal, "through some mistake", unexplained, was found to have made a profit of about 40 lakhs of rupees in course of its transactions in wheat and wheat products. This distant acquaintance with Sir Colin we desired to make closer through the remini-

sciences that he has traced of his official life in the Punjab. It was passed during the years since 1905 when the "pathetic contentment" of the subject people had begun to be disturbed, and easy acceptance of the regime had become difficult, putting a new strain on the steel-frame of the administration of which Sir Colin is yet, owing to war exigencies, a limb and part, put into use by recall. At the end of his career when he took leave of the people of the Punjab, he could feel how "rich and warm the heart" of these people was, how "well worth while were all the hours of thought and toil"! But reading the book, so pleasantly written, one seems to feel that in his dealing with educated Indians, the products of universities, Sir Colin like his comrades in the Service has not been able to strike up an easy relation; he seemed to have got on better with the older generation who accepted the superiority of the ruling race. This is the heart of the Indo-British problem that has been festering these half a century and more. Sir Colin does not appear to have ever felt that the unconscious arrogance of his own people may have something to do with the worsening of relations between India and Britain. This failure is responsible for the grievance against the vocal section of the Indian people that finds such repeated expression in this book.

Early in his career Sir Colin came face to face with an experience that "impressed the first lesson of communal India" on his mind! That lesson appears to have followed members of the Punjab service if we may take the writer as a representative of theirs. It may also be that the present tension between Hindus and Muslims in India has suggested this interpretation to things so remote. The "clash of loyalties" that divide the mind of India, and which has been made an argument for delaying the problem of self-government, we find illustrated in this book. We are not told that the State has done anything to sterilize this poison. So the thesis elaborated in Chapter XXX, the query—if the hand that during the last hundred years and more had bound the "peoples, nations, and languages" of India be removed, "why should they hang together"?—does not surprise us. The best of Anglo-Indian bureaucrats does not find it easy to think of an India bereft of their help, except as a land of internal chaos. They do not reflect when they give expression to such fears that such a possibility suggests a judgment on their own competence in guiding separatist conceits into the broad stream of national cohesion. Sir Colin does not rise above this level.

There is an episode described in this book that will interest Indian readers. It is connected with Katherine Mayo's visit to India, and that "Drain Inspector's" report on our life and thought. Sir Colin played host to her and her companion Miss Moyca Newell, as desired by the then Governor of the Punjab, Sir Malcolm Hailey. In course of a conversation with her host, Katherine Mayo related the real purpose of her visit to India. To use her own words, "I am using my personal influence and my reputation as a publicist nominally to report on a matter of public health—ought the quarantine regulations to be tightened or can they be relaxed? But this was a *camouflage*". (The italics are mine). What she wanted to find out was

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF BENGAL

The Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, sanctioned free of cost one set of maps of the whole of Bengal, excluding Chittagong, to the Geography Department of the Calcutta University in connection with the geographical survey of Bengal undertaken by the University.

"the truth"—the truth of the charges that were being propagandized in the United States against British rule in this country. This truth would enable her people to decide whether or not they should side with Great Britain; there were two schools of thought in the U. S. A., one saying, "base your Americanism on Germany," the other saying, "on Britain". And Katherine Mayo thought that her report on India, on the seamy side of the life of India, retailed all over the English-speaking world, was the best education in international affairs that she could give her people. This was how Anglo-German rivalry dragged our country into the world's stage. The same influences, for aught we know to the contrary, may be working to-day; Beverley Nichols may be a lineal descendant of Katherine Mayo. Sir Colin appears to have taken the exploit of his guest of two days in quite a philosophic way. He finds it "curious" that the vital point of "motive" in the writing of this book was forgotten in course of the "clamour that greeted" its publication. He concedes that this holy of holies could not be known then. The Indian public might not spot out the wheel within the wheel of international intrigue. But it seemed it all right that Katherine Mayo was serving Britain's imperial purpose. Sir Colin appeared to have been her guest sometime after the publication of her book. He did not feel then, nor does he feel now, that it was not decent to have co-operated, in however distant a manner, in the preparation of a book which wounded India's feeling, while the money that helped to pay for the hospitality extended to these two American women came from Indian pockets both in the case of Malcolm Hailey and Colin Garbett.

We have learnt many things from this book of reminiscences. We now know better who is India's "Friend".

SURESH CHANDRA DEB.

YOUR HAZRADI BANK LTD.

IS AT YOUR DOOR

AT

80, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BRANCHES:

ALL OVER BENGAL, BEHAR,
ASSAM AND U. P.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

KALI CHARAN SEN.

TELEGRAM: "JAKERDHAN"

TELEPHONE: B.B. 510

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,000,000

Head Office:—25, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Rangoon, Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. E. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 600,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 301, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nanded, Pithampur, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Veraval (Kathirwar).

Capital:—Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,23,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jagmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jaisankar, Mr. M. P. Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.
T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO LET

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Hd. Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Bardwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a. on Rs 100.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at $\frac{5}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1166

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: SANCHAYA,
CalcuttaPhone: Cal. {2125
6483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Naihati, Kanchrapara,
 Bhatpara, Hill, Dinapore, Balaramhat, Mithamari, Saidpur,
 Rangpur, Dubraigar, Sirajganj, Cooch Behar, Sonmug, Allahabad.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

DIVIDEND-PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur,
 Charmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur,
 Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 540.

Tele: gram—Bankenou
phone—Cal. 1587

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga, Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA.

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-
 BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI,
 BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIRPAR (DACCA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH,
 WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4953.

TO LET

TO LET

BHARATI CENTRAL BANK LTD.

ESTD: 1930.

Head Office:—15, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2545

Tele: "Payment"

More than 80 branches are working all over India

Managing Director:—Mr N. C. DATTA, M.A., B.L.

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 5766

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munniganj, Puranbazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the
 Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal
 Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to
 keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 4-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—“Tender for.....”. For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

(1) Supply and delivery of Jhama Brick Metal during one year ending 30th September, 1945.

(2) Supply and delivery of Canvas Hose required for Water Supply to Shipping, Markets, etc., during 1945-46.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 20th December, 1944. The rates quoted in the tenders will hold good for 5 months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 29th November, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District II Engineer's Department,
Manikata.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed cover superscribed “Tender for.....” on Tuesday, the 5th December, 1944 up to 2 p.m.

22. Repairs to surface drain near 49 etc., Manikata Main Road, Ward 29, —Rs. 444, dated 22nd November, 1944 (21 days).

N.B.—Please note that words in italics “7 days’ notice” in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as “3 days’ notice”.

D. N. DUTT,

District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office:
The 23rd November, 1944.

Auction Sale.

Following lorries and trailers will be sold by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., on dates noted below :—

The lorries and trailers will be available for inspection on 4th and 5th December 1944, at North Garage at 72/1, Grey Street between hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

6th December, 1944 :—Heavy Lorries—Leyland T.H. 6 Models—Nos. 2151, 2123, 2191, 2124, 2245, 2194, 2229, 2216, 2215, 2122, 2125 and 2248.

Thornycroft—1421 and 1422.

20th December, 1944 :—Light Lorries—Nos. 1712, 1696, 270, 545, 209, 314, 2233, 286, 284, 286, 1646, 206, 255, 2213, 272 and 9 (nine) trailers.

4th January, 1945 :—Light Lorries—Nos. 207, 208, 210, 256, 260, 271, 281, 282, 283, 297, 298, 299, 315, 456, 542, 893, 1645, 1697, 1698, 1715, 1756, 1764, 1766, 2214, 2217, and 2228.

S. M. SHARIF,
Controller of Stores

Central Stores Office.
The 29th November, 1944.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited for the post of Water Works Engineer under the Corporation of Calcutta to be in charge of the Water Works and Pumping Station at Pulta and the supply mains from Pulta up to the intake point at the Tallah Pumping Station.

The appointment will be permanent and terminable on three months' notice on either side.

The post carries a graded salary of Rs. 1,000-1,250 with free unfurnished quarters at Pulta. An exceptionally qualified candidate may be given any intermediate pay within the grade.

Candidates must not be above 45 years of age, and must be Graduates of Civil Engineering (including Sanitary or Public Health Engineering) of a recognised University or Corporate Members of the Institute of Civil Engineering (England), the Institution of Engineers (India), or the American Society of Civil Engineering possessing at least a diploma in Engineering of a recognised University or a Technical College. They must also have approximately ten years' experience in a responsible position in the theory and practice of modern water treatment and purification. The candidates must also be able to take charge of the mechanical appliances in such a station, such as boilers, turbines, pumps, motors, etc., and control technicians and labour. Preference will be given to candidates who possess sufficient knowledge in Sanitary Chemistry, Bacteriology, Biology and Algaeology, to be able to use the findings of a water laboratory for plant control. In case the selected candidate does not possess the necessary knowledge in Sanitary Chemistry, Bacteriology, Biology and Algaeology, he will have to undergo a training on those subjects during the period of his probation.

The selected candidate will be on probation for two years after which his service having been found satisfactory and he having acquired the necessary knowledge in Sanitary Chemistry, Bacteriology, Biology and Algaeology, will be confirmed in the post. He will be subject to the Provident Fund, leave and other services rules of the Corporation which are at present in force or which may come into force later on. He will also have to state in the application if he is related by blood relationship to or is closely connected by marriage with the Mayor or any Alderman or Councillor or any statutory officer of the Corporation. Before taking up his appointment the selected candidate will be

required to submit a declaration in writing stating that he was never convicted of any offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months or more.

No travelling expenses will be paid to a candidate if called for an interview in connection with the appointment.

Applications with details of academic qualifications, technical training, experience, age, etc., should reach the Secretary, Calcutta Corporation, on or before 29th December, 1944. Applications received later will not be considered.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office.
The 29th November, 1944.

Special Notice

The following two notifications issued by the Government of Bengal in the Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government are published for general information :—

Notification No. 2342 P. H., dated the 10th November, 1944

The following draft notification which the Governor proposes to issue under Section 422 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, (Bengal Act III of 1923), as in force in the municipality of Howrah, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th January, 1945 and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Notification

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 422 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923) as in force in the municipality of Howrah, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules in their application to the municipality of Howrah published with notification No. 736-P. H., dated the 20th March, 1923 :—

Amendment.

(1) After item (11) of rule 2 of the rules add the following :—

“(12) Sugar.

Where a sample of sugar contains less than 96.5 per cent. of Saccharose or the proportion to ash in it, calculated on the dried substance, exceeds 0.7 per cent., it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the sugar is not genuine by reason of the presence therein of extraneous matter.”

(2) After rule 2 of the said rules, insert the following rule :—

“2A. Sugar whether sold, exposed or hawked about for sale, or manufactured or stored for sale shall contain not less than 96.5 per cent. of saccharose and shall have not more than 0.7 per cent. of ash, calculated on the dried substance.”

PHONE, B. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Notification No. 2344 P. H. dated, the
10th November, 1944

In exercise of the powers conferred by
Clauses (h) and (viii) of sub-section (1) of
Section 407 of the Calcutta Municipal Act,
1923, (Bengal Act III of 1923) as in force
in the municipality of Howrah, the
Governor is pleased to make the following
amendment in notification No. 738 P. H.,
dated the 20th March, 1928 in its applica-

tion to the municipality of Howrah,
namely:—

Amendment

After item No. (5) insert the following
item, namely—

“(6) Sugar. Where a sample of sugar
contains less than 96.5 per cent. saccharose
or the proportion of ash in it, calculated
on the dried substance, exceeds 0.7 per
cent., it shall be presumed until the con-
trary is proved that the sugar is not

genuine by reason of the presence therein
of extraneous matter.”

Any suggestions or objections regarding
the proposed amendments must reach this
office not later than the 30th December,
1944.

By order of,
the Chief Executive Officer,
M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 15th November, 1944.

For
Night-Soil, Refuse and Sullage
Water Carts
Wheel Barrows, Dust Bins and
Street Lanterns
N. S. Buckets, Fire Buckets, Refuse
Pans and all sorts of Brushes

CONSULT:

S. N. PAUL & BROS.

Manufacturers of

Railway, P. W. D. and Municipal
Requisites

186, Old Chinabazar Street

Phone: Cal. 2511

THE
IDEAL ROOF PAINT
GALVALA
THE PERFECT PAINT

Send for Literature

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls
on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market
Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	Rs. A. P. 0 5 0	Potatoes
„ 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	„ 259	0 10 0	Do.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be
„ 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	„ 260	0 10 0	Do.	„ 49	1 5 6	approved by the
„ 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	„ 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			Committee.
„ 149	0 4 0	Do.	„ 268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
„ 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	„ 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	„ 100	3 8 0	Business to be
„ 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	„ 96-5	1 2 0	approved by the
„ 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	„ 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	„ 108	1 6 0	Committee.
„ 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	„ 107	1 8 0	Hardware.
„ 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	„ 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	„ 108-109	3 8 0	Do.
„ 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	„ 4	1 0 0	Do.	„ 110	2 5 0	Business to be
„ 164-169	1 7 9	Do.			...	„ 114	0 10 0	approved by the
„ 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	„ 111	0 10 0	Committee.
				Monthly				

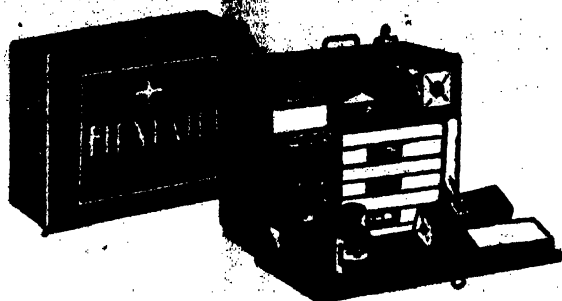
M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents
noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily
between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would
have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid
within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block And Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 86	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	„ 21-22	...	Do.	„ 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	„ 23	—	Do.	„ 6	2 10 0	Do.
„ 45-47	1 13 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	„ 7	1 10 0	Do.
„ 48-50	1 0 0	Do.			Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	„ 3	0 12 0	Do.			
			„ 6	0 12 0	Do.			



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS.**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, ¼ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RISE.		
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Others Madras (con.) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0			
Silong ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			SUNDRIES		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 2 0	
Baghda ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0	Sugar ...	0 7 8	
Bhanguar ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Bhetki ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	1 8 0	Gur per seer ...	0 10 0	
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				(Ration Shop)		
Kol & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	FRUITS.			0 8 0		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 12—20 ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	DAL.		
Crab each ...			Grapes ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 5 0	Chana ...	0 8 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khari Masoor ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bhanga ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khasaree ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Dates per seer ...	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kalai ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Almond ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	Biuli ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's eggs ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Oranges 3 to 4 ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	" (Sona) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Mattar ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 1 0	0 3 0	Salt ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
			Papaya each ...			COKE & COAL		
VEGETABLES.			Sugarcane each ...			Soft Coke per md. ...	1 9 0	
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate ...			Coal ...		
Brinjal ...	0 6 0	1 8 0				Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 1 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY FLOUR.		
Cauliflower each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer ...	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Tomato per seer ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Madras ...			Do. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 " ...		
Onion ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do. ...		
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bree ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	Corn Flower ...		
Green Chilly ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	Robinson's Barley ...		
Onion ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Milk ...			Cokee Root Polish ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pean (Daryelling) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	FLOUR.			Jelly ...		
Do. ...			Flour per seer ...	0 6 0				
			Atta White No. 1 ...	0 6 0				
			Atta Brown per seer ...	0 6 0				

S. S.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 15th November, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A.
Brisket per seer	1 80	1 120	0 120	0 140	Breast per seer	0 140	1 00	0 120	0 150
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 120	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 100
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 120	2 80	1 120	2 80	Leg per seer	1 00	1 40	0 50	
					Loin "	1 00	1 40	0 50	0 60
Hump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 140	1 120	Shoulder "	0 140		0 50	0 60
Rib	1 80	1 120	0 80	0 140					
Round "	1 80	1 120	0 120	1 00	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 80	2 00	1 80	1 120	Fore-quarter per seer	2 00			
Suet (Kidney)	2 80	2 00			Hind-quarter "	2 80			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 80			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 120	0 140		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON				
Brisket per seer					Chops per seer	4 00	4 120		
Hump "					Breast "	3 40	3 120		
Round					Curry Mutton per seer	3 40	4 40		
Tongue each					Leg per seer	4 40	4 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	4 40	4 120		
Brain each	0 80	0 100			Shoulder per lb.	3 00	3 120		
Heart each	0 120	0 140			Kidneys each	0 40	0 50		
Oxtails each	0 140	1 20			Heart "	0 36	0 40		
Shinbones each	0 120	1 40			Liver "	1 40	1 120		
Skink each	0 60	0 120			Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Tongue each	0 120	1 40			Tongue "	0 80	0 100		
Kidney per dozen	5 80	6 00			Trotters "	0 10			
Liver per lb.	0 30	0 100			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	2 00	1 40			brain) each	0 30	0 36		
					Head (entire) each	0 80	0 100		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 140	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To	DEY FISH	From		To
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market				Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40	3 80	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40	1 80		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80	2 00	
Chops per seer	3 80	3 100		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80	3 80	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	2 80		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80	4 00	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.				Bombay Duck per 100			
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	3 80		Pomfrets per seer			
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 00	4 80		Bhetkee "	2 120	3 80	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80		Maldine "			
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 80	1 120		China Grass White per packet small			
Luncheon Sausage per lb.	3 40	3 80		Do. large per "			
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00		Ball chow per seer			
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	3 80	3 80		Papadams per 100	1 140	3 80	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80	5 00		Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	2 00	3 80	
				Dry Prawns per seer	3 00	3 80	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE 22197

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 20 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 4-5	—	—
Capon "	7 0 0	11 0 0	Do. Lahore "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Duck (curry) "	2 12 0	2 40 0	Do. Darjeeling p. s.	1 8 0		Do. Kulu per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 40 0	2 12 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	—	—
Do. (special) "	2 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman "	—	—
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 40 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American "	—	—
Do. (outlet) 11 lb. 1 oz.	2 14 0	2 8 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	1 1 6		Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cucumber per score	1 12 0	2 40 0	Do. King David "	—	—
Do. (special) each	2 14 0	4 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Jonathan "	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	3 12 0	Ginger "	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per doz.	5 0 0	6 0 0
Goose "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta "	—	—
Pigeons "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmeric "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious "	—	—
Turkey Cook "	50 0 0		Indian Corn each	0 8 6	0 40 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen "	25 0 0		Knol kohl Country each			Amra per score	0 50 0	0 14 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 90 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0
heavy lot	1 60 0	1 80 0	Do. Do. per score	0 20 0		Badana Kabul per seer	2 80 0	3 00 0
Do. (Dressed) "	2 00 0	2 40 0	*Leek Darjeeling per seer	1 80 0		Black Berry per score	—	—
			*Lettuce each	0 28 0		Cocoanut each	0 80 0	0 86 0
			Lettuce per score			Country Apples 3-4	1 00 0	
			Lobla per bundle (small)	0 80 0	0 86 0	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
			Do. Do. (Large)	0 80 0	0 100 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
			per seer			Do. Nasik 1 lb.	2 80 0	3 00 0
			*Onions, (New) per seer	0 14 0	1 00 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 14 0	1 00 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
			Do. " white "	0 14 0	1 40 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
			Do. Country red "	0 14 0	0 00 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
			*Parasip each	1 80 0		Grape Fruit per doz.	24 00 0	
			Peas Modhupur per seer	2 00 0	2 80 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 00 0	2 80 0
			Do. Darjeeling "	1 80 0		Anar per seer	2 00 0	2 80 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Guava (Local) per doz.	1 00 0	40 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer			Jack Fruit each	1 00 0	2 80 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 80 0	
						Khurbanee "	1 00 0	1 80 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Plovers each	0 60 0	0 80 0	Do. Simla "	1 80 0	1 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Quail "	0 12 0		Do. Country "			Keur China per seer	—	—
Rabbit "	6 00 0		Snake Coll each	0 16 0	0 26 0	Lime patty per score	0 50 0	0 10 0
Snippets per each	0 80 0	0 100 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Snipes "	0 100 0	0 120 0	seer			Lichees per 100 (Mosafer-	—	—
Teal (large) "	0 120 0	1 20 0	Do. Country do.			pur)	—	—
Teal (cotton) "	0 100 0	0 140 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer			Do. (Country)	—	—
Wild Duck each	1 80 0	2 00 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Locket per score	—	—
Land Grouse each			Do. (Old) Nainital "	1 40 0	1 80 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	1 80 0	2 40 0	Do. (New)	1 40 0		M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
			*Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 80 0	0 90 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 120 0	1 00 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow)	—	—
			Do. Shillong "			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
			*Rhubarb per seer	1 00 0		Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
			Fulhu (Patil) per seer	0 80 0	0 100 0	per doz.	—	—
			Radish English per bundle	0 20 0	0 26 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
						Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
			Do. Country per bundle	1 00 0	1 40 0	Do. Sipia "	—	—
			Spinach per lot of 50	0 60 0	0 80 0	Do. Fasilie "	—	—
			*Squash per seer	0 70 0		Do. Mohon Bhog "	—	—
			Country Spinach per score	0 30 0	0 40 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
			Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 60 0	0 70 0	Do. Golapkhosh "	—	—
			Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 30 0	0 50 0	Do. Himsagore "	—	—
			Tomato Allahabad per ar.	2 00 0	2 40 0	Do. Begamfull "	—	—
			Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 80 0		Do. Kanchan "	—	—
			Do. Country "			Do. Bombay "	—	—
			Do. Ranohi "	1 80 0	2 00 0	Do. Safeta "	—	—
			Do. Shillong "	2 00 0	2 40 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	12 00 0	14 00 0
			Tamarind (Green) "	0 30 0	0 40 0	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
			*Turnip Darjeeling per			Mulberry per score	—	—
			bundle	0 10 6		Nagpur Mosam per doz.	2 00 0	2 40 0
			*Do. Lucknow "	1 120 0	2 00 0	Poona "	2 00 0	2 80 0
			Vegetable marrow Country			Bombay "	2 80 0	3 00 0
			each	0 50 0	0 60 0	Oranges Sihat "	—	—
			Do. Darjeeling each			Do. Bihay 5-8	1 00 0	
			White Pumpkin per seer	0 50 0	0 60 0	Do. Darjeeling	—	—
			Red " per seer	0 40 0	0 50 0	Do. Madras per doz.	1 80 0	2 20 0
			Tarai per seer	0 50 0	0 60 0	Do. Nagpur 12-16	1 00 0	
			Kankrola per seer	—		Do. Pashwar "	—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

Rates in asterisk are Controlled Prices with effect from 25th June, 1944.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and are subject to adjustment on account of War and home circumstances and other factors.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb.		3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. English Dry per lb.			Alubokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Darj.) ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chilgoos per lb. ...		2 0 0
Do. Madras " ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Rose Apple per score ..			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sofats 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 8 0	0 14 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 8 0	0 14 0	Sweet Lemons (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	
Do. Amritsagar " ...	1 10 0	2 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Bagrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0	
Do. Kabul " ...	0 8 0	0 14 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Figs Kabul " per lb. ...		
Papaya Jessore each ...	0 8 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Do. Country " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Water melon Country each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Haselnuts per lb. ...		
Pineapple per lb. (Kabul)	1 8 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 12 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul " ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			seer		0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ..			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	2 0 0	
per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0				shelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	22 0 0					per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Do. Liby do. ...			DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delimonta do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Galatia do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Kandahar per seer		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Almond Salted (large)	2 8 0		Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	per lb. ...			per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Almond English (large)	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Do. California per lb. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...		2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 8 0	4 0 0	Raisin 4 lb. per packet		1 4 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)	1 8 0	4 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...	4 0 0		Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Almond Iran (Shelled)			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Cashmere ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.	2 0 0		Almond Salted (small)			Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...			per lb. ...			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
			Apricots Dry with seed	0 12 0	1 8 0	per packet ...		
			per lb. ...	2 0 0		Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb.	1 4 0				
			Do. (Salted) "					

GROW MORE FOOD

USE THE BEST SEEDS FROM

AJHIPARA IDEAL AGRICULTURAL FARM

We are the premier seed growers of Bengal. We supply all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds to all leading Seed Merchants of India.

**WE GROW VEGETABLES FOR THE EASTERN COMMAND WHO ACCEPT
 FIRST CLASS PRODUCE ONLY.**

Price list may be had on request.

FARMERS INDUSTRIES, 3, Huzurimull Lane, Calcutta

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 80	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 80	2 00	Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 00	2 80				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 00	3 00				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay " ...		2 40	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur " ...		4 80	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...			seer ...			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	6 00	6 80	Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...			of 5 lbs. ...			per md. ...	1 10 0	
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			Domestic Coke (whole-	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 40	2 80	*Atta Red (Ohaundashi)	0 50		Spices—		
			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 14 0
			Do. Red " " ...					to
			Wheat " " ...	0 46		Halud " " ...	0 60	1 00
								0 70
			*RICE					to
FISH.			Rice (retail) ...	Control		CONFECTIONERY		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 80	3 00	Rice per seer (retail) ...	Price		Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	5 00	6 00	Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 66		Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 40	2 00
Do. (salt-water) " ...	8 80	4 80	Medium per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 80	2 00
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	7 00	9 00	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
			Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 00	
Outia per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 80		Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	2 40	2 80	Chinisakkar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 40	2 80	Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 00	2 80	Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Golab Soru rice (best) " ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 00	1 40	Kamini rice " " ...			lb. ...		4 00
Mango fish with roe			Palmai (table) per seer ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Do. without roe						English Sweet, Assorted		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per	2 80		*SUGAR			per lb. ...		
seer ...			Gur per seer			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Mullet per seer ...	2 12 0	3 00	Sugar Candy per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Ordinary (Powder whitish)					
Pomfret per seer ...	2 80	4 00	Crystal (best) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	2 80	2 12 0	Medium (small grain			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 12 0	4 40	white) ...					
Do. (Large) ...	2 80	3 00	Medium (small grain)			PEAK FRANKS BISCUITS.		
Lobster ...	2 80	3 00	Bengal " " ...			Glaxo ...		
Sea fish ...	2 80	3 80				Assorted Creams ...		
Other fish ...	2 80	2 12 0	*DAL Etc.			Golden Puffs ...		
Rock Salmon (whole)	5 00	5 12 0	Kalai per seer ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (fillet) ...	2 80	3 00	Arahar " " ...			per lb. ...		
Mackerel ...	2 80	3 00	Chola " " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 80	1 12 0	Khari Masoor " " ...			per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	2 80	2 12 0	Khasari " " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Ladies finger ...			Mung (Bhaja) " " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			*Salt			per tin ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVERS.			Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Brand (White or Brown)			1 lb. tin ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 10 0		2 lb. " " ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. do. 3 oz. ...	0 50		6 lb. " " ...			Patis Bourre tin ...		
	0 26		*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			STANTONIA		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		Castor Oil ...			Choco ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 10		*Mustard Oil (Mili) ...	1 20		Gem ...		
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 80	0 26				Gipsy ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	*KEROSENE OIL			Ginger Nut 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Madam " ...	4 00	4 40	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ke-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Do. Overland " ...			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 53		Marie ...		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 19		Milk ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 80	Control-	Mixed House-		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 00	1 40	No. 1	0 29	led	hold)		
			No. 2		rates.	Nice " " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market—
from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Oup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 12 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowhag Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourne			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 6 0		1 lb. loose		
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
* Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Broken			L. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Buns			Special Darjeeling Red			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 14 0		per tin		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		oz. tin		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		per pkt.		2 6 0
			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
						1 lb. per tin		
						O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
						tle		
						Radgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
						Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
						con per lb.		
						Oatmeal (Australian)		
						2 lb. tin		
						Indian Oats per tin.		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
						*Cobra Boot Polish, ...	Small	Large
						*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
						*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
						*Eno's Fruit Salt		
						*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
						*Elierman's Embrocation		
						*Zam-Buk		
						*Amrutnjan Pain Balm		
						*Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
						*Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
						*Kruschen Salt		
						Blattabane Cock-		
						roach Extermina-		
						tor 1½ Oz. jar	0 9 0	
						Do. 3 Oz. jar	1 0 0	
						Do. 8 Oz. jar		
						Do. 16 Oz. jar	4 2 0	
						Do. 7 lb tin	23 0 0	
						PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. 2, 2971) Bangalore Branch: 222, Fraser Street, Bangalore.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1261) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 2-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Baidah Ali.)
--	--	---

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on roads voted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 2 0 each.	Vegetables.	Total 7	0 2 0 each.	Total.
			Fruits 8 & 9	6 2 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 25th October, 1944.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
GRICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 80	0 100
Do. (Medium) ...	0 60		Allgarh " ...	3 80	4 00	Brinjal	0 60	0 80
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswarwar) ...	4 00	4 80	Caulliflower each (small)	0 40	
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 00	Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore " ...			Ginger		0 100
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 80	0 100
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil		1 80	MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil			Mutton	3 80	3 00
Deshi Boiled			Cocoonut Oil			Goat & Khashi	3 80	3 00
Dadhakma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) }			Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 80	3 00
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) } Control.		0 80	Other		
Supari			Do. (Bata)			Hillas	1 00	1 80
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)			Prawns	1 80	2 00
Ohamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 60	Parsey	1 80	2 00
DAL.			Do. (white) "		0 80	Bagda	1 80	2 00
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji		0 50	Bhetki	1 40	2 00
Gram (Dal)	0 60		Gur (Bali) (control)			Crab per pair		
Mug Dal	0 60		" Khajure			Koi		
Do. (Sona)	0 100	0 120	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 140	1 40	Egg (Fowl) per score	3 00	3 20
Arahar Dal	0 80	0 100	Do. (New)	1 00		(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 80	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	3 00	3 20
Khasari Dal	0 60		Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 100	Madras (Controlled)	0 90				
Do. (Khari)		0 120						
Mattor Dal	0 80							
Salt (Control)		0 80						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 120	0 140	Allgarh Salted per lb.		2 80	Mutton		3 00
Mug Dal per seer	0 100	0 110	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 00	Goat		3 00
Arahar Dal	0 60	0 140	Pabna per seer		4 00	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 60	0 70	Milk		0 80	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 80	3 20
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 110	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 80	3 120
Do. (Khari)	0 120		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 70	0 100	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 80	Mustard Oil per seer		1 80	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocoonut Oil			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Bree (Mark)		5 20	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 00	Apples 6		1 00	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		
Shaduwa		5 40	Alubokra per seer		2 00	H. & P. Do.		
"SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12—20	1 00		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer		2 80	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 80	Pasta		4 80	Rice		0 66
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 40	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 60	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 50	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			Pomegranate per seer		1 40	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer	0 60	0 80	FISH			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)		0 120	Parsey per seer	1 80		Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Desi)		0 50	Peas	1 120	2 00	Pascal's Loganges		
Brinjal		0 60	Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	(glass) each		
Ginger		0 100	Bagda		2 80	Jam		
Onion		1 00	Blachar	1 80	1 120	Jelly		
Caulliflower each	0 10	0 120	Ons (each)	0 16	0 40	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cabbage per seer		0 180	Kat per seer	1 00	2 80	Quickwhite (White)		
FISH			Shia Fish	1 80	1 120	KEROSENE OIL.		
Parsey per seer		1 80				Elephant Brand tin		
Peas		1 120				Do. per bottle		
Do. (Out pieces)		2 00				Do. " "		
Bagda		2 80				Blachar		
Blachar		1 80				Do. per bottle		
Ons (each)		0 16						
Kat per seer		1 00						
Shia Fish		1 80						

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" I and II, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose, Block "H" I, M/s. Pura Food Supply Corp. Ltd., Block "G" I and II, and S.A. Kankar, Block "H" I, from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 3-5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	RICE	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 10-16	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 00	2 80	Mango (Local)			Dinaipuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap)		
EGGS			Do. Madras 3-6	1 00		Hilly (old) per md.		
Ducks per score	2 12 0	2 14 0	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Fowls " "	2 12 0	3 00	Do. Fasil			Jhingasal per md.		
			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolahi (Manja) No. 1		
			Do. Totapuri			per maund		
VEGETABLES			Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhaz			Chamormoni		
Cucumber per pair	0 10	0 20	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Garbo per seer		1 00	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Ohini Shakkari No. 1 per		
Ginger " "	0 12 0	0 16	Kharbuz per seer Jubalpur			maund (old)		
Patl Lemon each	0 06	0 10	Orange Ichhanagore 6-12	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Ladies finger per seer	0 60		Do. Madras			per maund		
Kagti Lemon per pair	0 06		Do. Darjeeling 8-16	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Onions Patna red per seer			Do. Nagpur 12-20	1 00		per maund		
Do. Bombay " "		0 12 0	Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. Country " "	0 14 0		Pesta Bagdad per seer			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Potatoes Nainital per seer		0 10 0	Do. Multan			Dhaki Chata		
Do. (controlled)			Do. Kabul	5 00		Fine per seer		
Do. Madras " "			Pears 8-16	1 00		Coarse " "		
Do. Gauhati " "			Pineapple Singapuri each			Medium " "		
Country " "	0 12 0		Do. Assam (Local)					
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Country each	0 12 0	1 80	SUGAR, ETC.		
Patna Murshidabad per			Peaches			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 80	per seer
seer	0 80	0 10 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0		Java		Controlled.
Do. Dist per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Martaban per score	1 00	1 80	Cocconut Oil	1 80	do.
Do. Hilly " "	0 10		Musket per seer			Mustard Oil		do.
Cabbage " "	0 80	0 12 0	Pomegranate per seer			Salt per seer	0 80	do.
Caulliflower each		1 80	Do. Multan per seer	2 00		Flour	0 80	do.
Pears Ranohi per seer		1 80	Do. Kandahar	2 80	3 00	Atta	0 50	do.
Do. Darjeeling " "			Bedana (Kabul)			Sujee		
Do. Deshi " "	1 00		Raisin (Rad) per seer			Atta fresh per seer		
Beans " "	0 14 0		Do. Sultana " "	3 00		Chandausi Atta per md.		
Squash " "	1 80	1 80	Almond shelled			Til Oil per seer		
Tomato " "			Do. without shell			Fine per seer		
Green Mangoes per score		1 80	Do. do. large	5 80	6 00			
Bit per seer			Surdah Quaman per seer		1 12 0	DAL		
			Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 13 0
			Do. Deshi each	1 40	2 00	Mug Dal	0 10 0	0 11 0
			Do. Farukabad			Arhar		0 10 0
			Do. Quetta			Kala		0 70
			Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari	0 60	
			Sarbati Lemon 5-12	1 20		Mosoor (split)	0 12 0	0 12 0
			Musembi 6-12	1 00		Do. (khari)		0 12 0
			Walnut per seer			Mator	0 80	0 12 0
			Do. Shelled " "	1 80		Ohana Dal		
			Nut Ground				0 60	
			Sharifa 6-12	1 00		TEA.		
			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	2 00	
			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe	2 60	2 60
			Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 40	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Bombay " "		2 40	Rose Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 86
			Aligarh " "			Quality per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Jessore " per seer		4 00	Orange Pekoe		
			Dinapur " "		3 80	Pekoe per lb.		
			Pabna " "		3 40	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Darbhanga " "		3 40	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 00
			Masafferpur " "			Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 60
			Cow's Ghee	5 00	5 80	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Bhakra Ghee	4 80	5 12 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			FISH			In bulk, per 25 ea. bottle		
			Bagda per seer	3 00	3 80	"Victoria" Swan—		
			Bhetkee per Br.	3 00	3 80	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
						In bulk, per 25 ea. bottle		
			Prawns (Gaida)	2 00	2 80	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Hilsa	1 12 0	2 00	Bulk		
			Rohi	2 00	2 80	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 80	3 00	Bulk		
			Small fish		1 80	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chital			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 80	0 40	(White)	0 80	Controlled shop
			Kol per seer	2 80	3 80	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	2 80	3 00	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)			Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)	4 00	5 00	Soft Coke per md		1 80

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer (Controlled) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Controlled) ...	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	2 5 0	2 12 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sujee " Do. ...	0 6 0	
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	2 0 0	2 12 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	2 0 0	2 12 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 8 0	1 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	New Potato ...	0 8 0		" (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Chinisaikhar (Atap) ind. ...		
Hilsa ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes 2-4 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...		
Paray ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Grapes ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Crab each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			SUNDRIES.		
			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 8 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 8 0		Beal each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Mutton " ...	2 8 0		Dates per seer ...	2 8 0		Gur per seer (Control) ...	0 5 2	
			Almond " ...	0 1 8	0 2 0			
EGGS.			Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	2 8 0	3 2 0	Orange 12-16 ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Arahar per seer ...	0 12 0	
Fowl's eggs ...	2 8 0	3 2 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ohana " ...	0 6 0	
			Do. (Martaban) " doz. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Masoor " ...	0 12 0	
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bhanga " ...	0 6 0	
Bean (French) per seer ...	1 9 0		Sugar cane each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Khasaree " ...	0 7 0	
Brinjal " ...	0 6 0		Pomegranate per seer ...			Kalai " ...	0 7 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer ...	1 0 0		Apples ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Biuli " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Green Coconut ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ...	0 11 0	
Tomato per seer ...	1 0 0		Lichi. per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (Fried) per seer ...	0 14 0	
Cucumber per score ...	1 8 0	1 12 0				Mattor " ...	0 2 2	
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		BUTTER.			Salt " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 12 0	Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	COKE & COAL.		
Green Chilly " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Madras " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Onion ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Ghee Lakhee ...			Coal " ...	1 9 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa ...			Fuel " ...	2 8 0	
Potato (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 2 0	Do. Sree ...			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0				
			Milk " ...	0 8 0				

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Flour per seer (Rationed) ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 8 0		Green Chilly " ...	0 10 0		Sujee per seer ...	0 8 0	
Silong ...	2 8 0		Onion " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Atta (Rationed) ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.) ...					
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhangaur ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer ...	0 6 6	
Bhetki ...	1 4 8	2 8 0	Do. Madras (controlled) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	" " " " ...		
Other Fish ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Patna per seer " ...		
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 6 0		Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Raddish per score " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
Paray ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Crab (each) ...			Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
			Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0		White " ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
Mutton " ...	2 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer ...			Golap Bora " ...		
Goat & Kid ...	2 0 0		Do. (Country) ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	1 2 0	0 8 0
Suet ...	1 8 0					Sugar (Ration) " ...		0 12 0
			FRUITS.			Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer ...			Gur " per seer ...		
Duck each ...	2 0 0	2 12 0	Alubokra " ...			Coconut oil " per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl " ...	1 10 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar " ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Chicken " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 4 0	Ohana " ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Pigeon " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Beal each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor " ...	0 6 0	
			Dates per seer ...			Khasaree " ...	0 6 0	
Duck's Eggs per score ...	2 8 0		Grapes " ...	1 4 0		Kalai " ...	0 8 0	
Fowl's Eggs " ...	2 8 0		Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Biuli " ...	0 8 0	
			Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Mug Katcha " ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES			Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bean (Darjeeling) per seer ...	1 0 0		Papaya each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattor " ...	0 3 0	0 10 0
Brinjal " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranates per seer ...	1 8 0		Salt (Rationed) " ...	0 2 0	
Cabbage (Madras) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
Cauliflower " ...	2 8 0	0 12 0	Sugar cane each ...	0 10 0	1 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 5 0	
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 9 0	Orange per score ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 16 0	1 0 0
Do. (Lakra) " ...	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mangoes ...			Jelly " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
Ginger per seer " ...		0 12 0	BUTTER			Coal per md. ...	1 10 0	
			Butter per seer ...	2 8 0	4 0 0			
			Ghee Lakhee " ...					
			Do. Bhadwa " ...					
			Do. Sree " ...					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0				
			Milk (Co-operative) per seer ...	0 2 0				

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0		Kashin Bhog	—	
Mutton	—	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	0 2 0	Fash 4-5	—	
Goat and Kid	—	2 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prins S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarda per seer	—	
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—		Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 8 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	
Fowl	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 8 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—		Allgarh per lb.	—	5 0 0
Pigeon	—	0 8 0				Dinapur	—	4 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 8 0	Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's "	—	2 8 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD.		
FISH.			Apples 4-6	1 0 0		Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pena per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer	8 8 0		Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0		Amra (Belati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 0 0
Along	—		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	FLOUR.		
Lebster	2 8 0		Beal each	—	0 4 0	Flour per seer	—	
Bagda	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pomegranate	—	2 0 0	Atta	—	
Bhangaur	—		Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Sujat	—	
Bhetki	1 8 0		Cocconuts each	0 8 0	0 8 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0	Onstard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		Patna per seer	—	
Crab per pair	—	0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	
Elisa	1 8 0	2 0 0	Almond	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	
Koi & Magoor	2 0 0	2 0 0	Grape	2 0 0	4 8 0	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	
Pomfret per seer	—		Do. per box	—		Deshi	—	
Mango fish per seer	—		Goosberry per seer	—		SUNDRINE.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—		Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 6 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 8 0	1 2 0	Khubani per seer	—		Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuz	—		Ten per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	—	0 8 0	Cocconut Oil	—	
Bean (Ranchi)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	—	0 6 0	Gur	—	0 4 8
Brinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lokote	—		DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Arhar per seer	3 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—		Pesta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Chana	0 6 0	
Cauliflower	0 4 0	0 10 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—		Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	
Do. (Darjeeling)	—		Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
Celery per seer	—		Pineapple	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score	—		Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Mattor	0 10 0	
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—		Salt	—	0 2 9
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—		COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Coal per md.	1 0 0	
Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	
Pean (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—		Do. (Elephant)	—	
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—		Brand per tin Refined	—	
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—		Ordinary	—	
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra	—		BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital)	—		Bombay	—		Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	
Do. (Desi)	0 8 0	1 0 0	Totapari per score	—				
Palbul	—	0 8 0	Sipia	—				
Kaddish (English) per bundle	—							
Kaddish (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	26B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
23A	0 4 0 "		25-26 "	0 2 0 "	
24 Chandney	0 5 0 "		26 "	0 2 0 "	
27 "	0 5 0 "				
28 "	0 5 0 "				
29 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SINGH GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

THE STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 24)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
8	0 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
9	0 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 8 0	Do
10	0 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 30-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
11	0 0 0	Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 9	0 8 0	Do
12	0 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 10	0 8 0	Do
13	0 0 0	Do.	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 17	0 8 0	Do
14	0 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 8 0	Do
15	0 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 8 0	Do
16	0 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 8 0	Do
17	0 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 8 0	Do
18	0 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 8 0	Do
19	0 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
20	-	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 8 0	Do
27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	2 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 42	0 8 0	Do
31	2 0 0	Do.				" 35	0 4 0	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Do.				" 40-44	0 8 0 each	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.			
35	2 0 0	Do.	West Range			F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
36	2 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"		European Vego table.
New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
7	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Do.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	" 41	25 0 0	Do.			
9	4 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 42	25 0 0	Do.			
13	1 0 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do.
28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 44	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 45	43 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 46	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
46B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 47	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
50	0 10 0	Do.	" 48	25 0 0	Do.			
46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	25 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
N. S. 57	1 8 6	Pork...	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
48	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
49	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
50	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 78	0 5 0	Do
51	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.			" 79	0 5 0	Do
52	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	1 14 0	Poultry.	" 80	0 5 0	Do
53	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	2 12 0	Do.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
54	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	3 7 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
55	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	4 9 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
56	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	3 7 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
57	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 10 0	Do.	" 13	2 8 0	Do
58	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.	" 14	2 8 0	Do
59	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
60	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
61	0 6 0	Do.	" 43-52	0 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
62	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	1 4 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
63	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	7 8 0	Do.	" 15 & 19	0 4 0	Do
64	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
65	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.			
66	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-88	5 0 0	Do.			

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the author- ity.		Rs. As. P.		39 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 3 0		40 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	38 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	35 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	36 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	37 "	0 3 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	38 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	39 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 3 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 3 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 3 0	"
Park 3	0 9 0	Pork.	21 W. B.	1 0 0	Butter.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	22 W. B.	0 4 0	Dry Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 W. B.	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			To be approved by the Committee.
" 3 & 12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 9, & 12	Per day As. 4 each	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 3 "	Do.
G. 8	" 7 "	To be approved by the Committee.	Butter-3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk. Butter leaves

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit-3 to 5	0 3 0	Fruit.
			Butter-3	0 2 0	Butter leaves.
			Onion-3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 9th December, 1944

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION		AS OTHERS SEE US—	
Proposed Purchase Of The Calcutta Tramways—		On The Proposed Purchase Of The Calcutta Tramways	100(d)
Deputation Of Councillors To Meet The Chief Minister	97	On The Conditions In The Bustee Areas	104
"MIDDLES"—		SPECIAL ARTICLES—	
Proposed Purchase Of The Calcutta Tramways—		Improvement Of Calcutta Bustees	105
Why Government Refused Sanction To The Corporation Proposal	99	The Calcutta Improvement Trust During 1943-44	109
The Task Of Feeding Calcutta—To Cease To Be Government Of India Responsibility	100(a)	CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS	110
Bengal Is Affected By War In Every Lane Of Activity—Government Reviews Discussions At The Governors' Conference	100(b)	VITAL STATISTICS	111
		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	115
		MARKET PRICES CURRENT	117

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

The Week In The Corporation

Proposed Purchase Of The Calcutta Tramways

Deputation Of Councillors To Meet The Chief Minister

AT the instance of Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul, the Corporation at the meeting held on Wednesday, the 6th December adopted the following resolution on the subject of the Corporation's acquisition of the Calcutta Tramways undertaking.—

"That a deputation consisting of five members be sent to meet the Hon'ble Chief Minister to place before him the point of view of the Corporation relating to the question of purchase of the tramways, with a view to facilitating the taking over of the Tramways concern, by the Corporation."

"That Government be requested to assist the Corporation in the matter of acquisition of the Tramways and to amend Section 97 of the Calcutta Municipal Act so as to give power to the Corporation to raise a loan for the purpose."

The resolution was carried, all parties agreeing. Councillor W. A. Burns, representative of the Calcutta Port Trust, alone objected to the second part of the resolution.

The personnel of the deputation was selected as follows: The Mayor, Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani, Councillor S. M. Usman, Councillors R. N. Gaggar and S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.

The Chief Executive Officer informed the House that he had received a statement from the Agent of the Tramways Company regarding the purchase price of the undertakings (which would be about 7 crores).

LEGAL OPINION IN FAVOUR OF THE CORPORATION

At the previous meeting the consideration of the matter was postponed till legal opinion on the issue had been obtained. The opinion had since been obtained.

Mr. P. R. Das, whose opinion was sought, has expressed the view that the manner in which the Corporation proposes to purchase the Tramways by the appointment of an Agent is quite correct and in every way legal. He further expressed his opinion that the Government's action in not sanctioning the purchase of the Tramways by the Corporation is entirely correct.

In Mr. Das's opinion the Corporation was entitled to purchase the entire undertaking of the Calcutta Tramways Company—including the lines within the suburban municipalities, the Maidan area and over the new Howrah Bridge—as one unit.

"In terms of the agreement and the statutory rights of the Corporation, it is," Mr. Das says "entitled to take over the Tramways undertaking on January 1, 1945, without receiving Government sanction prior to that date."

"There is no doubt that the Corporation is entitled to take over the Tramways undertaking on January 1, 1945, without receiving Government sanction prior to that date."

of opinion that if the Corporation has the right to run the undertaking it can employ agents to do so on its behalf. If it has that power, it must, in the ordinary course, be in receipt of money from the agents. The money must go into the Municipal fund, and under Section 84 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act the Corporation is entitled to pay for the undertaking out of the Municipal fund."

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

When the Government letter refusing sanction to the Corporation's proposal to run the tramways through an agent came up for consideration, Councillor A. A. Wise said that the legal opinion obtained by Corporation was quite clear that the Corporation could buy the tramways. It appeared from the agreement between the Corporation and the Tramways Company that the former was entitled to purchase the undertaking. If the matter had been approached in a businesslike manner the Government, the speaker thought, could not have opposed them. For instance, had they sought permission of the Government to issue debentures the latter would not have refused. They must keep this in mind that the Corporation must have the tramways. It would be suicidal for the Corporation to allow the concern to pass from one hand to another. If the working of the Tramways passed into the hands of an agent, it would eventually mean a transfer of the rights and interests of the Corporation for a period exceeding 30 years. It might be that they would not be successful in acquiring the tramways undertaking this time for they had started late.

Councillor Wise proposed that the matter be postponed so that the question could be thoroughly considered from all aspects, especially from the point of view of finance.

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri referring to the statement made by the Chief Minister in the Bengal Assembly replying to an adjournment motion on the subject, expressed the possibility of coming to some agreement with the Government on the question. There was yet time, he said, to amend Section 97 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. If it was not done, they would have no other alternative but to go in for an agent.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri pointed out that the same issue was before the Corporation in 1936. They could not purchase the concern because they had no money. Placed as they were, they would never have funds for the purchase of the concern unless the Corporation was permitted to raise loans for the purchase by amendment of Section 97 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The speaker was personally not in favour of appointing an agent. But absence of funds forced them to adopt the course. Unfortunately, so far no amendment to the Act had been made.

COUNCILLOR N. C. PAUL

Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul, who moved the substantive motion before the House as set forth above, later amended by Councillor Mowdudur Rahman, thought that the most prudent course at this stage for the Corporation would be to send a deputation to the Premier to discuss the question with him and clarify the Corporation point of view.

There was no difference of opinion as regards

of opinion either between the Government and the Corporation as was evident from the Chief Minister's statement that the Government had accepted the general principle.

Councillor Paul disagreed with Councillor Wise that they should allow the present opportunity to slip. "If we procrastinate in this way," he said, "I fear the millenium we have been looking up to will never come." He pointed out the opportunities which the Corporation had lost in the past and said, "We do not know what will happen 7 years hence. The valuation of the Company's assets may go up ten times higher and the long-cherished dream of the Corporation to own the concern will never fructify."

Referring to the Chief Minister's statement in the Assembly, Councillor Paul said that he did not think that Sir Nazimuddin was quite correct in the figures he had given. In the present circumstances it would be the most prudent course for the Corporation to appoint a small body of five to go on deputation to the Chief Minister; explain to him the financial side of the proposition and emphasise that in view of the opinion expressed by him the Chief Minister should not stand in the way of the Corporation purchasing the concern.

The Corporation should make every effort to purchase the Tramways from its own funds instead of through an agent.

COUNCILLOR B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY

In seconding Mr. Paul's motion, Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that he hoped that the proposal to appoint an agent for purchase and working of the tramways would be given the go-bye and the matter would not be agitated again.

COUNCILLOR M. RAHMAN

Councillor Mowdudur Rahman, while agreeing with Councillor Paul, suggested certain verbal modifications to Mr. Paul's motion which were accepted by the mover.

In the first part of the accepted resolution, Councillor N. C. Paul suggested the addition of the words after the words 'Tramways'—"emphasising the desirability of municipalising the whole concern". This was amended by Councillor Rahman with the words—"with a view to facilitating the taking over of the Tramways concern by the Corporation".

COUNCILLOR W. A. BURNS

Councillor W. A. Burns said that there was nothing before the House to show the financial implications of the proposal which had been dealt by the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee without consulting the Finance Standing Committee and without taking the Corporation into confidence.

COUNCILLOR M. A. H. ISPAHANI

Supporting the motion as amended, Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani said that he was very glad to find that members of the House were proceeding with the matter in a manner which they should have followed from the very outset. He did not see there was any necessity for passing the second part of the resolution for Government were aware that if the tramways were to be purchased, Section 97 had got to be amended and a loan raised. The speaker understood that Government had already taken steps to draft an amendment and the Bill had passed through the Select Committee. What was really in question, he said, was that

Proposed Purchase Of The Calcutta Tramways

Why Government Refused Sanction To The Corporation Proposal

THE Bengal Legislative Assembly on Tuesday last rejected without division a motion which sought to adjourn the business of the House to discuss "the refusal by the Government of Bengal to accord sanction to the proposal of the Corporation of Calcutta to acquire and to run with the help of an agent the undertakings of the Calcutta Tramways Company."

The Premier Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, while agreeing on principle that the tramways should be owned by the Corporation, said that the municipality's proposal in its present form could not be accepted. The scheme had many defects, legal and otherwise. The Corporation would be the owners of the properties in name only but all the 'fruits' would be enjoyed by the agent. No benefits in the shape of reduced fares or improved amenities would accrue to the public.

EVERY CITIZEN WANTS TERMINATION OF EUROPEAN DOMINATION OVER THE COMPANY

Moving his adjournment motion, Dr. Sanyal said that the citizens of Calcutta and the public of Bengal were surprised to notice in the newspapers of November 30 last a report that the Bengal Government had refused sanction to the proposal of the Corporation to acquire the properties of the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd., and run the tramways in the manner proposed by them.

THE AGREEMENT AND AFTER

Continuing Dr. Sanyal said that he tried to study the matter and had discovered that this question of acquiring the properties of public utility undertakings by the Corporation of Calcutta had been taken up long ago. In the year 1899 an agreement was entered into between the Calcutta Corporation and the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., consolidating all previous agreements and a specific point was also laid down in the agreement empowering the Corporation to purchase the Calcutta Tramways undertaking by giving six months' notice. In 1936 the Corporation could have exercised the right of purchase, but the Corporation sought the sanction of the Government of Bengal in 1938. At that time, although the Government showed deep interest they did not help the Corporation in the matter. In 1942 the Public Utilities and Markets Committee of the Corporation renewed their desire to acquire the properties of the Calcutta Tramways Company and at a general meeting of the Corporation, on March 27, 1943, the Corporation approved the decision of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee and directed that necessary steps be taken. With the approval of the Advocate-General of Bengal due notice was given to the Company on June 22, 1944, and on September 14, 1944, the Home Board of the Directors of the Calcutta Tramways Company, in reply to the notice, suggested certain businesslike procedure.

On October 30, 1944, the Corporation examined the proposals of the Home Board. This was, of course, during the holidays and no business could then be put through. The proposals were considered by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee and subsequently, by a general meeting of the Corporation. As time was an essential factor in this connection the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation immediately forwarded to the Home Board their considered reply to the suggestions made

officers of the Corporation to examine the properties of the Company and to assess their value, apart from the terms on which payment had to be made.

Proceeding, Dr. Sanyal said that the Home Board replied that as it was not possible to arrive at the figures for the gross earnings up to December 31, 1944, it was not possible to give all the accounts. The Acting Agent of the Company also wrote to the Chief Executive Officer refusing to give further facilities to examine the accounts until such time as the necessary resolution was passed by the Corporation and approved by the Government.

BETWEEN CORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT

Then, for the first time, the Corporation sought the opinion of the Advocate-General of Bengal and approached the Government of Bengal as well as the Railway Board to obtain the necessary permission to run the undertaking in the city of Calcutta. There was hardly any opposition in the Corporation in this matter. The letter to the Government was addressed in September, 1944 but a previous letter had been addressed as early as in July, 1944. Unfortunately the Government of Bengal did not care to give their considered opinion on the matter. The Corporation was proceeding on the assumption that on January 1, 1945 they would get the Tramways undertaking.

Suddenly, on November 22, 1944 the Government of Bengal intimated the Corporation that they were unable to accord sanction to the Corporation to enter into an agreement with an Agent. Two eminent lawyers, Messrs. P. B. Mukherjee and P. R. Das, were consulted and they stated that no sanction of the Government was necessary. There the matter stood at present.

Appealing to the Government to approach the problem in a liberal spirit Dr. Sanyal said that if the Government were not satisfied with the proposals of the Corporation, it was up to them to call for a conference and decide what should be the proper method of acquiring the property and running the same.

Concluding he urged the Government, in the interest of thousands of citizens, to find a way out of the impasse and approve of the financial arrangement proposed to be made with the Tramways Company. Every citizen of Bengal, he

OPPOSITION BY THE CHIEF MINISTER

Opposing the motion, Sir Nazimuddin said that in consonance with the opinion of their law advisers the Government, Sir Nazimuddin observed, did not believe that the fundamental objective, namely the nationalisation of the tramways would be achieved by the acceptance of the Corporation's proposal. From the information the Government had received, the negotiations so far proceeded with and terms and conditions of the tender announced by the Corporation, it was obvious, the Chief Minister maintained, that the Tramways would not come into the hands of the Calcutta Corporation. On the other hand it would go into the hands of the agent which was but another commercial undertaking. From his point of view, the Government point of view and the point of view of the citizens of Calcutta, any hope of the Tramways ever coming into the hands of the people would disappear if the present plan of the Calcutta Corporation was acted upon.

It had been pointed out by the mover, Sir Nazimuddin proceeded, that the Home Board of Directors of the Calcutta Tramways had no objection to the purchase of the concern. Any sensible businessman would agree to such a transaction; for the value of the Tramway properties which was originally Rs. 1½ crores had now risen to Rs. 6½ crores.

A WEIGHTY TRANSACTION

Dwelling on the arrangements proposed to be made with the agent, Sir Nazimuddin said that according to the terms 3 per cent. of the profit would go towards advertisement and other costs and 4 per cent. in interests, thus totalling 7 per cent. According to calculations, profits would not be more than 20 to 25 lakhs a year, leaving aside the question of extensions that had been made and inclusion of the Howrah area. There was, therefore, bound to be a deficit of 10 to 15 or 20 lakhs of rupees a year. Besides no businessman thought that the abnormal profits that the Company was having during the present abnormal conditions would continue after the war.

This deficit would continue to be a burden on the Calcutta Corporation and it would not be possible for them to get the undertaking out of the clutches of the agents for quite a number of years. Thus the Calcutta Corporation would in name be the owner of the undertaking while the agent would get the benefit. The masses would not get relief either in the shape of owning shares or in the form of reduction of fares or other amenities. The agent would see that he would get his 8 per cent. first and 4 per cent. afterwards, and that would leave no room for introduction of any amenities for the travelling public.

Proceeding Sir Nazimuddin called the attention of the members to the fact that every seven years Calcutta Corporation would have the opportunity of taking over the undertaking from the existing concern and having it under their direct control. But if the present proposal of the Corporation were accepted, it would mean that for 25 or even 35 years the Corporation would be in practice the nominal owner, but the real fruit would be enjoyed by the agent. They might have an Indian concern for their agent but that would mean all the same benefit to the capitalists and nothing to the masses.

knowledge was confined to only 4 people was not placed till recently for examination and scrutiny or consideration of financial implications before the Finance Committee of the Calcutta Corporation. Another extraordinary thing was that even up till now no tenders had been received although tomorrow, the 8th was the last date for the submission of the same. What would the Corporation do in the situation? That was not the way that a responsible body should go through such a weighty transaction.

"NOT A PRACTICABLE PROPOSITION"

Sir Nazimuddin recalled that in March, 1943, the Government accepted the general principle that the tramways should be purchased by the Calcutta Corporation. But when the terms and conditions were released the Government began to question the whole thing and the motive behind it. Government had obtained the best legal advice possible and the lawyers had opined that unless the Act was amended the Corporation would not be able to take up the concern in the way it proposed to do.

From whatever angle the question could be considered—legal difficulty, practical difficulty and the financial implication—the procedure of the Calcutta Corporation according to Sir Nazimuddin was not advisable. It was not a practicable proposition at the present moment. The mover of the amendment had called upon the Government to suggest an alternative. So far as the principle was concerned, Government fully agreed to the view that the Tramways should be owned by the Corporation, there was no question about it. But the difficulties continued to remain. The Government were ready to assist the Corporation. Let the Corporation and the Finance Committee consider the question in all its aspects. If there was anything Government could do in the matter either by way of mediation or amendment of the Act, they would do everything in their power.

—The Week In The Corporation

(Continued from page 98)

Government would have to be satisfied that the taking over of the Tramways undertaking would not involve a very heavy liability on the rate-payers of Calcutta. The financial aspect had got to be thoroughly explored and studied and clearly placed before Government. He was glad to find that the question of appointment of an agent was receding into the background. The speaker said that one point about the matter had escaped their notice but had been rightly laid stress on by the Chief Minister. He had rightly stated that he did not approve of the idea of transferring this public utility undertaking from one body of financiers to another.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Chief Executive Officer said that he had received a statement from the Agent of the Tramways Company in respect of the last 7 years. On the basis of that statement the purchase price came to a certain figure. That had got to be examined by experts. He asked for a direction from the House as to whether the examination would proceed at once or would wait.

Councillor Nalla Chandra Paul said that the

The Task Of Feeding Calcutta

To Cease To Be Government Of India Responsibility

“WHILE the Government of India continue to recognise the importance of Calcutta and will, therefore, satisfy themselves in consultation with the Bengal Government that the needs of the city will be adequately met, we wish that the assurance which we gave last year should now be withdrawn”, announced Sir Jwalaprasad Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India at a Press Conference held at New Delhi on November 30 last.

BENGAL IS TO HAVE A BIG RESERVE FOR NEXT YEAR

Sir Srivastava said,

“I wish to make it clear that there is no question of the Government of India seeking to divest themselves of all responsibility for Calcutta. We shall continue to make the required allotment of wheat to Bengal.

“In January last I commended the Bengal Government's *Aman* procurement scheme the main features of which had our approval, to the willing co-operation and public spirit of the people of Bengal.

“I am glad to say that my appeal had a ready response, and the Bengal Government has succeeded in procuring nearly one million tons of rice. Procurement is still active and I have good reasons for expecting that very large stocks of rice will be carried over as a reserve for the next year after the current demands of deficit districts have been met.

“In other words, Bengal is going to have out of this year's procurement, a big reserve for next year. That being so, you will agree that it is not necessary for us to undertake the whole responsibility of feeding Calcutta or making supplies equivalent to the requirement of Calcutta.”

“When the procurement operations are completed, the figure of reserve may touch the half million tons mark as against the requirements of Calcutta including Greater Calcutta of 350,000 tons a year of rice. The quantity of wheat required for Calcutta is something like 2,50,000 tons which the Central Government will provide.

“The change for the better compared to last year is attributed mainly to better procurement machinery, and greater control exercised by the Civil Supplies Department.

There is no longer any complaint that prices are too high; on the contrary the complaint is the other way about, namely, that the prices are coming down too fast and it has been urged that the time has come for fixing a floor. I have seen prices as low as Rs. 2/8/- a maund quoted in Bengal, as against

the pre-war price of Rs. 4 or 5, other prices quoted ranged from Rs. 7 to Rs. 11. In Chittagong prices are down to Rs. 7/8. The highest price in East Bengal is Rs. 12/- in Dacca Rs. 10/ in Comilla and Barisal Rs. 10/8.

“The explanation is that after last year's famine people tried at first to keep their produce to themselves, partly for their own use and partly in the expectation of higher prices. Now, because returning confidence and because the prices do not soar up as expected and also because of the new crop, people are trying to get rid of their stocks.

BENGAL GOVT. NOT CONSULTED

It is understood that the Government of Bengal was not consulted by the Government of India before the latter announced its decision, withdrawing its undertaking, given last year, to feed Calcutta.

It is not unlikely that the food situation in the province will be discussed in the current session of the Bengal Assembly on a Government motion.

“I think black-marketers have been badly routed”, said Sir Jwalaprasad in reply to a question about the black-markets in Bengal.

It was proposed to put a distinguished non-official Indian in charge of the planning section of the Food Department, the Food Member added. Planned production and planned distribution must go hand in hand if we were to raise the general standard of nutrition and protect the health of our people for the future. This, he said, was common ground for men of goodwill in all political parties and he had no doubt that the new section would receive universal co-operation.”

“THE POSITION REMAINS UNCHANGED”—MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, BENGAL

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, Bengal, in a statement on the question of the Central Government's responsibility for feeding Calcutta, says he thinks that the position remains unchanged.

The Minister says :—

“In once place Sir Jwalaprasad is alleged to have stated that the Government of India will satisfy themselves in consultation with us that needs of the city will be adequately met, that the position will be reviewed from time to

time and that he will ensure by all means in his power that the reasonable needs of Bengal, including Calcutta, are provided for; and that he wishes to make it clear that there is no question of the Government of India seeking to divest itself of all responsibility for Calcutta.

“At the same time he is alleged to have stated that the assurance which was given last year should now be withdrawn, and this has been interpreted or paraphrased into the statement that there is no need

for the Central Government to continue the responsibility which it took last year.

"In another place he is alleged to have stated that it is not necessary for the Government of India to undertake the whole responsibility of feeding Calcutta or making supplies equivalent to the requirements of Calcutta.

"To my mind the position remains as it was before. The deficit of Bengal will have to be met from outside sources. If Calcutta needs supplies, it will be incumbent on the Government of India to send us those supplies, and it can, on no account, divest itself of its general or special responsibility. If it is necessary for the purposes of stabilizing confidence, the Government of India will have to step in.

"Calcutta is not important merely because it is the largest city, or because it is in the war zone, or because movements are difficult in Bengal, or because it is important for the war effort, but it has a claim on the rest of India because a great deal of its population, and particularly of the new influx, is made up of people from other parts of India.

"While Bengal has to feed new arrivals from its own resources, there is no reason why other provinces should not send in some food to feed their own nationals."

COMMENT BY THE "STATESMAN"

Commenting on the Government of India's decision in the matter, the Statesman writes:—

"The decision, in our judgment, is psychologically unwise. Whether it is unwise also in a more practical sense, in the sense of life or death, remains to be proved by events that have yet to unfold. Government has taken a risk. Next year's climatic and agricultural happening may perhaps amply justify their doing so. But the people of Bengal, because of their experiences last year, are amply justified in feeling present qualms. Profuse Governmental assurances, at the beginning of 1943, that all was fundamentally well on the Indian foodfront were horribly falsified by the gigantic catastrophe at the end of it. Hundreds of thousands of the hapless poor died starving. Many other hundreds of thousands still suffer in broken health, broken homes, broken employment, from the Governmental bunglings of that period, whose legacy, naturally, has been a widespread popular scepticism throughout the Province of any cheerful forecasts about food. Thursday's announcement from New Delhi, though hints had paved the way for it, will thus assuredly stir dismay."

Most Calcutta citizens will be inclined to agree with the view of our esteemed contemporary.

Bengal Is Affected By War In Every Line Of Activity

Governor Reviews Discussions At The Governors' Conference

"My impression is that the discussions brought out the fact that, although the provinces of North-Eastern India are all considerably affected by war conditions, Bengal (and, of course, Assam) is undoubtedly affected, in practically every line of activity, to a considerably greater extent than other provinces—or, indeed, probably greater than any other province in India", observed His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, at a Press conference on November 29 last when he reviewed the discussions the Provincial Governors had held two or three days ago in Calcutta.

It had to be realized that Bengal was, even in peace time, a considerable importer of foodstuffs in order to maintain her 65 million people. These imports included rice, wheat and other grains, butter and ghee, edible oils, oilseeds, oilcake, cattle, gur, sugar, molasses and many other products.

FEEDING ADDITIONAL MOUTHS

Bengal's situation was worsened under present war-time conditions by the necessity of feeding probably some millions of additional mouths, in the form of labour from other provinces and, to an extent at least, the fighting Services in their midst.

The fact that Bengal was a net importer of foodstuffs should not be held against them. They were, at the same time, big exporters of jute and tea and coal—as well as a wide range of manufactured goods for the war effort and for civilian use in the rest of India.

However, in endeavouring to come to arrangements with other provinces for the continued import into Bengal of even a fraction of their peace-time receipts of essential foodstuffs, they were given no

credit for their enormous exports to them of jute and tea and coal and manufactured goods. They had to attempt to bargain with one hand tied behind their backs.

The Government of India had taken charge of the equitable distribution throughout India of food-grains irrespective of where they were grown—but not of cattle or butter or ghee or oilseeds or many other of the products of which Bengal stood in such need.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATION

"Please do not think that I am blaming other provinces," Mr. Casey said: "It is not their fault. The situation is due to the circumstances created by the war and by the fact that each province has a Government (whether a Legislature or a Section 93 Government) which is pledged to do its best for its own population in the first place before it permits export of its products to other provinces."

In other words, provinces were obliged to treat themselves as economic units—whereas the present boundaries of provinces were never designed to this end. This had resulted in the creation of a complicated network of restrictions on the movements of commodities and foodstuffs from one province to another all over India, from the operation of which all provinces suffer in some degree and Bengal suffered considerably.

There was also the factor of transport by rail and water—the shortage of which (owing to war conditions) acted as a further brake on the free movement of goods and commodities for civilian consumption, from one province to another.

It was with the latter (among other things) of discussing the advisability of some of these restrictions that the Bengal Ministry suggested to him that he should invite the Governors of the surrounding provinces to confer in Calcutta.

HOPKINS PROSPECTS

"We have met and discussed each of the principal commodities that are in dispute. I believe that there is room for betterment of the position and I am recommending to the Government of Bengal that the subjects discussed should be followed up by more detailed discussions by officials of the provinces concerned in the near future, on lines that suggested themselves in the last few days. I believe that the prospects in several directions are hopeful."

So far as Bengal was concerned, there were not many restrictions on the movement of Bengal commodities to other provinces. Such restrictions as had been initiated by Bengal, they were quite ready to remove or modify. Their principal products that were in surplus (jute, tea, coal and manufactured goods) were not subject to any restriction at the hands of the Government of Bengal. They were at the free disposal of the Government of India or of other provinces.

Among other matters, the Governors discussed the importation into Bengal of cattle. It appeared that in normal times, the movement of cattle in Northern India had an eastward trend—i.e., the Punjab exported their surplus cattle to the U. P.—the U. P. in turn exported their surplus cattle to Bihar—and Bihar in turn to Bengal and Assam. So that any restriction along the line from the Punjab to Bengal reacted unfavourably on Bengal.

However, after full discussion, this matter looked as if it was susceptible of considerable improvement from the point of view of Bengal—and the discussions about cattle imports would be followed up by the Ministry—he hoped and believed with success. The Governor of Bihar had agreed to give substantial assistance in the matter of plough cattle.

CONTROL OF RIVERS

The question of the control of great rivers—the Brahmaputra, Meghna the Ganges and the Damodar—was also discussed. Various methods of constitution of inter-provincial bodies to look after these rivers were canvassed. The Government of Bengal was already in correspondence with the Government of Assam about a joint body to advise on the Brahmaputra-Meghna waters, and in correspondence with the Government of India with regard to the Damodar.

It was clear that inter-provincial arrangements in which the Government of India might participate—were going to be necessary for the future for the control of the great rivers that passed through the territory of more than one province. This was perhaps more particularly necessary in the case of Bengal, which was the last province through which several rivers passed on their way to the sea—and which might be adversely affected by action taken affecting the flow of these rivers in their upper reaches. The world had several examples of successful action taken by a number of Governments in respect of rivers passing through their territories—the most outstanding of course being the Tennessee Valley Authority in the U. S. A. Another example was that of the Murray River Commission in Australia on which the Commonwealth Government and three States Governments were represented.

THE SAD TALE OF BENGAL FAMINE

PROF. MEGNAD SAHA'S MOVING SPEECH IN LONDON

At the reception accorded to the Indian Science Mission by the India Famine Relief Committee, London, on November 29 last, Lord Leverhulme congratulated the scientists on the completion of their successful visit to England. He referred particularly to their relations to the people of Great Britain about the needs and conditions in India.

Prof. Megnad Saha's moving speech, relating to the sad tale of Bengal famine, shocked the distinguished audience. Prof. Saha stirred the feeling of his listeners when he gave an account of the Government's mismanagement and lack of foresight, which were responsible for bringing about famine and catastrophe.

He stated how the Government of India gagged the Indian Press and prevented publication of news of the distress, prevailing at the early stage. He paid a tribute to those Calcutta papers notably the "Statesman" which defied Government ban and published famine reports and pictures. He also extended thanks to the work of Sir Thomas Rutherford and Lord Wavell.

Continuing, he revealed that even postcards from Dacca to Calcutta were censored because they contained references to famine conditions.

Huge Government foodstocks, he said, were rotting in the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, when the people were dying in the streets of the city.

Prof. Saha urged his audience to wait for the Woodhead Commission's report and requested the influential people of Britain to take the trouble of reading the same.

The scientists foreshadowed the possibility of next famine, unless drastic measures were taken. Among the main political and administrative measures, Prof. Mukherji suggested that Government should meet "the want of rural credit", otherwise, peasants' lands would be going to money-lenders' hands.

Sir J. C. Ghosh in his speech stated that post-war peace must be indivisible. India's prosperity meant stability of the world peace.

The scientists offered cordial appreciation of the work of the Indian Famine Relief Committee.

There were about 200 guests, including Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, Lady Crips and members of Parliament, Mr. R. Sorenson, Sir John Wardlaw Milne, Mr. D. N. Pritt, Miss Eleanor Rathbone and Professor A. V. Hill.

AS OTHERS SEE US

ON THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS

[BY "EAVESDROPPER" IN THE *Indian Finance*]

November 25, 1944

THE Calcutta Corporation *versus* the Calcutta Tramways Company, and the Bengal Government *versus* the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation are two controversies which throw into ugly relief the inconsistencies of the local Government, the incompetence of the local body and the strange ways of the Sterling companies.

Dealing with the more urgent problems that arise in connection with the tramways deal, at the outset, I may, at the outset, emphasise that here has been an un-understandable conspiracy of silence on the steps, preliminary or otherwise, so far taken by the authorities by way of investigation and negotiation. More than two decades ago, the principle of nationalisation of public transport was accepted as more or less the general policy of this country. A resolution to this effect with specific reference to the Indian Railways was moved and passed in the Central Legislative Assembly at the instance of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. In pursuance and execution of this policy, the East Indian Railway and the G. I. P. Railway, which were under company management, were subsequently taken over for management directly by the State. In spite of a few lapses from this policy it may now be said that so far as the railway system in India is concerned, complete nationalisation has been the accepted policy. With regard to power, in the Punjab, the U. P. and Madras the grid system has been developed and worked as State enterprises. In recent years, the Bengal Government have also accepted nationalisation as the clear objective of their policy in regard to electricity. In these circumstances, one would have thought that, as and when the options fall due for exercise, the provinces or the local authorities concerned would without hesitation or doubt decide on the purchase of such undertakings. That is to say, in the ordinary course, the clear and simple decision to take as regards the Calcutta Tramways and Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is the taking over of these concerns at the earliest opportunity.

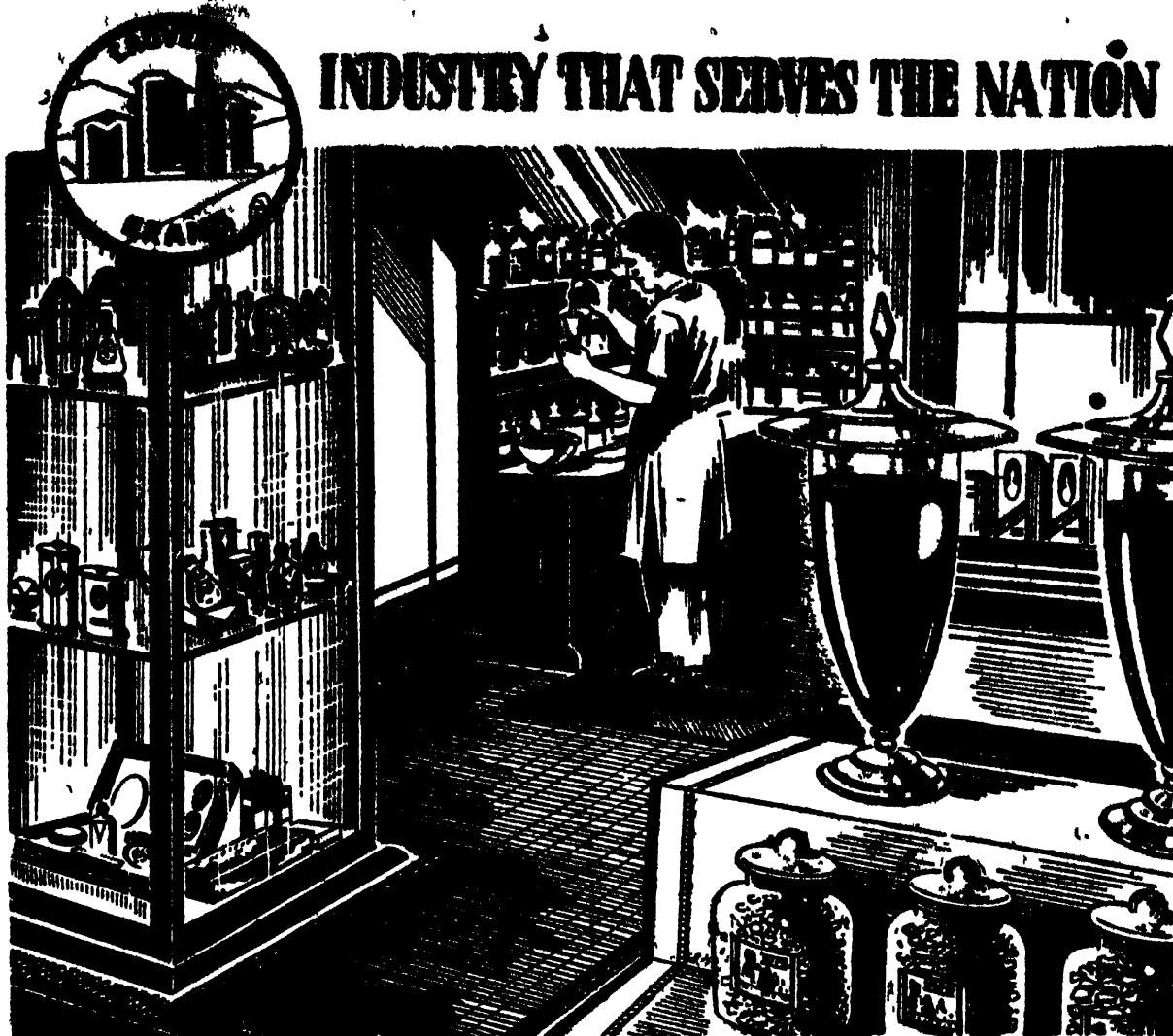
THOUGH there is no official confirmation, there are reasons to believe in the correctness of the rumour that the Bengal Government contemplate the extension of the Calcutta Electric license up to something like another 10 years. If this is so, the action of the Bengal Government will be in direct violation of the policy they themselves have laid down and it will be diametrically opposed to universal and informed public opinion expressed in the clearest terms in the country on the principle of nationalisation. While behind-the-scenes developments regarding the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation are shrouded in mystery and in such sus-

picion that one cannot help hearing whispered charges of graft, discussions and negotiations for the purchase of the Calcutta Tramways Company are supposed to be taking place in the full view of the public. In this case also, there are reports that the developments behind the scenes are more significant than the public proceedings in the Committee of Corporation. In this instance also, charges are made that the matter is not being pursued energetically or on right lines, and that the cause for this is graft. I have deliberately referred to the allegations of graft in both these transactions, as it must be admitted, that the opinion of other provinces with regard to various recent developments like famine and food crisis in this province is that the sufferings of Bengal might have been greatly mitigated but for general corruption. The fair name of Bengal is involved; and it is duty of every authority concerned to find bonafide solutions for such problems of far-reaching importance as the nationalisation of public transport or power—solutions which will be hailed by the people as having been made indubitably in the public interest, solutions that do not suggest the slightest tinge of suspicion that they have been determined by the machinations of this group or the personal interest of that caucus.

I SHALL furnish a brief recital of the suggestions connected with the Calcutta Tramways; and it will be clearly seen that the policy adopted by the Corporation is tortuous and seems to have been designed to end in failure. The following are the facts: Under the agreement with the Calcutta Tramways Company, the Corporation of Calcutta and the Howrah Municipality have the right of giving the company six months' notice to take over the property situated in their respective areas; and such notice has already been given by the Calcutta Corporation on July 1, 1944, and the undertaking can now be taken over on January 1, 1945. If this opportunity were missed, the Corporation would have to wait for seven years. Thus, there are only five weeks in which the Corporation must complete all the arrangements which will put it in a position to take over the Company on January 1, 1945.

THE price at which the undertaking of the Calcutta Tramways Company is to be purchased is fixed at 25 times the net yearly earnings of the Company based on the average for 7 years immediately preceding the purchase date. As in the case of the Calcutta Electric's License, there is, in the 'Tramways' license also, a likelihood of ambiguity of interpretation in regard to some of the terms. So far as I can make out, the terms set out regarding the purchase price may be said to mean that the Company is entitled to 25 times the difference between

INDUSTRY THAT SERVES THE NATION



Pharmaceuticals —

Chemists perform a vital national service. Their mission in life is to conquer diseases through drugs which Bio-chemistry has discovered with the great strides in Pharmacology.

Our country has now some big concerns manufacturing drugs of standard quality. But the need of the hour is intensive research and bigger

laboratories, with long range plans for surveying the field of preventive and curative medicines.

A step in the right direction has been taken by the M.C.I.C., who are supplying the Basic Chemicals essential for this Industry, as well as various other industries, like Soap, Textile, Paper, Match, Dyes, etc.



ISSUED BY

THE METTUR CHEMICAL & INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD.

Managing Agents: SESHASAYEE BROTHERS LTD. TRICHINOPOLY

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3184 & 1013

Telegram:—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to:—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office:—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Phone Pk. 672

Workshop:—29, Middle Road, Estally.

Phone Cal. 781

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of:—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 8052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

Phone B. B. 5848

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of:—

COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE:—77-1, Clive Street

FACTORY:—72, Manicktala Main Road

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS

Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND

ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal. -2308.

89, Khirni Road, Howrah.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of:—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

Ring up Cal. 595.

Gram: "MARLBORO," Cal.

for EVERY DESCRIPTION of
MARBLE & MOSAIC
TERRAZZO TILE
CHUNAR STONE WORKS

HINDUSTHAN MARBLE & TERRAZZO CO.

1, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta

Phone No: Cal. 6885.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Dutta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 887

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
(HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES)

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

125, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 84.

Telegrams: "Sheefco!"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NEW BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from

CELOTEX HARDBOARD CO. LTD., CALCUTTA



the gross annual income and working expenses. Working expenses will include normal depreciation, but not any provision for taxes. On the basis of the disclosed earnings in the Tramway Company's accounts for the last six years, and on the assumption that earnings for 1944, will be maintained at the level of 1943, the average annual net profit before providing for taxation, but after providing for depreciation to the extent of £40,000, will be approximately £167,000. If 25 times this amount is to be paid as purchase price to the Calcutta Tramways Company the amount that is now to be raised for completing the deal is Rs. 5.58 crores. It is not clear in the agreement whether the Tramways undertaking is to be taken over as a going concern. What the agreement says is that the Calcutta Corporation is entitled to purchase the Tramways along with the plant, machinery, stores and everything connected therewith. Does this mean that cash, investments and other free assets connected with the general reserve and renewal fund will lapse to the share-holders of the Calcutta Tramways Company? The directors of the Calcutta Tramways Company have been none too eager to provide the relative information necessary for authoritative appraisal of the findings involved. Nor has the Corporation set about the right way for eliciting information or for formulating plans. The simple straightforward course would have been to have the matter examined in all its financial implications by the Finance Committee of the Corporation assisted, if necessary, by a competent financial expert; if such an examination proves the proposition to be financially sound, the Corporation should have decided to raise the requisite loan and approached the Bengal Government for sanction to raise the loan; if the proposition was financially sound, the Bengal Government could not have refused to accord the sanction; on securing such sanction the Corporation should have gone to the public for the loan; and the loan should have been raised sufficiently ahead of January 1, 1945; and on January 1, 1945, the transaction should be completed and the tramway taken over by the Corporation to be run in the same way as other utilities are being run by the Corporation. With only five weeks for the date of change-over the Corporation has no clear idea as to the amount that has to be raised and as to whether the deal can go through at all.

INSTEAD of a straightforward loan for a specific period for purchasing the tramways and instead of the straightforward course of running tramways in the same way as the water supply or the lighting is run by the Corporation, the Public Utilities Committee of the Corporation has hit upon a strange and tortuous device. The proposal is that the Corporation should purchase the tramways undertaking and work it through an agent whose duty will be to find the necessary finance at the outset and to run the business in the subsequent period. The Corporation has invited tenders from prospective agents and reports have already appeared in the press that as many as 22 tenders have been received. I am in a position to state that there is no truth whatsoever in these reports. Not one tender has so far been received. What has happened is that in the last 24 hours of the tender

forms especially designed for this purpose have been purchased from the Corporation. So with only five weeks more to complete negotiations, the Public Utilities Committee has not received even one application for financing and working the business even on its strange agency basis. Meantime, the Calcutta Tramways Company is hustling the Calcutta Corporation for a final decision before the end of the month on the ground that in the event of the Corporation exercising its option to purchase the tramways, the present employees of the Company will have to be given one month's notice of termination of their service. On this particular point, the Corporation appears to have assured the Calcutta Tramways that the existing staff will be taken over and that, therefore, there is no need to give notice to the staff of termination of service.

SO far as the final arrangements are concerned, the present position seems to be quite chaotic. Under the Act, the Corporation is not permitted to take any loan without the sanction of the Bengal Government. It is, therefore, not clear how the transaction can be financed by the agent, even if he agrees to do so. The suggestion seems to be that the agent may be asked to pay a *salami* which will amount to the purchase price; that the agent in consideration of this *salami* be given suitable terms and recommendation for running the business; that the agent get 3 per cent. as interest on the capital on the *salami* paid; that further the agent be given 3 per cent. as commission for running the business. As the amount involved is approximately Rs. 5 crores, the total payment to the agent by way of interest and commission will amount to about Rs. 30 lakhs. On the face of it, the payment of Rs. 30 lakhs will strain the finance of the tramways undertaking. While the running of the tramways will be extremely profitable if the business is conducted on sound lines, the scheme, as such does not allow the payment of Rs. 30 lakhs to an agent. The margin that is available is in clear terms not adequate for the payment of Rs. 30 lakhs. Let me give an analysis of the working results of the Tramways Company. As I have already stated, the average annual earnings of the Calcutta Tramways on the basis of the results of the 7 years are £167,000. This amount is arrived at after providing £27,000 for debenture interest. If the Calcutta Corporation takes over the tramways, there will be no question of paying debenture interest. It may, therefore, be said that the average earnings will be of the order of £200,000 per year. An annual income of Rs. 26 lakhs on Rs. 5 crores capital investment in a public utility must be considered extremely satisfactory. But an income of Rs. 25 lakhs falls short of the Rs. 30 lakhs required for the agent contemplated by the Public Utilities Committee. To make confusion worse confounded, the Bengal Government refused permission to the Corporation and the press report on this matter has reached me just at this point of writing and reads as under:

The Government of Bengal are unable to accord their sanction for the Calcutta Corporation to enter into an agreement with any agent for purchasing and working the Calcutta Tramways undertaking. Informing this in a communication to the Corporation

Executive Officer of the Corporation, the Government state that they have been advised that the execution of an agreement with an agent would constitute the giving and taking of a loan as between the agent and the Corporation. The communication adds that, as the proposal involves the raising of a loan for a purpose and in a manner not provided for under Section 87 of the Calcutta Municipal Act the Government are unable to accord their sanction.

mere dilatoriness or inadvertence on the part of the authorities concerned. The public is entitled to full explanation.

II

DECEMBER 2, 1944

IF I revert to the question of the Calcutta Corporation's tackling of the problem of the Tramways purchase, I need not labour any apology. There has been a black-out of information and comment in the public press. No daily paper has so far given details of the scheme sponsored by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee to run the tramway business through an Agent appointed by the Corporation. The general body of the Corporation had some kind of discussion on the question this mid-week; and it appears as though most members of the Corporation are themselves in darkness about the scheme. The main point stressed in the discussions at the meeting was that opinion was being taken as regards the legal aspects of the proposal to appoint an Agent. Even in this regard, it transpires that the Corporation could not get the opinion of the Advocate-General as the latter has already been retained by the Tramways Company. Surely, the authorities of the Corporation could have realised well in advance that important legal issues would be involved; and, guided by that realisation, it should have been the Corporation's business to retain the Advocate-General of Bengal for tendering advice. That the Calcutta Tramways Company has been allowed to steal a march in this matter, does not reflect credit on the people concerned.

WHAT, then, is the position? The Calcutta Corporation had made up its mind to purchase the tramways. This fantastic scheme of working the tramways through an agent has been rightly rejected by the Government. The Corporation has now to think of another scheme. In fact, the only scheme is for the Corporation to approach the Bengal Government to issue the loan as early as possible, to purchase the tramways with the proceeds of this loan and work the tramways departmentally. But can all this be done within five weeks? Who is responsible for such dilatory and inept handling of the matter as has left the Corporation no more than five weeks to complete so many complicated transactions? Why did the Public Utilities and Markets Committee of the Corporation take on itself the responsibility to deal with the financial issues of the question? Why was this matter not referred to the Finance Committee of the Corporation? Why was no expert consultation asked or provided for on the financial or other implications? The Mayor for the current year has been touring all over India and making quite a big noise. Was not the expert and timely handling of the Calcutta Tramways question a more pressing and important responsibility of his?

THE proceedings at this week's meeting of the Corporation gave impression that the main issue in the matter was the Government's disapproval of the plan suggested by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee. Piqued by the Government's announcement in this regard, the uppermost thought in the minds of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee is to prove themselves in the right and prove the Government in the wrong. That is to say, right or wrong from the legal standpoint. Those who had read my last week's instalment of Gossip will have no difficulty in perceiving that the legal issue is the least important in a detailed analysis of the problem. In fact, I am surprised that the Corporation members did not insist on a proper examination of the financial and practical implications of the scheme of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee. At this week's meeting of the Corporation, the simple question should have been put to the members of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee whether their scheme had been subjected to an expert financial examination; whether the scheme had been studied by the Finance Committee of the Corporation; whether the scheme was such that there were reasonable chances of its being carried into effect. I examined, in the last week's number, the financial implications of the scheme to work the Tramways through an Agent. From the information I was able to gather, the annual payment by way of interest and commission to the Agent would amount to Rs. 85 lakhs. The

THERE are other complications too. No reply has so far been received from the Howrah Municipality regarding its consent for the purchase of the whole tramways undertaking. Even if the Howrah Municipality agrees to the proposal of the Calcutta Corporation, it appears that the Municipal Act has to be amended so as to permit the operation of the tramways undertaking as a joint interest. The Railway Board has also got to give some kind of sanction; but the Railway Board has curtly replied to the Corporation that its views will be communicated to the Bengal Government. The large body of rate-payers in Calcutta have every right to demand of the Mayor how this important matter has been so handled that the time factor will decide almost every connected issue against the public interest. It is indeed a serious indictment of the authorities concerned that no preparation of any kind has been made for carrying out a transaction of such magnitude and intricacy. It is hard to believe that the emergence of a position in which, for sheer want of time to complete the preliminaries, the Calcutta Tramways Company will have another seven years is due to

Howrah Municipality have since decided to approve of the purchase of the Calcutta Tramways by the Calcutta

MALT-EASTON

MALT EXTRACT WITH EASTON'S SYRUP,
PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND
STRYCHNINE WITH LIQUID MALT.

An ideal 'PICK-ME-UP'
in all debilitated conditions
of the body caused by—

Influenza
Malaria
Typhoid
Pneumonia
Dyspepsia
Loss of Appetite
Neurasthania
Excessive Physical
or Mental Strain
Old Age, Etc.

—An Excellent General & Nerve Tonic

CAN BE HAD OF ALL
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LIMITED.



How often do you remember that . . .

in any convoy the tanker is singled out by the enemy for destruction because the loss of tankers is even more damaging to the Allied cause than that of other merchant ships? Nevertheless Merchant seamen continue to render steadfast and unstinted service aboard the tankers of the United Nations.

It is the duty of every petroleum user to make certain that the hazards to which the tanker is

exposed are not being taken unnecessarily. And remember, every cargo of oil imported into India means two trips for the tanker. Twice must the gauntlet be run to carry only one shipment of oil because the tanker must return empty.

We urge every user of petroleum products to eliminate all wasteful and unessential consumption.

INSERTED BY BURMAN-SHELL

Even on the basis of the phenomenal traffic which the trams in Calcutta have been carrying during the war years, the surplus available would only be Rs. 25 lakhs per annum. Prudence demands that allowance must be made for some shrinkage in traffic receipts during the post-war years when other means of transport will be enjoying greater facilities and as more plentiful and cheaper petrol, and when the City will not be harbouring such large numbers of British, American and other Services.

THIS is from the point of view of current revenue and current expenditure. The scheme is equally unsound from the point of view of the capital plan. The proposal is that the Agent will deposit an amount of 5 crores with the Corporation; that this amount will be utilised to pay the Calcutta Tramways Company. In the first place, no one can, in one lump sum, produce cash for Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 5½ crores. I do not suggest that this City of vast wealth does not possess millionaires who are worth over 5½ crores. But how many are there who can spare this sum in one single lot and who can keep sparing it for the next 30 years or so? I happen to know a good few millionaires and multi-millionaires; but cash for Rs. 5½ crores down on the nail is just an impossibility. Moreover, what is the security that the Agent who is called upon to put Rs. 5½ crores has for this large amount? I suppose, the Corporation will give him a deposit receipt for Rs. 5½ crores. It will be no easy matter to negotiate this deposit receipt. If, on the other hand, this amount of Rs. 5½ crores is raised by way of loan the holders of the loan get in exchange scrips which are negotiable. There is an other important consideration. While the gentleman advancing the money gets a security which will be non-negotiable, can he be sure that his legal title on the basis of the deposit receipt is without any flaw? The very fact that an outside counsel had to be consulted on the legal issues of the scheme, emphasises that it is not all smooth sailing with regard to the legal title; it is not improbable that some future legal complications may arise. In such circumstances, is there anyone so overloaded with cash in Calcutta and so over-embarrassed with its lying idle that he would advance as much as Rs. 5½ crores on a security which is non-negotiable and with the prospect that there may be legal complications? The answer to this question is eloquently furnished by the fact that the Corporation has not so far received even a single tender.

A PART from the financial aspects of the scheme of working the Tramways through an Agent, we have to enquire whether the scheme is in accordance with correct policy. In the case of railways, option for purchase was exercised so as to nationalise the entire railway system. Similarly, in the case of the telephone companies, India has now effected complete nationalisation. It has been the acknowledged policy that, when the opportunity offers itself, all public utilities must be nationalised. The proposal of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee to run the Tramways through an Agent is not nationalisation; it is nothing more than the exchange of white capitalists

for black capitalists. The Corporation must clearly understand that the policy with regard to the purchase of the Calcutta Tramways is not one of Indianisation of capital but one of real nationalisation.

THE correct solution of the problem of the purchase of the Calcutta Tramways undertaking has more than a local interest. The option for the purchase of the Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Company falls due in 1947. Two years' notice has to be given to the Company. Under this stipulation, notice must be given next February. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation can also be taken over

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS

Ten Points To Remember

1. There are only 28 days within which the transactions for the purchase of the Tramways must be completed; and there are quite a few holidays this month.
2. Yet, the citizens of Calcutta are not informed of the scheme for working the Tramways.
3. The Public Utilities and Markets Committee has not, so far, consulted either the main body of the Corporation or the Finance Committee on its scheme.
4. So far as we can make out, the scheme of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee is merely the substitution of indigenous capitalists for foreign capitalists.
5. What this premier City needs is not change in the complexion of capitalists but real municipalisation of this public utility.
6. The Corporation in the general body must decide on nationalisation, that is to say, on itself running the Tramways.
7. The Corporation must adopt this straightforward line of action and decide to raise a loan of Rs. 5½ crores subject to the sanction of the Government.
8. The Government cannot refuse sanction for a loan to be raised on the substantial and productive assets of the Tramways.
9. All this must be done in double-quick time and in extra-competent style.
10. The citizens of Calcutta must see to it that their representatives take the right decision and act in right time.

—THE NATIONALIST

[December 3, 1944]

by the Madras Corporation in August 1947; and notice in time has to be given to the Company. It is now in the power of the Calcutta Corporation to furnish a shining example as to the correct policy and apt scheme for the municipalisation of an important public utility. By the way things have been messed, it looks as though the action of the Calcutta Corporation will be in the nature of a warning rather than an example.

THE time has arrived for the Calcutta Corporation in a general body meeting to take the matter into its own hands and deal with it expeditiously and competently. To leave the matter further in the charge of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee is as good as giving a guarantee to the Calcutta Tramways Company of an extension of seven years.

ON THE CONDITIONS IN THE BUSTEE AREAS

It is not easy for common citizens in Calcutta, or for newspapers, to achieve much reform without energetic and continuous backing from on high—whether from Government House, the Provincial Secretariat, or the Corporation offices.

During recent weeks, owing to incompetence somewhere, perhaps in the Calcutta Corporation's Motor Vehicle Department, garbage heaps even in the Chowringhee region have grown, and the famous stench generally is renewed. Conditions in the bustee areas visited by the Governor have remained revolting—open sewers gulching filth, swarms of flies, inadequate water supply, every sort of hygienic horror.

The prevailing public sentiment about mismanagement of Calcutta's affairs has hitherto been cynical despair; past experience seemed to show that nothing effective would ever be done. Mr. Casey's humane and unorthodox utterance stirs new hope.

—THE STATESMAN.

NOT AT ALL CLEAN AND HEALTHY

MR. R. K. SIDHWA'S IMPRESSION ABOUT CALCUTTA

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, M.L.A., ex-Mayor of Karachi, who attended the Mayors' Conference in Calcutta, left for Delhi last week-end 'en route' to Karachi.

Giving an impression of Calcutta as he saw this time, Mr. Sidhwa said that barring a very few places nearabout Chowringhee the rest of the City was not at all clean and healthy.

In the very heart of the city, he added, the condition was filthy. Only three miles off the Municipal Office one would see open drains of six feet width with sewage water flowing to the great detriment of the health of Calcutta.

Karachi had recently deteriorated in health, but still she was far better in cleanliness and health, compared with Calcutta which had an income of only 2½ crores whereas Karachi with four lakhs population had an income of half a crore and Bombay with a population of 20 lakhs, had 4½ crores.

THE self-governing Corporation of Calcutta came into this heritage of Government-controlled Calcutta. In its young reformist zeal the Corporation went so far as to set up a Bustee Department and a plan for improving bustee conditions by extending water-supply, lighting, and health services into the moribund preserves of private property. But when the Department proposed that the landlords be taxed for these services—after all, the Corporation, though self-governing, needed money to carry on its extensive activities—it came up against the opposition of the landlords, who under one popular ticket or another had managed to get into the Corporation and influenced its decisions directly or indirectly. To impose a tax on the bustee-dwellers would have been as inhuman as to allow them to live in those stinking dens. So the Department's plans went to the dustbin, and all it could do was to persuade the bustee people to have free vaccination or inoculation and occasional cleaning up of accumulated filth. The Corporation's experiment in furnishing cheap lodgings in the shape of model barracks in Wards Institution Street was a failure. For neither the advantages nor the low rent attracted the poor people who could only afford lodgings still cheaper.

We do not know how Mr. Casey would have treated the conditions in the filth. Probably he only looks on Calcutta

sanitary cleanliness for the present. It is not an impossible target within six months. But it needs more personnel and more funds than the Corporation can now absorb. With more money available more men may be available. Where will the money come from? Since the Provincial Governor is interested, it may come from the Government. It may also in a short time come from taxing the landlords and their lessees who have had the use of the Corporation's sanitation without having to pay for these. To get these profits to make improvements is another name for enhancement of the poor people's rent. That must be avoided. We hope Mr. Casey will take these things into consideration before he has his drive started. If he succeeds in lifting this cause from the Serbonian bog of party, local and personal politics, he will have done a great thing. One cannot, however, avoid remarking that the initiative had to come from the Governor of the Province instead of coming from the "not merely decorated" dignitaries of the Corporation.

—AMRITA HAZAR PATRIKA.

AS regards the slums His Excellency has said that whatever has been responsible for the present condition of things the situation must be improved; neither politics nor vested interests must be allowed to stand in the way. This admirable sentiment will be endorsed by everybody. The Governor may rest assured that in any genuine effort he makes to provide for a little more cheer and comfort for those miserable men, women and children who live in the slums he will have the active help, sympathy and co-operation of all men of patriotism and goodwill. But does His Excellency realise that it will require much more than mere words of sympathy and indignation from the head of the Government even to bring about but a partial change? For the dirt, squalor and degradation one finds in considerable parts of Calcutta to-day the Corporation authorities alone are not to be held responsible. A large part of the responsibility, a share of the blame for things as they are, attaches to the provincial authorities. This is true not only under the present regime of Municipal Government in Calcutta but it was true still more under the older system of civic administration which was much more than at present dependent upon the help, initiative, control and guidance of the provincial authorities. In the old days of municipal administration of Calcutta, it is an open secret, scant regard was paid to the interests of the Indian residents belonging particularly to the poorer classes. His Excellency has been horrified by what he has seen in the bustees of Calcutta to-day. One wonders what would have been his feelings if he had happened to spend a few hours in the Indian quarters in the northern and eastern parts of the city when the Calcutta Corporation was being managed almost directly by the Bengal Secretariat.

Since the demonstration of the Corporation at the instance of Surendranath Banerjee when Deshabandhu Chattermujee Das was elected as the first Mayor of Calcutta, things have undoubtedly tended to change for the better. The dream of Deshabandhu has, however, owing to a variety of circumstances, remained unfulfilled. Still, we believe in spite of all the criticisms and criticisms of the City Council in the new Corporation regime, the role of progress would have been continued and the state of things become different but for the sudden calamity caused by the war for which nothing in Calcutta has been done to prepare.

—SUNDAY HINDU.

Special Article

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA BUSTEES

[By ABDUS RAHMAN SIDDIQI]

[This article by Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, adapted from a talk given by him at the Rotary Club on the 10th May last, was published in the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" of the 3rd June last.]

The article is reproduced once again in our columns in view of the recent tour of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal of the bustee areas of Calcutta and his observations thereon as we think that Mr. Siddiqi's comments and criticisms cover various aspects of the problem which confronts Calcutta in regard to its shameful slums.

—Editor, "C. M. Gazette."

A FRIEND in Srinagar had asked me to lunch. I had to kill time till the hour. Not knowing what to do, I loitered about in the city. My host asked me what I had been doing. I told him I had been seeing the city of Srinagar from inside. He was astounded at the indiscretion I had committed. In his view I had lain myself open to attack by every disease and epidemic on God's earth. I smiled and said that so far as dirt, filth and abomination were concerned, I knew a place in India better qualified for the first position than Srinagar. Astonished, he asked me the name and I said, Calcutta. A city which has been called "the second city in the British Empire" and in which Viceroy, Commanders-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Governors and Governors have held sway still to remain the dirtiest city in the Empire is a tragedy. Our new Governor and our new Mayor have decided to remove the garbage which disturbs the mental equilibrium of the residents of the better parts of Calcutta. It is an effort worth the making, but will it help us make this city worth living in also for human beings, poor and humble though they be?

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

Lord Linlithgow, in the interview he granted me as Mayor, complained that the labour-housing conditions in Calcutta were worse than those in Shanghai. When I told him why this was so, he looked askance at me, for I had accused His Lordship's predecessors for neglecting real Calcutta and concentrating their attention on the Race Course, Alipore and Chowringhee. I have called the dustbins "eye-sores," but before that I had occasion to call the Bustees of Calcutta, "the festering sores of the city," which will never allow it to become clean and healthy even if Mr. Casey gives us a motor trolley for every set of half-a-dozen dustbins. If I charge the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, who had their habitation in our city for decades, for their criminal neglect of Calcutta hygienically and from the viewpoint of public health and cleanliness, I cannot absolve the citizens of their indifference to

it either. The officialised Corporation, before 1923, may have followed the tradition of the Governments of India and Bengal and poured the wealth of the Corporation into the improvement of areas inhabited by the richer and better placed sections of the population, but it is painful to remark that the chosen representatives of the people who took possession of the city under the new Act of 1923, were equally criminal and neglectful of their duty by the poorer sections of the population who live under conditions unfit for human habitation. Many explanations may be given for this peculiar psychology of the upholders of the rights of the rate-payers, but I shall content myself saying that they paid more attention to other branches of the activities of the Corporation than to bring amenity to their fellow-citizens by way of better living conditions. If the chosen representatives of the citizens and rate-payers were neglectful of their primary duty, it is still more painful to say that the intelligent and better informed citizens and rate-payers did not bring sufficient pressure to bear upon their representatives and force them to take up the removal and elimination of Bustees as the first item on their programme of civic improvement in Calcutta. A people will get the Government it deserves, is a wholesome adage. I see no reason why we should not apply it in a smaller way to the government of a city. So long as we do not raise the standard of cleanliness among ourselves, or to put it differently, so long as the citizen is prepared to tolerate conditions, abominable and disgraceful, so long will he have to suffer the abominations and filth he tolerates.

THE TRUST AND THE "BUSTEES"

We have had the Calcutta Improvement Trust among us now for quite a long time and it may be that the Councillors and Aldermen absolve themselves of making Calcutta habitable by the eradication of its ugly sores by paying the Trust an annual subsidy of about 20 lakhs. The Trust, however, has opened up wide avenues through congested areas and planted green patches all over the town. It has built garden city areas in the southern parts of the city. Why did the Trust not take up the improvement of the Bustees as the first item on its programme, I have not been able to understand. As between the Corporation and the Trust, I am inclined to the view, that the latter would serve our purpose better than the former.

The word bustee, in its literal sense, means population or an inhabited area where a large number of human beings dwell. As defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, Bustee means an area containing land occupied by, or for the purposes of, any collection of huts, standing on a plot of land not less than ten kottahs in area and bearing one number of assessment book, or standing on two or more plots of land which are adjacent to one another and exceed in the aggregate one higha in area. As regards the structures on bustee land, it is important to note that a hut means any

building, no substantial part of which excluding the walls, up to a height of eighteen inches above the floor or floor level, is constructed of masonry, steel, or other metal. It will be evident from this that the term bustee cannot cover those huts which stand on a plot of land less than ten kottahs in area, if such plot has no bustee lands adjacent to it to make up at least one bigha in the aggregate.

THE CORPORATION AND THE "BUSTEES"

The powers of the Corporation of Calcutta to deal with the problem of bustee improvement are contained in Chapter XXII of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. But these powers do not apply to all bustees. Under Section 335 of the Act, 1923, the Corporation may define the external limits of any bustee and may from time to time alter such limits, preliminary to any action taken by it for improvement. If the area is more than two bighas the Corporation can, however, on sanitary grounds, require the owner of any bustee having an area between ten kottahs and two bighas, to carry out certain improvements as specified in Section 337 of the Act.

IMPROVING THE CITY SLUMS MOVE BY GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

The question of invoking the aid of the Defence of India Rules to compel owners of bustees in and around Calcutta to carry out some constructional and other improvement work in these areas, is now under the consideration of the Bengal Government.

The Government have written to the Corporation inviting some concrete suggestions for the improvement of the city's slum areas and have also sought the latter's views about the advisability of issuing an order under the Defence of India Rules to expedite the work.

There are about 4,940 bustees covering an area equal to one-third of the city. The total population of these localities is over 1,000,000.

The subject of bustee improvement has long been a statutory obligation of the Corporation of Calcutta. Originally, bustees were in charge of the City Architect. From 1905 the Corporation has been maintaining a separate establishment called the Bustee Department, specially meant for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act regarding bustee improvement and the improvement of insanitary private streets in the city. The Department was under the direct supervision and control of the Deputy Chairman till 1924-25, after which it was handed over to a Deputy Executive Officer. The Bustee Department, however, is a modest establishment. Besides the Surveyor there are two Assistant Surveyors and four Levellers who attend to the required outdoor work. The total annual cost of the Department does not exceed Rs. 30,000.

NO CORRECT FACTS AND FIGURES

The number of Municipal holdings described and recorded as bustees has been fairly steady during the last two decades. In April, 1924, there

were 4,733 bustees. In April, 1934, they rose to 5,527; while in April, 1943, they came down to 4,940. In the decade following the year 1924, the increase in the number of bustees seems to have been due to fragmentation of holdings. The decline in the next following decade seems to have been due largely to the tendency, now also at work, to take land out of the category of bustees and utilize it for alternative purposes.

No systematic attempt was ever made to gather correct facts and figures concerning bustees. It was only once in the history of the Department that the matter was taken up with some seriousness, and that was in 1937-38. The Department was directed to complete a survey of all bustees in Calcutta, particularly those with an area of 10 cot-tahs or more. The task was undertaken by no less than six stalwarts I have enumerated earlier who had to do this in addition to their daily routine of work. It is a miracle that these half a dozen men prepared a map toward the latter part of 1938, showing the location of all the bustee premises then in existence, each having an area of 10 cot-tahs or more. There were 2,685 such premises which

IMPROVING THE CITY SLUMS CITY HEALTH OFFICER'S SUGGESTION

Fifty per cent. of Calcutta Corporation's Statutory annual contribution to the city's Improvement Trust, amounting to Rs. 20,00,000, should be ear-marked for the improvement of Calcutta's slums, according to a suggestion by the city's Health Officer, Dr. M. U. Ahmad.

With this money bustee lands should be acquired and on them structures on a standard plan erected with the help of business concerns. These business concerns should be entrusted with the management of the improved dwelling houses, including realization of rents and maintenance of sanitary conditions. The Government should guarantee them a minimum profit of about 8 per cent., and deficit being met by the former.

covered approximately 5,839 bighas. The number of huts standing of them was 45,745. The map, admittedly, is not complete, because it neglected the smaller patches of bustee lands scattered all over the city.

According to an estimate made by the Bustee Department on the basis of the data gathered in 1937-38, the bustee population was a little over 4 lakhs. The figure has doubled or even trebled itself to-day. A fair guess would be between 8 and 10 lakhs.

HALF-HEARTED IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Few bustees have been brought into conformity with the standard plans originally prepared in respect of their improvement. Moreover, improvement measures undertaken half-heartedly to hoodwink the law, do not endure. In such cases the bustees invariably relapse into insanitary conditions after a time. The number of bustees that may be deemed "remodelled" within the strict meaning of Section 358 of the Act will not exceed 10 or 12—and all this as the result of a full twenty years' drive by the Department.

CORPORATION PROCEDURE

Action under Chapter XXII is usually taken on written complaint received by the Health Officer or the Bustee Surveyor about the insanitary conditions of any bustee. Such action may also start on a motion by a Councillor, accepted by the Roads and Bustees Committee. The essential preliminary in all cases is the definition of the external limits of the bustees by the Roads and Bustees Committee under Section 335. Then the Committee may under Section 338 require the owner to prepare and submit a standard plan for improving the bustee, or, if the owner fails or disagrees, the Committee may, under Section 339, get a standard plan prepared on the basis of a report by the District Health Officer and the District Engineer concerned. In fact, Sections 338 and 339 are seldom taken recourse to. When it appears that any bustee, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, is in such an unhealthy condition that the procedure provided by Section 338 or Section 339 would be too dilatory, the Roads and Bustees Committee may, as it ordinarily does, take action under Section 344. After giving notice to the owner concerned, the bustee is inspected by the D. H. O. and D. E. who submit a report on the sanitary condition of the bustee and annex to the report a plan approved by them as a proper standard plan for such bustee, specifying, in two separate schedules which of the improvements required to bring the bustee into conformity with such plan should be taken in hand forthwith and which of such improvements should be deferred for action under the other sections. The report together with the plan and the schedules may be sanctioned under Section 345, with or without amendment, after the owner of the bustee and the owners of the huts affected have had an opportunity of being heard. Notice may then be served upon the owner of the bustee under Section 346 requiring him to carry out the improvements specified in the schedule.

HOW PROCEDURE IS LENGTHENED

The above is a description of the procedure as it was intended to be. As a matter of fact, the procedure is lengthened out by a series of adjournments, postponements and a succession of motions or reconsideration of the standard plan. At no stage is it possible to say with any degree of certainty that a final decision has been taken in the matter. Meanwhile, the time-limit of the notice issued under Section 346 may have expired and no prosecution may have been made under Section 488, for the reason that this or that motion may be pending. As a result, the proceedings may have to be started all over again. When at long last a decision is taken, it may be found, on scrutiny, that the original standard plan has been changed by modifications and amendments almost beyond recognition. Then the owner may begin to move and try to have the proposals further modified to his advantage, or he may decide to wait. The matter may go up to the Court of the Municipal Magistrate and there hang on indefinitely. If the fine imposed be light, the owner may prefer to pay it and get off. If it be heavy, he is quite likely to give notice under Section 359 of his intention to take the land out of the category of bustee. So it results, it is difficult to get to grips

with the problem through the established procedure. It looks like a series of delaying actions in which the culprit invariably eludes the grasp.

Section 351 contemplates the compulsory acquisition of bustees for the purposes of improvement, and Section 468 empowers the Corporation to take measures for the erection of sanitary dwellings for the working and poorer classes but action under them has seldom been taken. The fear is that any drastic application of the law may induce the owners to pull down existing structures and transfer the land to alternative uses and thus eject tenants almost at will.

THE PROCESS OF ELIMINATION

Bustees appear to be on the decline. The process of elimination has been accelerated by the operations of the C. I. T. If the C. I. T. could cover the whole city in the sweep of its operations, it seems, bustees would disappear totally. That way lies one solution. But such a solution without regard to the convenience of the bustee-dwellers, who have contributed to the wealth and amenities of the city with their small contributions would be unwise. The process of elimination has to be planned systematically. Large industrial Corporations and public institutions may be able to provide quarters for their workers. If it is decided to wait for the progressive elimination of bustees, they are not going to die out soon, and so long as the bustees are there in their present state, they will continue to be a menace to the health and well-being of the city.

In the absence of any definite statistics as to numbers and the component elements of Bustee population, the occupations of the men and other details regarding the relation of the rent paid to the income of the occupier, it is difficult to give any definite lines of a solution. The high cost of land prevents construction of small dwellings of good type in the heart of the city. We have also to consider the point that bustee dwellers cannot be re-housed on Garden City lines at a distance from the centre because of ineffective communications, cost of daily travel to and from their residence even if communications existed. Despite these difficulties I feel that a Town Planning Board, working in co-operation with Corporation and the Improvement Trust should be established at once with the Government as an active and interested party. Support of industrial corporations employing large blocks of labour, railways, public utility services and other institutions could also be enlisted. Work could commence on bustees owned by the Government and then owners of bustees would either carry out improvements as laid down by the Town Planning Act by themselves or made to do so. The expert advisers of the Board would choose the sites in each area which could be acquired.

AN EXPENSIVE UNDERTAKING

Experience has proved that slum clearance is an expensive undertaking. It may even be a permanent annual charge on the funds of the city. That should not deter us from undertaking the task at once if we are able to secure bricks and mortar under the thousand and one regulations now obtaining in the land. If the suggestion of a Municipal Bank is taken up seriously, I feel we shall be able to devote quite a large amount every

year to slum clearance. Insurance Companies will welcome any large scale building scheme both as an investment for accumulating reserves and as a premium earning business. Banking houses also may be induced to put in enough money to make the project a going concern. Money is cheap to-day and on a guaranteed rate of interest the Board could secure substantial amounts from the public as well. This is the time to set the ball rolling. Waiting for the reclamation of the Salt Lakes and the erection of satellite townships to accommodate industries and labour, may take years. I have purposely avoided giving you details of the appalling conditions of housing and sanitation in our bustees. Will it not send a shudder down your spines if I tell you that there are bustees in this city of ours where drinking water has to be

carried in carts and motor lorries in these days of heat (May, 1944)? If the contractor is an honest person—and contractors are what we all know them to be—they get some water to quench their thirst otherwise they have to go without it or drink the water of the ponds and tanks inside the bustees where utensils and clothes are washed and drains from the surrounding houses pour in. Medical men talk of immunity. Our bustee-dwellers are perhaps the most immunized section of humanity in any part of the world but not so the better class of people who for their own safety had better look out for diseases which flourish and grow in the bustees, make no distinction between the rich and the poor, Black or White, Hindu or Muslim or even the clean and the unclean.

RAIN WATER PIPES AND FITTINGS

MANUFACTURED BY

THE EASTERN LIGHT CASTINGS CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—12, MISSION ROW

CALCUTTA

ALL INDIA SPRING MFG. CO.

REGISTERED ORIGINAL TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRING & SPRING VALVES
OF ALL SIZES
FOR ALL INDUSTRIES
AND CONTRACTORS

TELEGRAMS
"SPRINGMFG" CALC
TELEPHONE
S.B. 6485

69, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA

The Calcutta Improvement Trust During 1943-44

[By NRIPENDRA KUMAR GUPTA]

THE war,—a total war,—has intruded into every department of human activity. It has the first claim on man power, materials and financial resources of the nation. It has put a curb on education, social progress, arts and scientific development other than that which the war demands. It is, therefore, no wonder that all major construction, the usual feature of the past pre-war reports of the Improvement Trust, is at a standstill.

The only feature worth commenting is the completion of acquisition of all lands and buildings falling within Scheme No. IV (Belliaghata Main Road to Narkeldanga Main Road) at a total cost of Rs. 72,26,691, special stress must be laid on this scheme as it is an extremely urgent one. There has been an explosive Malarial epidemic in this area. It contains numerous hollows, ponds and unhealthy tanks offering free breeding grounds to the deadly anopheles. The supplementary scheme was launched upon for securing a large excavation area, the earth taken out being employed in filling these unhealthy and dangerous breeding grounds. But it has been held up for want of facilities, labour and material.

A LACUNAE

The total expenditure incurred to the end of 1943-44 is Rs. 21,72,46,643 and it must be said to the enduring credit of the Trust that the money has been well spent. But there is one lacunae in the activities of the Trust to which I propose in this article to draw pointed attention. It is this: In all town-planning schemes the construction of specified areas for particular activities of the city is essential. One of the serious blemishes of the lay-out of Calcutta is that industrial works, shops, bazars and residential areas in which particular classes of people predominate lie scattered instead of being concentrated in marked-out areas. The result is confusion. Confusion in traffic, confusion in receipt, storage and disposal of imported goods, unnecessary congestion of vehicles, confusion in the disposal of refuse, and insanitation due to jumbling up of residential and trading areas.

IN PLANNING FOR CALCUTTA

I quite realise that it will entail town-planning on a gigantic scale. It will require quite a mint of money to realise the ideal. But Calcutta, the second city of the British Empire, with a population fast approaching three millions and a half has special claims not only on the Government of Bengal but also on the Central Government. The latter derives almost a third of its revenues from the city and the city areas. When China will be connected by land route through Northern Burma with Bengal and Assam, Calcutta will be the greatest commercial centre in the whole of Asia.

In planning for Calcutta, the Trust and the Corporation will have to envisage a vast expansion of the city both north and south, and a population which in the next two decades will be something like 5,000,000. It will be one of the greatest metropolitan cities of the world.

Regard being had to the fact that many plots of developed lands have been taken over by the Military authorities, the Trust deserves congratula-

tions on being able to dispose of land to the value of Rs. 50,10,489 during the year. Land acquisition is in progress in Scheme No. LI (Central Avenue to Upper Chitpur Road) and Scheme No. LII (South Road to Middle Road in Entally). Preliminary arrangements are in hand for land acquisition in Scheme No. LIII (Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street).

IMPROVEMENT OF HOWRAH

A Bill for the extension of the Trust to Howrah is now on the legislative anvil and is being hammered into shape by the Select Committee. I have not had the advantage of reading the text of the New Bill and have seen only a newspaper summary. Apart from offering to meet one-third of the cost of sewerage the city of Howrah (including pumping stations and outfall), the Government of Bengal is apparently to make no further contribution. The Howrah portion of the Trust will apparently have an annual income of Rs. 5,50,000 including a contribution of Rs. 3,00,000 by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. This sum is altogether too meagre to form the basis of town-planning. A minimum revenue income of Rs. 7,50,000 apart from the

FUTURE PLANS FOR CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A five-year scheme costing more than Rs. 3,00,00,000 has been approved by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for constructing and remodelling some of the roads in the city.

The scheme includes the building of 86 small houses and four blocks of flats for bustee-dwellers and development of two bustees in the Burrabazar area. If these housing proposals prove a success, more of them will be included in future programmes it is stated.

proceeds of sale of lands must be ensured. An initial capital grant of Rs. 500,000 ought to be made to enable the Trust to commence operations. The Calcutta Improvement Trust authorities will be primarily responsible for the activities of the new Trust.

NEW SOURCE OF INCOME

It is now becoming quite clear that the Trust will not be able to do proper justice to the duties and responsibilities which will now devolve on it. The Howrah Scheme will be launched at a time when the cost of labour and materials will be high and is likely to be so for many years. The original estimates which were made before the war are therefore hopelessly out of date. For instance, the whole sewerage scheme for Howrah including pumping stations and outfall was estimated to cost about 48 lakhs. I feel sure that this sum will be found to be hopelessly inadequate. The scheme must be so framed as to make provision for increase of the population as well as the city limits. It will surprise no one if the actual cost is found on completion to come near a crore of rupees. New sources of income are therefore essential.

FORUM OF HOWRAH

Howrah, after improvement, will very probably form a part of Calcutta. A second bridge over the Hooghly near Selkies will be a necessity ere long. I hope in framing schemes, the Trust will not repeat past mistakes. Roadways should in no case be less than 40 ft. wide in pure residential areas and less than 70 ft. wide in industrial and trade centres. Main arteries should be at least 100 ft. wide. Underground main sewers should not be less than 12 ft. in diameter so as to be able to carry sillage as well as storm water during the rainy season. The pumping stations should be powerful and the outfall designed on the most modern lines. There should be real town-planning instead of mere 'improvement.' Unfortunately, the Government of Bengal is disposed to take an arrow view of their responsibilities. Big cities should be treated on a provincial basis as they draw population from the whole of Bengal as well as from outlying sister provinces. I respectfully comment my remarks to the Select Committee which is at present considering the Howrah Improvement Bill.

Calcutta News & Views

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCAION

The Annual Convocation of the Calcutta University will be held on March 8, 1945.

"SIR J. C. BOSE LECTURER"

The annual general meeting of the Indian Radiological Association, held in Calcutta last week decided to hold an annual Radiological Conference, and to create a lectureship named "Sir J. C. Bose Lecturer", it was announced that a medal would be awarded by the Indian Medical Association to the lecturer every year.

EAST AND WEST FRATERNITY

Mrs. Mary Casey, wife of the Governor of Bengal, presiding over the annual general meeting of the All-India East and West Fraternity Movement at Government House on December 1, said that if young people all over the world would accept responsibility for the things they believed in and if the East and West would share each other's ideas and creative thoughts, something of lasting value to the world would surely come about.

"I have thought of the East and West Fraternity as a key that unlocks a door", Mrs. Casey said, "The door opens, not on to one country but on to many countries—the East and West indeed."

THE BOSE INSTITUTE

"Evolution of life forms in living plant" was the subject of the sixth Sir J. C. Bose Memorial Lecture given by Dr. K. P. Biswas, Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the Bose Institute on December 1.

He described how gradual evolution from the simplest to the highest forms of life in plant and animal kingdoms had been traced although there was some difference of opinion among biologists regarding details.

On the occasion of the activities of the Institute, Dr. D. Biswas, Director, referred to the progress of the Institute in the production of research.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FEES TO BE INCREASED

A proposal for increasing the fee rates in each class by at least annas eight in all secondary schools was made in a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of Teachers and Head-masters of schools in Calcutta and suburbs held at the Metropolitan Institution (Main) on December 2. The meeting was held under the aegis of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association. Mr. Mani Mohan Chatterjee, Head-master, Model High School (Bhowanipore), presided.

The meeting urged upon the managing committees of all schools to increase the tuition fees at the above rate and to devote the entire additional amount thus accrued to providing relief to the teachers by increasing their salaries in an adequate manner.

POET JATINDRA MOHAN BAGCHI FELICITED

Tributes were paid to Poet Jatindra Mohan Bagchi at a public meeting held on the occasion of his 66th birth-day at Asutosh Hall, University Buildings, on Sunday last (December 3). Mr. Atul Chandra Gupta presided.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There were 140 deaths from malaria in Calcutta during the week ended December 2 against 146 in the previous week and 127 the week before. Figures for the corresponding three weeks last year were 195, 187 and 145.

In the worst-affected areas—Manicktolla, Beliaghata and Tangra—deaths during the week totalled 63 against 67 in the preceding week.

Since its outbreak in epidemic form in the week ended September 2 malaria has so far accounted for 1,528 deaths in the city against 1,267 in the corresponding period last year.

Recorded attacks and deaths from small-pox during the week were 83 and 40, respectively, against 51 and 40 in the week before. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 27 and 19 attacks and 19 and 11 deaths.

There were 20 attacks from cholera and 12 deaths against 23 and 18 in the preceding week. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 67 and 66 attacks and 25 deaths in each case.

Recorded deaths of paupers totalled 207 against 186 in the previous week.

Deaths from all causes during the week totalled 1,126 against 1,172 in the preceding week. Total mortality figures in the corresponding two weeks last year were 1,599 and 1,728.

An address of felicitations "on behalf of his countrymen" was presented to the poet on the occasion. The address which was engraved in a silver plate was placed in a beautifully carved wooden box. A number of literary associations also presented suitable addresses, and a number of poems, specially composed for the occasion, was read by some of the well-known Bengali poets. The poet also received a purse and a large number of other presents from his numerous admirers.

Replying, Poet Jatindra Mohan said that he felt his writings, specially those which he had written in his advanced years, were not up to the standard. This was because the poet was

and the critic in him was in constant conflict with each other. He was, however, confident that in what he had written he had tried to be sincere. He might not have been able to give true expression to what he had felt in his heart of hearts but there was no denying the fact that he loved his fellow beings deeply and that he felt for the sufferings of the people.

The President, Mr. Gupta said that he was sure that Poet Jatindra Mohan's writings would find a permanent place in Bengali literature. He knew all that the older generations of their literary men had produced would not outlive the test of time but at the same time there were writings which would, in his opinion, adorn any literature of the world. He had no doubt that the young men of to-day would find a real pleasure in going through the poems of Poet Jatindra Mohan.

ANNUAL POLICE PARADE

Over 7,000 cases for breaches of the food regulations alone were investigated during the past year and convictions were obtained in over 5,000 cases.

This was revealed by Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister addressing the annual parade of the Calcutta Police on Wednesday last.

"Government are not prepared to show any mercy to the hoarder or profiteer whoever he may be," he continued, and are determined that everything possible should be done to bring him to book, for this purpose the supply of information to enable cases to be started and a willingness to give evidence when cases come to court are essential, and it is

here that the members of the public have a direct responsibility.

Sounding a note of warning against complacency about air raids on the city, he said that the city had been free from air raids during the past year, but it would be foolish to become complacent on that account or to permit the air raid precautions to fall into disuse. "The threat of a possible air attack while the Japanese are still in Burma is obvious", he said.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
2nd December, 1944.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1126 against 1172 and 1052 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 473. The general death-rate of the week was 24.94 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-37)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 2nd December, 1944 was 858 against 819 and 745 in the two preceding weeks. There were 10 deaths from cholera against 17 and 6 in the two preceding weeks. There were 38 deaths from small-pox during the week against 30 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 145 and 127 respectively against 128 and 107 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20.90 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 20.33.

There were 144 deaths from respiratory diseases against 143 in the previous week.

There were 57 deaths from tuberculosis against 46 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 268 against 283 and 233 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, 11 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 73 from fevers, 27 from bowel-complaints and 46 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 46.55 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 45.85.

There were 13 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARY

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S NEW SCHEME

The possibility of setting up a travelling dispensary for those working in the "Outside City Division" of the city's water supply department is being considered by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

For the present, it is proposed to appoint a Medical Officer and a peon and purchase a special motor trolley equipped with a medicine chest and stretchers.

About 1,000 workmen with their families are employed in the Outside City Division, living in make-do tenements and frequently in the grip of typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoea and major accidents.

TRAVEL

By

TRAM

THE

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.,

LIMITED

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENTS IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA.

Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Head Office:—25, Bishopsgate London, E.C.2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Creeby Square, Bishopsgate London, E.C.3

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 109-A, Clive Street, 301, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Sharda Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhub (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nager City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Veraval (Kathirvar),

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,23,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jagannath Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. H. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO LET

To accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Kharai, Bagurhat, Danksapur and Dacca.

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

74, Chowmahalla Road, Calcutta

Capital & Reserve—Rs. 100 Lacs. Paid-up Capital—Rs. 25 Lacs.
Reserve—Rs. 75 Lacs. Deposits—Rs. 100 Lacs.
Loans—Rs. 100 Lacs. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Dividend—5% per annum.

Telephone No. 1111

A. K. SEN, Secretary.

Tele : SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone : Cal. 1111

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambhu, New Market, South Calcutta, N. Calcutta, Kanchipuram,
Banspur, P. M., Durgam, B. Calcutta, B. Calcutta,
Kanchipur, Durgam, B. Calcutta, C. Calcutta, B. Calcutta,
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur,
Charmuguria, Barhanga, Gopalganj, Barisal, Munshiganj,
Benares, Dumraon, Burdwan, Uthadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHURY, Managing Director

Post Box 540.

Tele-gram—Bankenon
phone—Cal. 1007

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.
Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA,

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd. : 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches :—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-
BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHEERPORE, RAJSHAHI,
BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIRPAR (DACC)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH,
WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors :—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge :—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4063.

TO LET

TO LET

BHARATI CENTRAL BANK LTD.

ESTD. : 1920.

Head Office :—15, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2546

Tele: "Payment"

More than 80 branches are working all over India

Managing Director :—Mr N. C. DATTA, M.A., F.I.

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 5700

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the
Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal
Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to
keep in touch with civic progress in India.

GANDEVI MUNICIPALITY TO CELEBRATE ITS DIAMOND JUBILEE

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE AND SANITARY EXHIBITION

Gandevi Municipality (Baroda) has completed 64 years of its existence this year and to commemorate the happy occasion, it has resolved to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee in the second week of January, writes a correspondent. The Gandevi Municipality is one of the oldest Local Self-Government institutions in the State, and in order to make the occasion ever memorable, the citizens of Gandevi desire the celebrations to be accompanied by some concrete piece of work of an ever-lasting value. The State Municipalities are still in the stage of infancy and have not yet attained mature growth and full development. The Gandevi Municipality has, therefore, decided to convene a Baroda State Municipalities' Conference on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations which will provide the municipalities a common platform to discuss the various complicated problems that face them and evolve out their common demand for the full development of the Municipal administration. Some eminent publicist well-versed in municipal affairs from Bombay will be invited to guide the deliberations of the Conference.

Sanitation of towns being one of the chief functions of the municipalities, it has been decided to organise a Sanitary Exhibition along with the Conference.

BOMBAY RENT-RESTRICTION ACT

The Bombay Rent Restriction Act has been amended to provide for the imprisonment or fining of landlords guilty of disregarding it.

The original Act prohibited a landlord from requiring payment of any fine, premium or other sum in addition to rent in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of any premises. It also provided that any amounts so paid should be recoverable by the tenant by deduction from any rent payable by him. It did not, however, contain any provision penalising landlord guilty of such practices with imprisonment or fine.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET

NOTICE

It has been proposed to record the name of Habibur Rahaman as the recorded occupier of the Stall No. 87 of the E, Block of the College Street Market in place of Nessar Ahmed the present recorded occupier. Objections, if any, will be received by the undersigned within a fortnight from date.

College Street Market,
The 1st December, 1944.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-148	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	0 5 0	Potatoes
" 149-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	E. 45	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 155-160	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 161-166	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 167-172	0 4 0	Do.	" 269-270	0 12 0	Do.			
" 173-178	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 179-184	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 185-190	0 9 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 191-196	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Hardware.
" 197-202	0 15 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 108-109	3 8 0	Do.
" 203-208	0 9 0	Do.			...	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 209-214	1 7 9	Do.			To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 215-220	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly		" 111	0 10 0	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room
G. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
H. (New) 3	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 20 0	Do.
" 42-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 5 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 2	0 12 0				
" 51-52	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 3	0 12 0				

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—“Tender for.....” For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

(1) Supply and delivery of Alum cake at the Pulta Pumping Station during the year 1945-46.

(2) Removal of steam, rubble and slack coal from the yard to the boilers or to the Breaker Pit at the Tallah Pumping Station during one year from 1st November, 1944 to 31st October, 1945.

(3) Repairs to western half of the easternmost slaughtering shed in Tangra Slaughter House.

(4) Supply and delivery of Jhama brick metal during one year ending 30th September, 1945.

(5) Supply and delivery of Canvas Hose required for Water Supply to Shipping. Markets etc., during 1945-46.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 12th, 2 and 3 on 13th and 4 and 5 on 20th, December, 1944. The rates quoted in the above tenders will hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 29th November, 1944.

Tender Notice

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the construction of a two-storied block at the North-West corner of Sir Stuart Hogg Market, abutting on Bertram Street, and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m., on the 15th December, 1944. Each Tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed “Tender for the construction of a two-storied block at the North-West corner of Sir Stuart Hogg Market abutting on Bertram Street.”

The specifications and plans may be inspected in the office of the City Architect on any working day between the hours of 2-30 and 4-30 p.m. For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records on payment of Rs. 5 and for the drawing to the City Architect on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders will be opened on the 15th December, 1944, at 2 p.m. The rates quoted in the tender will hold good for three months.

M. MAITRA,
City Architect.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th December, 1944.

TENDER NOTICE

EXTENSION OF TIME

(Purchase of Calcutta Tramways undertaking and working of the same by an Agent on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation).

It is hereby notified that the time for submitting offers regarding above has been extended to 12th December, 1944 instead of 6th December, 1944 and the offers will be received and opened by Deputy Executive Officer II at the Central Municipal Office at 1-30 p.m. on 12th December, 1944.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 4th December, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed “Tender for.....” on Wednesday the 13th December, 1944 up to 2 p.m.:-

144. Repairs to the reservoir of the pump at Dhappa in Ward No. 18—Rs. 367, dated the 6th December, 1944 (3 weeks).

145. Making sewer connection of the house drain of the Union Jute Mill at 12, Convent Lane—Rs. 707, dated the 31st October, 1944 (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics “7 days’ notice” in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work is to be read as “3 days’ notice.”

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng’g. Office,
The 6th December, 1944.

Drainage Department

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re: Repairs to Penstock Chamber at Telegraph Store Yard.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the Department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 15th December, 1944 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

N. B. DAS,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 5th December, 1944.

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA.

Re: Repairing the Wooden Bridge on Suburban Reservoir at Chowhaga.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the Department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 11th December, 1944 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 3 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

N. B. DAS,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd December, 1944.

Situations Vacant

Applications are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 12th of December, 1944 for the posts of (1) One Assistant Chemical Analyst on Rs. 150 per month and (2) One Assistant Analyst on Rs. 200 per month. Both the posts are temporary. The candidates for the post of (1) must be Medical Graduates or high class M.Sc., in Chemistry and those for the post of (2) must be M.B. The candidates for the posts should mention in the application their (i) age (ii) qualification (iii) experience (iv) Relation by blood or by marriage with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor or any Alderman or Councillor or any Statutory Officer of the Corporation.

M. U. AHMAD,
Health Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th December, 1944

Silicate of Soda

Special Notice

The following two notifications issued by the Government of Bengal in the Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government are published for general information:—

Notification No. 2242 P. H., dated the 10th November, 1944

The following draft notification which the Governor proposes to issue under Section 422 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), as in force in the municipality of Howrah, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th January, 1945 and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Notification

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 422 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923) as in force in the municipality of Howrah, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules in their application to the municipality of Howrah published with notification No. 736-P. H., dated the 20th March, 1928:—

Amendment.

(1) After item (11) of rule 2 of the rules add the following:—

"(12) Sugar.

Where a sample of sugar contains less than 96.5 per cent. of Saccharose or the proportion to ash in it, calculated on the dried substance, exceeds 0.7 per cent, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the sugar is not genuine by reason of the presence therein of extraneous matter."

(2) After rule 2 of the said rules, insert the following rule:—

"2A. Sugar whether sold, exposed or hawked about for sale, or manufactured or stored for sale shall contain not less than 96.5 per cent. of saccharose and shall have not more than 0.7 per cent. of ash, calculated on the dried substance."

Notification No. 2244 P. H., dated, the 10th November, 1944

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clauses (h) and (viii) of sub-section (1) of Section 407 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923) as in force in the municipality of Howrah, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in notification No. 738 P. H., dated the 20th March, 1928 in its application to the municipality of Howrah, namely:—

Amendment

After item No. (5) insert the following item, namely:—

"(6) Sugar. Where a sample of sugar contains less than 96.5 per cent. saccharose or the proportion of ash in it, calculated on the dried substance, exceeds 0.7 per cent, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the sugar is not genuine by reason of the presence therein of extraneous matter."

Any suggestions or objections regarding the proposed amendments must reach this office not later than the 30th December, 1944.

By order of
the Chief Executive Officer,
M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th November, 1944.

Auction Sale

Following horse and trailers will be sold by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., on dates noted below:—

25th December, 1944:—Light Lorries—
Nos. 1712, 1596, 270, 545, 208, 214, 2233, 226, 284, 226, 1646, 206, 255, 2212, 272 and 9 (nine) trailers.

4th January, 1945:—Light Lorries—Nos.
207, 208, 210, 256, 250, 271, 281, 292, 293, 297, 298, 299, 315, 456, 542, 593, 1646, 1687, 1688, 1713, 1756, 1764, 1766, 2214, 2217, and 2228.

S. M. SHARIF,
Controller of Stores.

Central Stores Office,
The 29th November, 1944.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited for the post of Water Works Engineer under the Corporation of Calcutta to be in charge of the Water Works and Pumping Station at Pulta and the supply mains from Pulta up to the intake point at the Tallah Pumping Station.

The appointment will be permanent and terminable on three months' notice on either side.

The post carries a graded salary of Rs. 1,000—1,250 with free unfurnished quarters at Pulta. An exceptionally qualified candidate may be given any intermediate pay within the grade.

Candidates must not be above 45 years of age, and must be Graduates of Civil Engineering (including Sanitary or Public Health Engineering) of a recognised University or Corporate Members of the Institute of Civil Engineering (England), the Institution of Engineers (India), or the American Society of Civil Engineering possessing at least a diploma in Engineering of a recognised University or a Technical College. They must also have approximately ten years' experience in a responsible position in the theory and practice of modern water treatment and purification. The candidates must also be able to take charge of the mechanical appliances in such a station, such as boilers, turbines, pumps, motors, etc., and control techniques and labour. Preference will be given to candidates who possess sufficient knowledge in Sanitary Chemistry, Bacteriology, Biology and Algaecology, to be able to use the findings of a water laboratory for plant control. In case the selected candidate does not possess the necessary knowledge in Sanitary Chemistry, Bacteriology, Biology and Algaecology, he will have to undergo a training on those subjects during the period of his probation.

The selected candidate will be on probation for two years after which his service having been found satisfactory and he having acquired the necessary knowledge in Sanitary Chemistry, Bacteriology, Biology and Algaecology, will be confirmed in the post. He will be subject to the Provident Fund, leave and other services rules of the Corporation which are at present in force or which may come into force later on. He will also have to sign in the application if he is related by blood relationship to or is closely connected by marriage with the Mayor or any Alderman or Councillor or any statutory officer of the Corporation. Before taking up his appointment the selected candidate will be required to submit a declaration in writing stating that he was never convicted of any offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months or more.

No travelling expense will be paid to a candidate if he is not selected for the position within the stipulated time.

Applications with details of academic qualifications, technical training, experience, etc., should reach the Secretary, Calcutta Corporation, on or before 25th November, 1944. Applications received later will not be considered.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 29th November, 1944.

Auction Sale

The following items will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 16th December, 1944, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m.:—

1. Seven old and broken steel trunks (empty).
2. Old and broken steel trunk.
3. Three old and broken steel suit-cases (empty).
4. Old and broken suit-case.
5. One old and broken Fiber suit-case (empty).
6. One old and broken wooden box (empty).
7. Three old and broken wooden boxes small (empty).
8. One old and broken steel box (empty).
9. One old and broken wooden khat.
10. One old and broken wooden alna.
11. One old and broken almirah.
12. One old and broken iron khat.
13. One old and broken wall clock.
14. Three old and broken time-pieces.
15. One old and broken brass pitcher.
16. One old and broken stove (Primus No. 1).
17. One old and broken brass gamla.
18. One old and broken Handa (medium size).
19. One old and broken Handa (small size).
20. Three old and broken brass Thala.
21. Five old and broken brass "Kans".
22. Six old and broken brass dishes (small size).
23. Eighteen old and broken brass bati.
24. Five old and broken brass ghoti.
25. Six old and broken brass glass.
26. One old and broken wooden khat.
27. One old and broken almirah (small).

N. K. MANDEL,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th December, 1944.

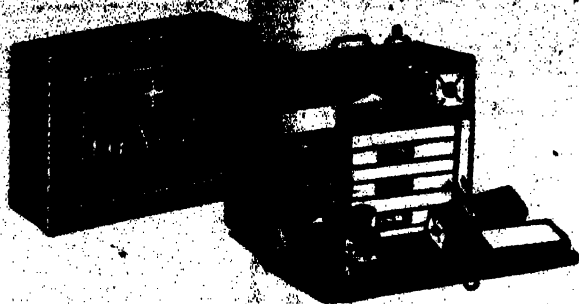
S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Chandrahar Mandal for registration of his name as the coupler of Stalls Nos. 30 and 40 in Block "D" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of Mr. M. Ghoshananda. The detained recorded coupler of the Stalls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARYA,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. HOGG MARKET,
The 29th November, 1944.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT
WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, 1 Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two anna. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-shaped brass number badges from No. 55 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tri-cycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-5-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested by the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-misdeeds by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pena per seer	1 80	2 80	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 8	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 80	3 00	Others Madras (con.)	0 80	0 90	SUNDRIES		
Shang	1 00	1 80	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16	0 80	0 70	Mustard Oil per seer	1 80	
Lobster	1 40	2 00	Pulbul per seer	0 80	0 70	Sugar	0 7 8	
Baghdas	1 80	2 80	Raddiah (Country) per score	0 40	0 60	Tea per lb.	1 00	
Bhangar	1 40	1 80	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 20	1 80	Gur per seer	0 10 0	
Bhetki	1 80	2 00	Pumpkin each			(Ration Shop) (Con.)	0 80	
Kila	1 00	1 40	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Kol & Magoor	1 80	3 00	Mangoes 12—20	3 00	4 00	Arhar per seer (medium)	0 60	0 80
Parsey	1 00	1 80	Grapes	1 120	2 80	Chana	0 80	
Crab each			Alubokhora per seer	0 80	0 50	Khari Masoor	0 120	0 140
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	2 00	2 80	Bhanga	0 100	0 110
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 20	0 30	Khasarce	0 80	0 100
Goat & Kid per seer	2 80	3 00	Bael each	1 00	1 80	Kalai	0 80	0 100
EGGS.			Dates per seer	2 00	6 00	Biali	0 70	0 80
Duck's eggs per score	2 40	3 80	Almond	1 00	1 00	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 100	0 120
Hen's eggs	2 40	3 80	Lime per Score	0 40	0 60	" (Sona) per seer	0 120	0 140
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 2 to 4	0 60	0 100	Matar	0 100	0 120
Beet (French) per seer	0 80	0 80	Plantain (Ghangra) per score	0 20	0 30	Salt	0 20	0 30
Brinjal	0 40	1 80	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10	0 20	COKE & COAL		
Chillies (Country) each	0 10	0 50	Papaya each	4 00	5 00	Soft Coke per md.	1 00	
Chillies (Sona) each	0 80	0 120	Sugarcane each			Coal		
Chillies (Sona) per seer	0 40	0 50	Pomegranate			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Shang	0 80	0 100	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic	0 80	0 100	Butter per seer	5 00	6 00	Barley Powder 1 lb. tin		
Onion	0 80	0 100	Madras	5 00	6 00	Do.		
Peas	0 80	0 100	Ghee Lakhee	5 00	6 00	Barley Flour		
Do.	0 80	0 100	Do. Bhadwa	5 00	6 00	Do.		
MEAT.			Do. Srep	5 00	6 00	Chana Flour		
Mutton.			Pure Gov. Ghee per seer	5 00	6 00	Belawan's Flour		
Goat & Kid per seer	2 80	3 00	Milk			Chana Root Flour	0 120	1 00
EGGS.			WHEAT.			Do.		
Duck's eggs per score	2 40	3 80	Wheat per seer	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Hen's eggs	2 40	3 80	Do. (Sona) No. 1	0 80	0 100	Do.		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Sona) No. 2	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Beet (French) per seer	0 80	0 80	Do. (Sona) No. 3	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Brinjal	0 40	1 80	Do. (Sona) No. 4	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Chillies (Country) each	0 10	0 50	Do. (Sona) No. 5	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Chillies (Sona) each	0 80	0 120	Do. (Sona) No. 6	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Chillies (Sona) per seer	0 40	0 50	Do. (Sona) No. 7	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Shang	0 80	0 100	Do. (Sona) No. 8	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Garlic	0 80	0 100	Do. (Sona) No. 9	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Onion	0 80	0 100	Do. (Sona) No. 10	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Peas	0 80	0 100	Do. (Sona) No. 11	0 80	0 100	Do.		
Do.	0 80	0 100	Do. (Sona) No. 12	0 80	0 100	Do.		

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Briquet per seer	1 80	1 120	0 120	0 140	Breast per seer	0 140	1 00	0 120	0 150
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 120	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 100
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 120	3 80	1 120	2 80	Leg per seer	1 00	1 40	0 50	
Hump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 140	1 120	Loins	1 00	1 40	0 80	0 80
Rib	1 80	1 120	0 80	0 140	Shoulder	0 140		0 80	0 80
Round	1 80	1 120	0 120	1 00	LAMB.				
Steak	2 80	3 00	1 80	1 120	Fore-quarter per seer	2 00			
Suet (Kidney)	2 80	3 00			Hind-quarter	2 80			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 80			
Do. Malted					Leg per seer	0 120	0 140		
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.				
Bacon per seer					MUTTON.				
Round					Chops per seer	4 00	4 120		
Tongue each					Breast	3 80	4 00		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Curry Mutton per seer	3 80	4 00		
Brain each	0 80	0 100			Leg per seer	4 40	4 120		
Heart each	0 120	0 140			Saddle per lb.	4 40	4 120		
Osella each	0 140	1 20			Shoulder per lb.	3 80	4 00		
Shinbones each	0 120	1 40			Kidneys each	0 40	0 50		
Skink each	0 80	0 120			Heart	0 80	0 40		
Tongue each	0 120	1 40			Liver	1 40	1 120		
Kidney per dozen	5 80	6 00			Brain	0 60	0 80		
Liver per lb.	0 80	0 100			Tongue	0 80	0 100		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 00	1 40			Trotters	0 10			
					Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 80	0 80		
					Head (entire) each	0 80	0 100		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 140	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40	3 50		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40	1 80	1 80	2 100	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80	2 00		
Chops per seer	3 80	3 100	2 80		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80	3 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	2 80			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80	4 00		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	2 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Ballot Ham per lb.	4 00	4 80			Bhetke	3 120	3 80		
Pigs Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 80	1 120			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	3 40	3 80			Do. large per				
Smoked Pork	3 80	4 00			Bali chau per seer				
Ham (full) per lb.	2 80	3 80			Papadams per 100	1 140	3 80		
Canton Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	3 00	3 80		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 00	3 80		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not contractible as present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

PHONE 8-813970

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 6 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 8 0	0 9 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 3 0	Do. Nagpur	—	—	Apples (Cooking) 4—5	—	—
Oven	7 0 0	11 0 0	Do. Lahore	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. Africa	—	—
Duck (curry)	2 12 0	3 4 0	Do. Darjeeling p. s.	1 8 0	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 0 0	2 2 0
Do. (roasting)	3 4 0	3 12 0	Do. Fyzabad	—	—	Do. Nainital	—	—
Do. (special)	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Country	0 5 0	0 7 0	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 12 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	—	—	Do. American	—	—
Do. (outlet) 1 lb 1 oz.	2 14 0	3 8 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	1 1 6	—	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	2 2 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)	—	—	Cucumber per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	2 0 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	3 12 0	Ginger	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Luton per doz.	5 0 0	6 0 0
Goose	18 0 0	20 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta	—	—
Pigeons	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmeric	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious	—	—
Turkey Cook	20 0 0	25 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 3 6	0 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen	25 0 0	30 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	—	—	Amra per score	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	—	—	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	1 2 0
heavy lots	1 6 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	—	Bedana Kabul per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Leek Darjeeling per seer	1 3 0	—	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.	—	—	*Lettuce each	0 2 3	—	Cocoanut each	0 3 0	0 3 6
Ducks per score	2 10 0	2 12 0	Lettuce per score	—	—	Country Apples 3—4	1 0 0	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 0 0	3 6 0	Lobla per bundle (small)	0 3 0	0 3 6	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
Do. (special) per score	3 8 0	3 12 0	Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.	—	—	Do. Do. per seer	—	—	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	—	—	*Onions, (New) per seer	0 14 0	0 15 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Guinea fowl	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. Patna red (old)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Partridge	—	—	Do. white	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock	—	—	Do. Country red	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peahen	—	—	*Parasip each	1 8 0	—	Grape Fruit per doz.	24 0 0	—
	—	—	Peas Modhupur per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	3 2 0
	—	—	Do. Darjeeling	1 3 0	—	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 2 0
	—	—	Do. Hazaribagh	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 0 0	1 4 0
	—	—	Do. Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 8 0
	—	—		—	—	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 5 0	—
	—	—		—	—	Khurbaane	1 0 0	1 8 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Plovers each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Simla	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Quail	0 12 0	—	Do. Country	—	—	Kaur China per seer	—	—
Rabbit	3 0 0	—	Snake Coil each	—	—	Lime patty per score	0 6 0	0 10 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Snipes	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Country seer	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Mosaferpur)	—	—
Teal (large)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country do.	—	—	Do. (Country)	—	—
Teal (cotton)	0 14 0	4 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	—	—	Locket per score	—	—
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	—	—	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Land Grouse each	—	—	Do. (Old) Nainital	—	—	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (New)	—	—	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
BIRDS.	—	—	*Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 9 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow)	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes Alfanzo per doz.	—	—
Do. (Hen)	—	—	Do. Shillong	—	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	3 0 0	*Rhubarb per seer	1 0 0	—	Do. Do. (Madras)	10 0 0	12 0 0
VEGETABLES.	Control Price.	—	Pulbu, (Patil) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
artichoke Darjeeling each	—	—	Radish English per bundle	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Sipia	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Fante	—	—
Artichoke per seer	0 12 0	—	Spinach per lot of 20	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Mohon-Bhog	—	—
*Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	*Squash per seer	0 7 0	—	Do. Green per score	—	—
seer	1 3 0	—	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Golapkhosh	—	—
Do. Agra	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Himsagore	—	—
Do. Country per seer	—	—	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0	Do. Begamfuli	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Tomato Allahabad per ar.	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Kanchan	—	—
*Do. French (Darjeeling)	—	—	Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 3 0	—	Do. Bombay	—	—
per seer	0 11 0	—	Do. Country	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Safeta	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Ranchi	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	12 0 0	14 0 0
Strinal	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Shillong	2 0 0	2 4 0	Mangoes per doz.	—	—
Cabbage each	—	—	Tamarind (Green)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mulberry per score	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	*Turnip Darjeeling per	—	—	Nagpur Moosom per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
*Do. (Darjeeling)	0 12 0	—	bundle	0 10 6	—	Poon	2 0 0	2 2 0
Do. (Simla)	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Do. Lucknow	1 12 0	2 0 0	Bombay	2 2 0	2 4 0
Carrots (Darjeeling) per	—	—	Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
bundle	—	—	each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay 6—8	1 0 0	—
*Do. per seer	0 12 0	—	Do. Darjeeling each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 12—15	1 0 0	—
Do. (Allahabad)	1 4 0	1 12 0	White Pumpkins per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Madras per doz.	1 8 0	2 2 0
Do. (Lucknow)	2 0 0	2 4 0	Red	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Nagpur 14—16	1 0 0	—
	—	—	Tarai per seer	—	—	Do. Patna	—	—
	—	—	Kankrola per seer	—	—		—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

Prices in market are Controlled Prices with effect from 24th June, 1944.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
Apple per lb. ...	2 80	3 00	Peaches Stimia (Dry) per lb. ...		3 00	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	
Apple Country each ...	0 140	1 40	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Albokhara per lb. ...	1 40	
Do. Singapore ...			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 40	1 80	Chilgoos per lb. ...		3 0
Do. Ceylon ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 80	
Do. Madras ...	2 00	2 80	Sofata 8-10 ...	1 00		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Gomilla each ...	1 80	3 00	Sunkist (Oranges) per doz. ...	2 80	3 00	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 80	
Do. Darjeeling ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 00	
Do. Champa Bunch ...	0 80	0 140	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0
Do. Marabau ...	0 120	1 40	Sweet Limes (Fashwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 80	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 80	0 140	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 00	4 00	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 80	
Do. Amritnagar ...	1 100	3 00	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 120	2 40	Figs Kabul ...		
Do. Kabul ...	0 80	0 140	Tamarind per seer ...	2 00	3 80	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 40	
Papaya Jamore each ...	0 80	2 80	Water melon Country each ...	0 40	0 50	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country ...	0 80	0 120	Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 120	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 80		Do. Kabul ...	4 80	5 80	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		9 6
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Farakkabad ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	3 00	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0
Shahnamate Bhawanagore ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 80	
per seer ...	2 00	2 80				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 80	
Kandahar ...	2 00	2 80				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 00	
Female each (country) ...	0 60	0 80				Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	3 00	
Female butter each ...	0 140	1 00				Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Female Fresh per lb. ...						Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 80	
Female S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	2 00					Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Liny do. ...						Fruites dry per lb. ...		
Do. Belmonta do. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		2 0
Do. do. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 00	1 4
Apple (Kala) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40				Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 40	1 8
Do. (Makital) ...	0 140	1 00				Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 00	
Do. Fashwar per doz. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...						per packet ...		
Do. (Casting) 4-5 ...	1 00					Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	2 00	
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...	1 00	1 40						
Do. America dry p. lb. ...	2 00							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								



MORE NUTRIMENTS in
Drinks & Meals

Our products are the best and the cheapest because they are prepared from selected tree ripened fruit or Vegetable grown on our own garden (Majhipara Ideal Agricultural Farm). They are guaranteed hygienically pure.

WITH THE HEALTHFUL
EENDA'S
BRAND PRODUCTS

NATIONAL
Condiments

Our Products:—
Guava Jelly and Jam,
Pine-apple Chunks and
Jam, Tomato Juice, Ket-
chup and Sauce, Mixed
and Onion Pickle, Mixed
Jam, Green-Peanut Vinegar,
Syrups & Squashes, etc.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
No. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 80	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 30	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 80	2 00	Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	3 10 0	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 00	2 80				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 00	3 00				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 80	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 sticks each box ...	0 0 40	
Bombay ...		2 40	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinsapur ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 8	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 80	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	6 00	6 80	Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...			of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Prices	Prices
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			per md. ...	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 40	2 80	*Atta Red (Ohaundashi)		0 50	Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 80	3 00	Do. Red " " ...		0 46	Chillies per seer ...	0 12 0	0 24 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	5 00	6 00	Wheat " " ...			Halud " ...	0 60	0 70
Do. (salt-water) " ...	3 80	4 80					to	
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	7 00	9 00	*RICE				0 80	
Outla per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Rice (retail) ...		Control	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 80		Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Rohi per seer ...	2 40	2 80	Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 66	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 40	2 00
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 00	2 40	Medium per seer ...			Plum Cakes ...	1 80	2 00
Haddock (whole) ...	2 00	2 80	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cakes (Almond		
Hilaa (Padma) per seer ...	1 80	2 00	Do. per seer ...			leaf) per lb. ...	2 00	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 00	1 40	Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with rose			Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without rose			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilaa (Ganges, whole) per			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
seer ...	2 80	3 00	Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 00	2 00	Golab Sori rice (best) " ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 80	4 00	Kamini rice " ...			lb. ...		4 00
Pomfret per seer ...	2 80	2 12 0	Palma (table) per seer ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Prawns per seer (small)			*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 12 0	4 40	Gur per seer			per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	2 80	3 00	Sugar Candy per seer ...			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 80	3 00	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Sea fish ...	2 80	3 80	Crystal (best) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	2 80	2 12 0	Medium (small grain			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Rock Salmon (whole)			white) ...			PRANK PHEASANT BISCUITS.		
Do. (fillet) ...	5 00	5 12 0	Medium (small grain)			Glaxo ...		
Mackerel ...	2 80	3 00	Bengal ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	2 80	3 00	*DAL Etc.			Golden Puffs ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Kalai per seer ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Ladies finger ...	2 80	2 12 0	Arshar " ...			per lb. ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Bread (Brown) 3 lb. each	0 10 0		Khari Masoor " ...			per lb. ...		
Do. (Hour) 1 lb. each ...	0 50		Khasari " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. do. 3 oz. ...	0 26		Mung (BhaJa) " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		*Salt			per tin ...		
Onion Roll ...	0 10		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Cheese Biscuit each ...	0 20	0 36	1 lb. tin ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Doon per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	2 lb. " ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Milan " ...	4 00	4 40	3 lb. " ...			Petit Bourne tin ...		
Do. Overland " ...			*Coconut Oil per seer ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		Castor Oil ...			Cheese ...		
Fried vad, mixed, per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 20		Gem ...		
Do. unmixd. ...			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem food ...		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Ginger Nut 3 lb. tin ...		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 52		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 19		Marie ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 80	Control	Milk ...		
			No. 1 ...		led	Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 22	rates,	hold) ...		
			No. 2 ...			Nice ...		

S. N.—Prices vary according to supply.

Classified by the Government

Printed and Published by the Government of India, at the Government Press, Calcutta.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Oup		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 18 0		per tin		0 12 0
Mimki			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 6 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Biscuits			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			os. tin		
			kos 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		per pkt.		2 6 0
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 5 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Broken	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			tle		
			packet	2 0 0		Redgate or Nickson Ham		
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 6 0		per lb.		
			Cafe Brand packets	1 8 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 os. pkt.)	1 8 0		con per lb.		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Assam per lb.			per tin		
			DUST TEA			*Cobra Boot Polish, —	Small	Large
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Eko's Fruit Salt		
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 os.			*Elierman's Embrocation		
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			*Zam-Buk		
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.			*Amritanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0	1 4 0	*Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
			Chutneys 1 "			*Sloan's Liniment		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 6 0	1 8 0	*Kruschen Salt		
			Mustard Colman per tin			Blattabane Cock-		
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 10 0		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard (India) per bottle			tor 1½ Oza. jar	0 9 0	
			Pepper			Do. 3 Oza. jar	1 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	Do. 8 Oza. jar		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 16 Oza. jar	4 2 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. 7 lb tin	25 0 0	
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 25 os.			PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. E. 2001)

Rangoon Branch:
222, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24

(Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants

Local Branches:
2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Cal. 1261)
155-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Sta.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents voted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 3 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butter ?	0 3 0 each.	Butter.
			Fruits 2 & 7	0 3 0	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 6th December, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "	2 8 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar)	4 0 0	4 8 0	Caulliflower each (small)	0 1 0	0 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each		
Kamlai (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chinshakkar (Do.)			OIL.			Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0
Golap Khas (Do.)			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil		1 3 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocoonut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) }	Control.	0 8 0	Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 0 0	1 8 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 6 0	Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 5 0	Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji		0 5 0	Bhetki	1 4 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Gur (Bali) (control)			Crab per pair		
Mug Dal	0 6 0		" Khajure			Koi		
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	3 0 0	3 2 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 4 0	0 8 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	3 0 0	3 2 0
Khasari Dal			Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 0 0	Goat		3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 6 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 6 0	0 7 0	Milk		0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	3 12 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 8 0	3 12 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 3 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocoonut Oil			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		5 2 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 0 0	Apples 6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Bhaduwa		5 4 0	Alubokra per seer		2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12—20	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer		2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 8 0
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 4 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			Pomegranate per seer		1 4 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
			Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nainital)			Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes (Dead)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Ginger		0 10 0	Jelly		
			Onion		1 0 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Caulliflower each	0 1 0	0 12 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer		0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0		Do. per bottle		
			Pena	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. " "		
			Do. (Out pieces) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " "		
			Bagda		2 8 0	Do. " "		
			Bhetki	1 2 0	1 12 0	Do. " "		
			Crab (each)	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. " "		
			Crab per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " "		
			Crab per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " "		
			Crab per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " "		

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose, Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Company, Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 4A, Lansdowne Market, Calcutta 20.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET
Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	R.A.A.P.	R.A.A.P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	R.A.A.P.	R.A.A.P.	RICE	R.A.A.P.	R.A.A.P.
Madras 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 10-15	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "			Mango (Local)			Dinaipuri Khatri Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 00	2 80	Do. Begamfully			Deahi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Eggs per score	2 12 0	2 14 0	Do. Madras 3-4	1 00		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 12 0	2 00	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Pasli			Jhingamal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Baukoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cauliflower per pair	0 10	0 20	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Carrots per seer	0 12 0	1 00	Do. Golapkhaz			Chamormoni		
Chillies " "	0 06	0 16	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Green Chilli per seer	0 60		Do. Kisen Bhogh			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Green Chilli per pair	0 08	0 10	Kharbura per seer Jubalpur			maund (old)		
Green Chilli red per seer			Orange Ichhanagore 6-12	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Bombay " "	0 14 0	0 12 0	Do. Madras	1 00		per maund		
Do. Country " "			Do. Darjeeling 8-16	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Portulaca Nainital per seer			Do. Nagpur 12-20	1 00		per maund		
Do. (controlled)		0 10 0	Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Peshwar Rich per md.		
Do. Gauhati " "	0 12 0		Do. Multan	3 00		Dhaki Chata		
Country " "			Do. Kabul	1 00		Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pears 8-16	1 00		Coarse " "		
Total Madras per	0 80	0 10 0	Pineapple Singapore each	0 12 0	1 80	Medium " "		
Do. 2nd per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Assam (Local)					
Do. Hilly " "	0 10		Do. Country each	0 12 0	1 80	SUGAR, ETC.		per seer
Chillies " "	0 30	0 12 0	Peaches	0 10 0		Crystal Sugar per seer	0 80	Controlled.
Chillies per each	1 80		Plantain Champa per score	1 00	1 80	Java		
Do. Darjeeling " "	1 80		Do. Martaban per score			Cocconut Oil	1 80	do.
Do. Deahi " "	1 00		Musket per seer			Mustard Oil		do.
Do. Deahi " "	0 14 0		Pomegranate per seer			Salt per seer	0 80	do.
Do. Deahi " "	1 80	1 80	Do. Multan per seer	2 00		Flour	0 80	do.
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Kandahar	2 80	3 00	Atta	0 50	do.
Do. per seer		1 80	Bedana (Kabul)			Sujea		
			Raisin (Rad) per seer	3 00		Atta fresh per seer		
FRUITS			Do. Sultana " "	3 00		Chandausi Atta per md.		
Apple Chander 1-3	1 00		Almond shelled			Til Oil per seer		
Do. Kulu 3-5	1 00		Do. without shell	3 00		Fine per seer		
Do. Peshwar			Do. do. large	5 80	6 00			
Do. Nainital	2 80		Sundah Quaman per seer	1 12 0		DAL		
Chakchaka per seer	2 80		Water melon Goolando	1 40	2 00	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 12 0
Chickpeas	0 50	0 10 0	Do. Deahi each			Mug Dal	0 10 0	0 11 0
Chickpeas each	0 16	0 40	Do. Farukabad			Arhar		0 10 0
Coconut each (green)	0 20	0 40	Do. Quetta			Kalai		0 70
Do. dry each	0 20	0 40	Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari	0 60	
Chickpeas	4 00		Sarhati Lemon 5-15	1 00		Mosoor (split)	0 12 0	
Do. Arab	1 80		Musambi 6-12	1 00		Do. (khari)		0 12 0
Do. Bagdad	0 12 0	1 40 0	Walnut per seer			Mator	0 80	0 12 0
Chickpeas Kishnagiri per seer	2 00	2 40	Do. Shelled	1 80		Chana Dal		
Do. Beik			Nut Ground				0 60	
Do. Quetta			Sharifa 6-12	1 00		TEA		
Do. Chaman	4 00	5 00	Nana (each)			Rose Mixture	2 00	
Do. Australia	1 40		Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 40	Golden Orange Pekoe		2 60
Do. Deahi		5 00	Bombay " "	2 40		Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
Do. Country per 100			Aligarh " "	2 40		Rose Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	1 24 0
Do. Kishnagiri per	0 50	0 12 0	Jessore " per seer	4 00		Quality per lb.	1 40	1 66
Do. Kishnagiri per score			Dinapur " "	3 80		Orange Pekoe	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Country each			Pabna " "	3 40		Pekoe per lb.		
Do. per score			Darbhanga " "	3 40		Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. per score			Masafferpur " "			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 00
Do. per score			Cow's Ghee	5 00	5 80	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 60
Do. per score			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
Do. per score			Bhama Ghee	4 80	5 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chucker		
Do. per score			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Do. per score			Bagda per seer	3 00	3 80	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Do. per score			Bhetke per Sr.	2 00	2 80	"Victoria" Swan		
Do. per score			Prawns (Gaida)	2 00	2 80	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Do. per score			Hilsa	1 12 0	2 00	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Do. per score			Rohi	2 00	2 80	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Do. per score			Rohi (out pieces)	2 80	3 00	Bulk		
Do. per score			Small fish			Owl & Swan per tin		
Do. per score			Chital			Bulk		
Do. per score			Crab per pair	0 80	0 40	Monkey Brand per tin		
Do. per score			Koi per seer	2 80	3 80	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Do. per score			Singha per seer	2 80	3 80	(White)	0 80	Controlled shop
Do. per score			Magor per seer (small)	4 00	5 00	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Do. per score			Do. (large)			(Red)		

F. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

K. MITTER & CO.,

CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Poma per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 2 0	2 12 0	seer (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sujee		
Lobster	2 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 5 0	
Bagda	2 0 0	2 12 0	score	0 6 0	0 8 0	RICE.		
Bhangaur.	2 0 0	2 12 0	Squash per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	2 0 0	2 12 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each			per md.		
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	New Potato	0 8 0	1 4 0	(Kora) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 12 0	2 0 0				Chinisaakhar (Attap) md.		
Paray	2 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Dechi (Boiled)		
Crab each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mangoes 2-4	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
			Grapes		1 8 0	per md.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer			Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0		Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
Mutton "	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	0 9 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 0	
			Beal each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 0	
EGGS.			Dates per seer	2 8 0		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 5 0
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0	3 2 0	Almond "	0 1 6	0 8 0	Gur per seer (Control)	0 5 3	
Fowl's eggs	2 8 0	3 2 0	Lime per score	1 0 0				
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12-16			DAL.		
Bean (French) per seer	1 9 0		Plantain (Champa) per	0 12 0	1 0 0	Arabar per seer	0 12 0	
Brinjal "	0 6 0		score	0 12 0	1 8 0	Chana "	0 6 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	1 0 0		Do. (Martaban)	0 12 0	1 8 0	Masoor "	0 12 0	
Cauliflower each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bhanga "		
Tomato per seer	1 0 0		Sugar cane each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	
Cucumber per score	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pomegranate per seer			Kalai "	0 7 0	
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Apples	0 2 0	0 3 0	Biuli "		
Garlic "		0 12 0	Green Cocoonut	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Green Chilly "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Lichi per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0	BUTTER.			Mattor	0 3 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Butter per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	Salt		
Potato (Nainital)	0 14 0	1 2 0	Madras "			COKE & COAL.		
			Ghee Lakhee			Soft Coke per md.		
			Do. Bhadwa			Coal "	1 2 0	
			Do. Sree			Fuel "	2 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Milk	0 8 0		Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 6th December, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Poma per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Green Chilly	0 10 0		Sujee per seer	0 8 0	
Silong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta (Rationed)	0 5 0	
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)					
Bagda	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi)		1 0 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes Dechi New "	0 5 0	0 8 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 6	
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	0 9 0	0 10 0	" " "		
Other Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Patna per seer		
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger	0 6 0		Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) "		
Paray	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash			Do. (Atap) "		
Crab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rangoon per seer		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Mutton "	2 0 0		White	0 6 0	0 8 0	md.		
Goat & Kid	2 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer	0 1 0	0 12 0	Dechi (Boiled) per md.		
Suet	1 8 0		Do. (Country)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Golap Bora		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 2 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 12 0	Almond per seer			Sugar (Ration)		0 8 0
Fowl "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Alubokra			Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chicken "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Gur per seer		
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 4 0	Cocoonut oil		
Duck's Eggs per score	2 8 0		Beal each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Arabar per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Fowl's Eggs "	2 8 0		Dates per seer			Chana "	0 6 6	
VEGETABLES			Grapes	1 4 0		Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (Darjeeling) per seer.	1 0 0		Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	
Brinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kalai "	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cabbage (Madras) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Biuli "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 3 0	Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mug Katcha	0 11 0	0 12 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 10 0	1 2 0	Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0		Do. (Soma) "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Lakra)	0 10 0	1 2 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mattor	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	2 8 0	1 4 0	Sugar cane each	0 3 0	1 4 0	Salt (Rationed)	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer		0 12 0	Orange per score	0 8 0		Barley 4 lb. Ma.		
			Mangoes			Do. Pusa 1 lb. Ma.	1 2 0	
			BUTTER.			Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 2 0
			Butter per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Jelly		
			Ghee Lakhee			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Do. Bhadwa			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Sree			Coal per md.	2 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0				
			Milk (Co-operative)	0 8 0				

PRICES IN THE RETAIL MARKET Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0		Kashin Bhog		
Mutton		2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	0 2 0	Fash 4-5		
Goat and Kid		2 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prins S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarda per seer		
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer			Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each		
Fowl	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0			
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) per seer			BUTTER.		
Pigeon		0 8 0				Aligarh per lb.	5 0 0	
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur		4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)		2 8 0	Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Fowl's	2 8 0	2 0 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	
FISH.			Apples 4-5	1 0 0		BREAD		
Pena per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer	2 8 0		Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0		Amra (Belati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	
Shing			Badana per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Lochter	2 8 0		Beal each		0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Sagin	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pomegranate		2 0 0	Flour per seer		
Shingaur			Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Atta		
Shokhi	1 8 0		Cocoonut each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Suje		
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		RICE.		
Crab per pair		0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Patna per seer		
Shila	1 8 0	2 0 0	Almond	4 0 0	5 0 0	Bankulshi (Manje) per sr.		
Kot & Magoor	2 0 0	2 0 0	Grape	3 0 0	4 8 0	Do. (Kora)		
Pommet per seer			Do. per box			Chinleakhar per seer		
Mango fish per seer			Goosbarry per seer			Deshi		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each			SUNDRIES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per			Khubani per seer			Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Doel)	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharhusa			Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 6
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100			Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (Ranchi)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Brinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lokots			Gur	0 4 8	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		DAL.		
Do. (Darjeeling)			Pasta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Arhar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower	0 4 0	0 10 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
Carrots (Country) per doz.			Do. (Martaban) per	0 8 0		Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 11 6
Do. (Darjeeling)			do.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	
Celery per seer.			Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
Cucumbar per score			Pineapple	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hart)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Mattor	0 10 0	
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Roseberry per score			Salt		0 2 9
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Star apple			COKE AND COAL.		
Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Coal per md.	1 9 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut		1 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk		
Do. (Patna)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100			Do. (Elephant)		
Do. (Doel)	0 4 0	0 5 6	Do. (Madras)			Brand per tin Refined		
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas			Ordinary		
Potatoes (Mainital)			Langra			BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Doel)	0 8 0	1 0 0	Bombay			Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		
Pulbul		0 8 0	Totapari per score					
Kaddish (English) per			Sila					
bundle								
Kaddish (Country) p. score	0 10 6	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	22B Chandraoy.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
24	0 4 0 "		25-26	0 8 0 "	
26 Chandraoy	0 8 0 "		28	0 8 0 "	
28	0 8 0 "				
30	0 1 6 "				

H. E. SINGH-GPTA.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

ST. STUART ROSS MARKET—Shops to Let.

(Continued from page 114)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
" 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 25-25	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 8 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 30-40	1 9 0	Do.	" 9	0 8 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 8 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 17	0 8 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 8 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 8 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 8 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 8 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 8 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 8 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	(West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 8 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.				" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.				40-44	0 8 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.		each	
" 35	2 0 0	Do.						
" 36	3 0 0	Do.	West Range					
New Bldg.			" 58	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 56	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 57	25 0 0	Do.			
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 58	25 0 0	Do.			
" 12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 59	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 23	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do.
" 29-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	20 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 46B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 46	25 0 0	Do.			
" 390	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	25 0 0	Tailoring.			
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores	" 50	55 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
			" 51	20 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
			" 52	20 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
			" 53	20 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
			" 54	20 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
			Poultry.			" 78	0 5 0	Do
M. B. 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 7-12	1 14 0	Poultry.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 13-19	2 12 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	3 7 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-25	1 9 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 47	0 6 0	Do.	" 26-30	3 7 0	Do.	" 3-9	2 8 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 10 0	Do.			
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 3 & 5	0 4 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 43-52	0 10 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	1 4 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	7 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	1 4 0	Do.			
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-76	1 4 0	Do.			
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 77-82	1 4 0	Do.			
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-86	5 0 0	Do.			
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 87-90	3 2 0	Do.			
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 91-108	0 10 0	Do.	North Range		
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	1 4 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 5 0	
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.	" 10	1 0 0	
Potato Range		Potato.	" 115-124	1 4 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Hotel
" 16	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-128	1 4 0	Do.			Business to be approved by the Committee
" 21	0 6 0	Do.	" 129-140	0 10 0	Do.			Hotel
" 22	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
" 23	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
" 24	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
" 25	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
" 26	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
" 27	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
" 28	0 6 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
" 29	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
" 30	0 6 0	Do.	" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
" 31	0 6 0	Do.						
" 32	0 6 0	Do.						
" 33	0 6 0	Do.						
" 34	0 6 0	Do.						
" 35	0 6 0	Do.						
" 36	0 6 0	Do.						
" 37	0 6 0	Do.						
" 38	0 6 0	Do.						
" 39	0 6 0	Do.						
" 40	0 6 0	Do.						
" 41	0 6 0	Do.						
" 42	0 6 0	Do.						
" 43	0 6 0	Do.						
" 44	0 6 0	Do.						
" 45	0 6 0	Do.						
" 46	0 6 0	Do.						
" 47	0 6 0	Do.						
" 48	0 6 0	Do.						
" 49	0 6 0	Do.						
" 50	0 6 0	Do.						
" 51	0 6 0	Do.						
" 52	0 6 0	Do.						
" 53	0 6 0	Do.						
" 54	0 6 0	Do.						
" 55	0 6 0	Do.						
" 56	0 6 0	Do.						
" 57	0 6 0	Do.						
" 58	0 6 0	Do.						
" 59	0 6 0	Do.						
" 60	0 6 0	Do.						
" 61	0 6 0	Do.						
" 62	0 6 0	Do.						
" 63	0 6 0	Do.						
" 64	0 6 0	Do.						
" 65	0 6 0	Do.						
" 66	0 6 0	Do.						
" 67	0 6 0	Do.						
" 68	0 6 0	Do.						
" 69	0 6 0	Do.						
" 70	0 6 0	Do.						
" 71	0 6 0	Do.						
" 72	0 6 0	Do.						
" 73	0 6 0	Do.						
" 74	0 6 0	Do.						
" 75	0 6 0	Do.						
" 76	0 6 0	Do.						
" 77	0 6 0	Do.						
" 78	0 6 0	Do.						
" 79	0 6 0	Do.						
" 80	0 6 0	Do.						
" 81	0 6 0	Do.						
" 82	0 6 0	Do.						
" 83	0 6 0	Do.						
" 84	0 6 0	Do.						
" 85	0 6 0	Do.						
" 86	0 6 0	Do.						
" 87	0 6 0	Do.						
" 88	0 6 0	Do.						
" 89	0 6 0	Do.						
" 90	0 6 0	Do.						
" 91	0 6 0	Do.						
" 92	0 6 0	Do.						
" 93	0 6 0	Do.						
" 94	0 6 0	Do.						
" 95	0 6 0	Do.						
" 96	0 6 0	Do.						
" 97	0 6 0	Do.						
" 98	0 6 0	Do.						
" 99	0 6 0	Do.						
" 100	0 6 0	Do.						
" 101	0 6 0	Do.						
" 102	0 6 0	Do.						
" 103	0 6 0	Do.						
" 104	0 6 0	Do.						
" 105	0 6 0	Do.						
" 106	0 6 0	Do.						
" 107	0 6 0	Do.						
" 108	0 6 0	Do.						
" 109	0 6 0	Do.						
" 110	0 6 0	Do.						
" 111	0 6 0	Do.						
" 112	0 6 0	Do.						
" 113	0 6 0	Do.						
" 114	0 6 0	Do.						
" 115	0 6 0	Do.						
" 116	0 6 0	Do.						
" 117	0 6 0	Do.						
" 118	0 6 0	Do.						
" 119	0 6 0	Do.						
" 120	0 6 0	Do.						
" 121	0 6 0	Do.						
" 122	0 6 0	Do.						
" 123	0 6 0	Do.						
" 124	0 6 0	Do.						
" 125	0 6 0	Do.						
" 126	0 6 0	Do.						
" 127	0 6 0	Do.						
" 128	0 6 0	Do.						
" 129	0 6 0	Do.						
" 130	0 6 0	Do.						
" 131	0 6 0	Do.						
" 132	0 6 0	Do.						
" 133	0 6 0	Do.						
" 134	0 6 0	Do.						
" 135	0 6 0	Do.						
" 136	0 6 0	Do.						
" 137	0 6 0	Do.						
" 138	0 6 0	Do.						
" 139	0 6 0	Do.						
" 140	0 6 0	Do.						
" 141	0 6 0	Do.						
" 142	0 6 0	Do.						
" 143	0 6 0	Do.						
" 144	0 6 0	Do.						
" 145	0 6 0	Do.						
" 146	0 6 0	Do.						
" 147	0 6 0	Do.						
" 148	0 6 0	Do.						
" 149	0 6 0	Do.						
" 150	0 6 0	Do.						
" 151	0 6 0	Do.						
" 152	0 6 0	Do.						
" 153	0 6 0	Do.						
" 154	0 6 0	Do.						
" 155	0 6 0	Do.						
" 156	0 6 0	Do.						
" 157	0 6 0	Do.						
" 158	0 6 0	Do.		</				

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				30 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	Pan.	30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Ollman's store.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	33 "	0 3 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	34 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	87 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	88 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	89 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Park 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	22 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A. 7 & 8	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 9 & 12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato—1, 9, & 12	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 6	" 6 "	Do.	" 8	" 4 "	Do.
G. 8	" 7 "	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk—2	" 3 "	Milk.
			Betel—3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—3 & 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel—3	0 3 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion—3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 16th December, 1944

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION—	129	CALCUTTA: OLD AND NEW—	
Corporation Labour And Menial Staff Demonstrate Their Grievances—Meeting For The Day Abandoned		Old Calcutta Lotteries	136
Corporation Representative On The Port Trust Lease Of Corporation Land Ruled Out Of Order		HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
Street Accidents And Collisions		Public Health Survey In Bengal—Situation Of Malaria Epidemic "Definitely Improving"—Says The Director Of Public Health, Bengal	137
"MIDDLES"		ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE—	
Ex-Mayor Alderman A. R. Siddiqi Speaks In New York—Peace Of The Future World	131	Housing Shortage In War-Worn Cities	140
"Cleaner Calcutta" Movement—Cannot Be A Success Unless Conditions Of Bustees Improve	132	LETTER TO THE EDITOR—	
The Task Of Feeding Calcutta—Bengal Not Yet Informed About The Centre's Refusal	134	Renaming Ultadanga Main Road Asked For	140
		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	143
		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	147
		VITAL STATISTICS	148
		MARKET PRICES CURRENT—	149

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

The Week In The Corporation

Corporation Labour And Menial Staff Demonstrate Their Grievances

Meeting For The Day Abandoned

BEFORE the meeting of the Corporation, fixed for Wednesday, the 13th December, could start, a fairly large number of demonstrators,—consisting mainly of the sweepers and the members of the labour and menial staff,—demanding increased dearness allowance and redress of certain other grievances, had assembled inside the compound of the Central Municipal buildings. All the gates were guarded and no body was allowed to leave the premises. This situation prevailed for about two hours.

At the end a group of the demonstrators and their leaders saw the Mayor and City Fathers in the Mayor's room.

On the assurance of the Mayor that the Corporation would do everything possible in its power to redress their grievances in a very short time the demonstrators dispersed.

At about 7 p.m. the gates were opened and normal condition returned. But it was then too late for the meeting fixed for the day to re-assemble.

The House met in the midst of the tumult and uproar, and Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul referring to the similar demonstrations held in the past enquired if the Chief Executive Officer had been aware of the causes for the demonstration. He also said that in view of the growing uproar he did not think they could go on with the business of the House.

To Councillor Paul's enquiry, the Chief Executive Officer replied that petitions by the various

labour unions had been coming to him for some time.

Councillor Phanindra Nath Brahma complained that the gates had been closed and Councillors were not allowed to enter the premises.

The Mayor said that he had been told that the Councillors were being allowed to come in.

The demonstrators were not allowing anybody to go out, stated Councillor Paul.

Councillor Brahma recalled that on a similar occasion in 1942-43 Councillors had been kept confined till 10 p.m. He wanted to know why such things should be allowed by the executive. Why proper steps had not been taken to keep them away?

The Chief Executive Officer said if he would get a direction from the House he could ask the police to remove the demonstrators and keep the gates open.

POLICE HELP NOT NECESSARY

Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that the Chief Executive Officer could maintain order with the help of the Corporation darwans and the sergeants of the municipal markets who used to be posted at the gates previously. They might not take the help of the police at once but certainly had got sufficient number of men to keep order.

Councillor D. J. Cohen proposed that the Chief Executive Officer be equipped with necessary powers to deal with the situation.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee thought that the question of calling the police did not arise. After all, the demonstrators were Corporation employees.

He suggested that the Chief Executive Officer might go and ask them to behave properly. He also suggested that the Mayor should talk to them personally and ascertain their grievances.

Councillor J. H. Methold said that the Corporation must know their grievances.

The Chief Executive Officer stated that their grievances had already been under the consideration of the Finance Standing Committee. One of their main grievances was the increase of dearness allowance regarding which the Corporation had communicated to Government and was awaiting the reply. Their other demands included increment of salary, setting up of provident funds and permanence of service.

Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury suggested that the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer should hear the complaints of the employees who had gathered in the compound.

ADJOURNMENT MOVED

Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul then formally moved that the meeting be adjourned in order to give the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer an immediate opportunity to arrive at some solution, pending the final decision of the Finance Standing Committee as well as of Government.

The Mayor thought that no solution would be possible at this stage and suggested that for reaching a settlement their leaders should be asked to meet them in the office.

Following the adjournment, Councillor J. H. Methold, Councillor Madan Mohan Barman, Councillor N. C. Paul and the Chief Executive Officer went downstairs to meet the demonstrators. Councillor Barman and the Chief Executive Officer tried to explain to them the Corporation's position in regard to their demands. This failed to satisfy the demonstrators.

At last an interview with the Mayor was arranged in his room. The Mayor told the demonstrators

that he had already written to Government about the increase of their dearness allowance and assured them that he was going to see the authorities very soon in that connection. As to their other demands, the Corporation would come to a decision within a short time. He assured them to receive a deputation of their leaders the next day, Thursday, the 14th December.

Having secured the above assurances from the Mayor the demonstrators gradually dispersed out of their own accord. But, since by that time it was 7 p.m., the Corporation did not reassemble.

A DEPUTATION MEETS THE MAYOR

A deputation on behalf of the employees of Calcutta Corporation met the Mayor in his Chamber in the Central Municipal Office on Thursday and discussed their grievances with him. Party leaders of the Corporation and departmental heads were also present. A special meeting of the Corporation will be held on Monday next to consider the employees' demands, including an increase of dearness allowance.

Corporation Representative On The Port Trust

Councillor A. K. M. Baquer was elected at the last meeting a representative of the Corporation on the Calcutta Port Trust in place of Sir Hari Sanker Paul, whose term of office expired on the 13th December.

Lease Of Corporation Land

In view of the fact that the location of the Central Glass and Silicate Research Institute near Calcutta would help in the promotion of manufacture of glass, porcelain and enamel goods, refractory materials etc., and also in view of the fact that it would promote the object of the College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal and facilitate employment of students of Science, the Corporation at its meeting held on the 6th December resolved to lease out 20 bighas of land at Jadaypur to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Delhi, for the location of the Central Glass and Silicate Research Institute for a period of about 76 years.

Ruled Out Of Order

A motion, tabled by Councillor Md. Ismail, seeking the Corporation to recommend to the Central Government the immediate necessity of strict control on the prices of 'Bidi' tobacco in view of the "growing hardship for 'Bidi' shopkeepers, workers and the public," was ruled out of order at the last meeting.

Street Accidents And Collisions

On the motion of Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu the Corporation on the 6th December adopted a resolution, viewing with grave concern "the accidents and collisions occurring in this city in large numbers by special type of lorries and cars, endangering the lives of citizens" and requesting the Commissioner of Police and other appropriate authorities to take immediate steps to put a stop to such incidents.

The Mayor said that Government would be written to about the matter.

Middle:

Ex-Mayor Alderman A. R. Siddiqi Speaks In New York

Peace Of The Future World

MR. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, ex-Mayor and Alderman, Calcutta Corporation, a member of the Indian delegation to the recent International Business Conference at Rye (New York State), has asserted that a wise policy of give and take on the basis of equality and reciprocity will help to build up peace of the world of to-morrow on firmer foundations than peace treaties and a League of Nations.

Declaring that democracy must be universal in its application, Mr. Siddiqi has told the *Reuter* Correspondent that the 'Bully' must not give place to the 'Big Brother' unless phrases such as 'world peace' and 'brotherhood of man' are intended to mean what they have done in the past.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE HAS FAILED

Mr. Siddiqi has further added:—"India has succeeded in men and money as much as any other member of the United Nations group. We plead for equitable distribution of raw materials and markets and freedom to develop in our own way. The danger of democracy and the four freedoms expressed by President Roosevelt, assuming the shape of imperialism or colonialism, must be avoided at all cost or the war will have been fought in vain. Syndicalism and cartels, as also most favoured nation cause policies, have not led to peace. The International Business Conference did not clarify the position on this score. Reciprocity and mutually fair and equitable treatment between the dominant and the dominated peoples of the world on an economic plane did not appear to be the goal of the conference.

consideration to them which they deserved. Internationalism and world interests had a limited meaning in their calculations, and it was obvious that although the businessmen were talking in business terms they could not escape the influence of their Governments and policies they wanted them to follow. Between the manufacturing and raw material producing countries, it would have been graceful of Great Britain and America to have given China and India their rightful position in the International Business Conference. That was not done and to that extent the Conference has failed in its commercial and economic outlook on the world as a whole."

TO MAKE INDIA A BETTER MARKET

Mr. Siddiqi was entertained at a lunch at New York given jointly by the Indo-American Association of Commerce and the American Asiatic Association. The twenty members present at the function included some of the most prominent exporters and importers of New York, viz., Mr. James Carson, Director, American Foreign Power Co.; Mr. H. M. Halstead, Director, General Motors, Far Eastern Operations; Mr. James Fullam, Vice-President, International Telephone and Telegraph; Mr. Williams Kunz, Vice-President, the Chase Bank, and Commodore F. G. Reinicke, Director of the New York Port.

He pleaded that Americans should do business directly with India instead of through the British, and complained that he had to apply to London for dollars for his trip to America. He said that at the Business Conference, "Americans surrendered rather sadly to the British" and added that "until now big industrial nations acted as bullies". The United States should in future follow the policy of raising the Indian standard of living in order to make India a better market for American goods.

"Come, help us. It is a good business proposition, we want every variety of machinery and consumer good," said Mr. Siddiqi.

In conclusion, he warned that only when the Indian national problem was solved and the standard of living of Indians was raised could the world hope for peace.

INDIA'S WAR-EFFORT

India's war effort in all theatres deserved to be better appreciated by the United Nations, said Mr.

INDIA'S PLACE IN WORLD MAP

"There is no doubt in my mind that whether at the plenary sessions or at the eight sub-sections into which the conference is divided, the Indian delegates have played an important role and placed India in its rightful and proper place on the world map.

"Despite ostensible differences between American and British viewpoints regarding the scope and significance of private enterprise, it will not be wrong to say that the richer and more powerful nations as also the smaller and weaker nations of Europe and South America ignore the millions of Asia, Africa and the islands of the Pacific, and did not give that

250,000 TONS OF WHEAT FOR BENGAL

New Delhi, December 11.

The *United Press* understands that the Government of India has agreed to send a minimum of 250,000 tons of wheat to Bengal during the year 1945, to feed the population.

NEW SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA

Mr. J. K. Mitter, President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta with effect from December 20 in succession to Mr. T. S. Gladstone.

Mr. R. M. Bose, Solicitor to the Government of Bengal, will be the Deputy Sheriff during Mr. Mitter's tenure of office.

Siddiqi in a speech at a dinner given by the Indian Chamber of Commerce of America in honour of the Indian delegation to the International Business Conference.

Urging the Americans to tackle the problems of peace with the same vigour they applied to the war, he declared, "Co-operation between white and non-white humanity indicates the way to peace. The scramble for raw materials and markets leads to trade rivalries, and these in turn to war."

PROBLEMS OF INDIA DISCUSSED

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi and Mr. G. L. Mehta, Indian delegates to the International Business Conference, addressed the students of the

International House of the Columbia University on post-war industries and trade.

Mr. Siddiqi warned the Big Three Powers who seemed to be dividing the world at Casablanca, Teheran, and Quebec.

He predicted the United States would get the Pacific, Russia would get all Europe and the Middle East, and Britain would keep the Empire.

About a hundred students of at least twenty nationalities including a number from India, Iran, China, Afghanistan and other Eastern countries fired questions about Indian industrial development, political aspirations, religious and caste problems.

Mr. Siddiqi, it is known in New York, will leave for London by the end of December.

"Cleaner Calcutta" Movement

Cannot Be A Success Unless Conditions Of Bustees Improve

DR. B. C. ROY, President, Indian Medical Council and ex-Mayor of Calcutta, now in New Delhi, in an interview to the *United Press* on the "Cleaner Calcutta" movement says:—

"I am glad to find that the conditions of Calcutta bustees have attracted the attention of the Bengal Government and His Excellency the Governor is moving in the matter.

"It goes without saying that the 'Cleaner and healthier Calcutta' movement cannot be a success unless conditions of the bustees improve. This question has been discussed in the past and proposals were also before the Calcutta Corporation, but vested interests stood in the way.

"Bustees need plentiful supply of drinking water and bustee areas should be provided with sanitary privies. There should be broad and open pathways of approach to huts. Hand service privies and insanitary conditions in the bustees are a source of danger to their inhabitants and form centres from where infection spreads all round.

"Under the provision of the Municipal Act it is open to the Corporation to call upon the bustee owners to improve the bustees, as it thinks necessary. But apparently vested interests stood in the way. The Corporation has done very little in this direction, although provision of sanitary privies alone would have meant an annual saving of at least three lakhs of rupees to the Corporation.

"If the Corporation has failed, it is open to Government to ask for report on this matter under Section 15 of the Act and ask the Corporation specifically to complete this work in bustees within a specified period. If the Corporation still fails to do so, it is open to the Government under Section 16 of the Act to get things done and ask the bustee owners of the Corporation to pay the necessary costs.

"I see there is talk of taking action under the Defence of India Rules. I wonder if there is any necessity to have recourse to provisions of the wartime measure, when the Calcutta Municipal Act provides the solution."

CENTRE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Indian Finance writes editorially:—

"An accurate survey of slums in Calcutta has not been made and a stray attack on dismal housing conditions in parts of the city will probably yield few results. Slum clearance is not an end in itself. Rehousing is the more important problem. The war checks both public and private effort in the matter of building and the official reminder as to the presence of slums is due entirely to the epidemics. It will, however, be agreed that epidemics are temporary while the slum evil is permanent. Current estimate is that a million people live in slums. What slum rents are, who the landlords are, and how they will be compensated are more important than indignation. The Corporation's responsibility has been indicated. The Governor of Bengal wants a radical change within six months. Against this laudable desire must be set the difficulty of clearance in the cold weather. Can emergency dwelling be provided in new areas? The answer will be No. The slums are not a product of industrial development alone, for Calcutta's industries sprawl over the suburbs, and along the river. Industrial employers have no specific responsibilities in regard to the city's slums, though it is easy to argue that industrial profits can be made to supplement municipal revenue for a specific approved purpose. Tenements on municipal estates would probably not meet with general approval; for, the same unsanitary conditions may emerge. The Bengal Government is reported to be eager for improvement and the Defence Rules are to be employed for making landlords carry out prescribed duties. Meanwhile, the Health Officer has suggested that real estate companies, financed by institutional investors like banks, could supplement State effort in the matter of building dwellings for the poor when they are removed from the slums. An annual grant for

VICEROY IN CALCUTTA

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Wavell, accompanied by Sir E. Jenkins (Private Secretary) and Col. D. H. Currie (Military Secretary), arrived in Calcutta on 12th December by air from Hyderabad.

slum improvement by the Corporation's own budget is also suggested. As regards the co-operation required of private capital, the terms suggested are a guarantee of profit and a promise by Government to make good any deficit. Attempts may be also made to enlist the support of organized charity, though the amount involved may be too large. The deterioration of conditions in the war period may signify to some that the Centre cannot wholly disclaim responsibility as regards Calcutta's slums."

CALCUTTA'S BUSTEE IMPROVEMENT

A CONFERENCE HELD AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

The question of 'bustee' improvement in and around Calcutta was discussed at a Conference between H. E. Mr. R. G. Casey and the Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, at Government House on the 8th December.

Mr. Poddar explained the limited power and resources of the Corporation to better existing conditions in the city's slums. The Governor is understood to have requested the Mayor to submit a comprehensive programme setting out the financial help the municipality would require to work it out.

Mr. E. W. Holland, Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Mr. A. E. Porter, Secretary to the Governor, and Mr. S. Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, were also present.

The Chief Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, proposes to convene shortly a Conference of representatives of Government, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the Corporation and other interests to consider Calcutta's 'bustee' improvement.

WHY CORPORATION IS UNABLE?

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* editorially writes:—

"The plain facts of the matter, as it seems to us, is that improved conditions, whether in housing or sanitation or in other amenities allowed to the rate-payer, in these God-forsaken slums cannot be a lucrative proposition. It is an expensive undertaking and may be a recurring liability on the funds of the Corporation. The bustee lands have to be taken out of the hands of the privateer landlords either by outright purchase or on a long lease. The bustee population can roughly be divided into two categories—the industrial and the non-industrial. Calcutta is ringed by a number of industrial factories which have not arranged for the housing of its workers. These live within the precincts of the city for several considerations—cheap housing, cheap transport, nearness of shopping centres and, above all, the honorary services of the municipality's staff. If these factories, many of which have been very

recently prosperous on account of the war, will not take the responsibility for housing their workers, they must be made to pay for the city's hospitality to their employees in the shape of a special tax devised by the Government, which will go into the slum clearance fund. We do not think it is practicable at this hour to set about the construction of improved 'coolie suburbs' which anyway would be no less a social disgrace than a stinking bustee city.

"For the six months named by the Governor, therefore, the present bustee will continue to function. The Corporation or the Improvement Trust may have to take them over, make them more habitable and run them at a loss. Where is the money to come from? We do not say the Corporation has been unable to extend the rudimentary amenities to many of the bustee areas on account of inadequate funds alone. Its negligence in the past has been colossal and for this vested interests and coterie quarrels that masquerade under the name of 'politics' have been in no small measure responsible. But to-day the Corporation is admittedly in need of funds to maintain its routine functions, not to speak of taking new improvements in hand."

WHAT MAY BE DONE NOW

Mr. Nripendra Nath Basu, ex-Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, writes:—

It is really a tall talk that all Bustee lands should be acquired or taken lease of and masonry buildings should be put up either by the Corporation or C. I. Trust.

Masonry buildings are not always sanitary. What is really required is that the Bustee dwellers should live under sanitary condition and get an adequate return for the taxes which they ultimately pay through their landlords. The Bustees should be daily cleansed at least twice by the conservancy staff of the Corporation. For all the staff should be increased adequately. The Corporation of Calcutta, at my instance, made a provision of Rs. 90,000 in 1925, 1926, 1927 for Bustee area cleansing.

The supply of filtered water to the Bustees should be increased. If necessary, a separate tube-well should be sunk for each hut in a Bustee. The Bustee people use dirty water in absence of adequate supply of filtered water. The $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ferrule rule regarding a Bustee connection should be immediately repealed.

The drainage conditions should be immediately improved. *Pucca* drains are not always necessary. If *kutchha* drains are properly cleansed by the Conservancy staff daily, a good deal of sanitary improvement can be done. There should be a sanitary privy or privies attached to each hut in a Bustee. The Corporation should see to it that materials for construction of sanitary privies may be obtained at controlled rates. We should not wait for construction of drain-connected privies. The privies in the Bustees are a disgrace to the city.

It is highly desirable that a Sanitary Inspector or Inspectors should be appointed in each Ward for supervision of the sanitary condition of the Bustees.

Let us do this for the present. Next let us proceed with ambitious schemes which may or may not fructify.

The Task Of Feeding Calcutta

Bengal Not Yet Informed About The Centre's Refusal

It is learnt that the Government of Bengal have not yet received any formal communication from the Government of India in regard to the statement recently made by Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, at a Press Conference at Delhi, announcing that the Central Government had decided to withdraw their undertaking given last year, to feed Calcutta next year.

Discussing the matter with a reporter of the *Hindusthan Standard* on Tuesday last, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, said that it would not be right on his part to make a representation to the Government of India on the subject merely on what had appeared in the Press. "I must have before me the exact terms of the new policy, if any", he said, "before I decide my line of action in this regard."

"In any case", Mr. Suhrawardy added, "the rationing in Calcutta will go on. There may be some who may be under the impression that rationing in Calcutta will be abandoned. But it will not be abandoned, it will continue."

CALCUTTA'S FOOD POSITION

New Delhi, December 12.

According to reports received in the Central Food Department, the total stocks of rationed cereals in Calcutta now exceed the city's requirements for more than four months.

As against an average monthly off-take of 22,000 tons of rice and 14,000 tons of wheat, the total reserve is 86,000 and 62,600 tons of rice and wheat respectively.

Meanwhile, it is gathered, representatives of the Government of Bengal took the opportunity of discussing this matter with Mr. B. R. Sen, Food Secretary to the Government of India, during the latter's recent visit to Calcutta.

PURCHASE POLICY

Asked about the Government's food-grains procurement and purchase policy in the light of the

changed situation in the province, Mr. Suhrawardy told our reporter that the purpose of purchases was three-fold at the present moment, firstly, to procure supplies as much as possible, secondly to keep up prices where they have a tendency to fall; and thirdly, to moderate the prices where they have a tendency to rise. Government having the monopoly of purchases in most areas of the province, they were re-organising the whole purchasing system so that it should be more far-flung and Government would be in a position to buy whatever was offered at low rates. Government's policy was at present to have a still better procurement organisation, he said.

Asked about the attitude of Government towards the falling prices of paddy in some parts of the province, Mr. Suhrawardy said that purchases of grains

CENTRAL FEEDING OF CALCUTTA

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, Bengal, recently had a discussion in Calcutta with Mr. B. R. Sen, Director General Food, Government of India, on the question of the Centre's responsibility for feeding Calcutta in the light of the statement made by Sir J. P. Srivastava in New Delhi on November 30 last.

The Minister explaining Bengal's view point, according to the "Statesman" reporter, said that he did not want any speculation on the subject, as that might lead either to pessimism and panic or to overconfidence. The Government had to go on steadily with their procurement and distribution policy.

"So far as the Government of India are concerned," he said, "I am awaiting a formal letter from them when I shall make such representations on behalf of the Bengal Government as the food situation warrants. After all the Government of India can no more divest themselves of their responsibility for feeding the people of Bengal than the Bengal Government can and it is definitely understood that if the situation demands it, the Government of India will supply the requirements of Calcutta and Bengal."

were far more important than any fixation of prices and he was, therefore, re-organising the purchasing system so as to make it more far-flung and to bring the purchasing organisation in close contact with distributors.

RATION CARD RENEWAL

New ration cards will be in use in the Calcutta rationed area from January 29, 1945. The renewal of ration cards, involving the re-writing of over 40,00,000 cards, is now proceeding in sub-area rationing offices and A. B. P. warden offices.

It is learnt that orders are now under issue to permit cultivators in the Calcutta rationed area to retain sufficient stocks of their own rice as are required by them and their families for their personal consumption throughout the year.

New premises for the establishments branch of the office of the Controller of Rationing, which deals with the rationing requirements of hotels, boarding houses and other large establishments, are being erected now in the Eden Gardens.

CITY STREET ACCIDENTS

A NUMBER OF CASES IN A DAY

Prafulla Kumar Guha (37) while alighting from a tram car on Wednesday last at the crossing of Munshi Sadaruddia Lane and Upper Chitpur Road slipped. His right leg which had got under the vehicle was badly crushed. He was rushed to Medical College Hospital where his right leg had to be amputated. His condition is causing anxiety.

Mukul (40) a cooly, who had been knocked down by a lorry near Alipore Central jail on Wednesday morning later succumbed to his injuries at Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

Maniruddin (30) and Gopi Mandal (30) who were knocked down by lorries were admitted to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital. The condition of the former is precarious.

Madan Mahan, a tram conductor, was removed with multiple injuries to Campbell Hospital on Wednesday having been knocked down by a lorry. He is stated to have been waiting for a tram car at the junction of Harrison Road and Circular Road when the accident occurred.

STOMACH TROUBLES.....?

BI-GLYCERINE ACID-PEPSIN

**A NORMAL GASTRIC JUICE PRESENTED
SCIENTIFICALLY IN A PALATABLE FORM**

*Digestive disturbances appear due to
hypochlorhydria and deficient gastric
enzymes:*

*The natural consequences are untold
sufferings from*

- **DYSPEPSIA**
- **INDIGESTION**
- **CHRONIC DIARRHOEA**
- **GASTRIC CATARRH**
- **CONVALESCENCE**
- **PERNICIOUS
ANÆMIA**
- Etc., Etc.**

• **BI-GLYCERINE
ACID-PEPSIN**

—for Digestive disturbances.

• **BI-BACTERIO-PHAGES**

—for all Intestinal disorders.

**B. I. PRODUCTS STAND
FOR POTENCY
EFFICACY & HIGH STANDARD**

*Available at all good Chemists
and Druggists.*

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD. :: CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: OLD AND NEW

Old Calcutta Lotteries

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

IN the preceding article "Old Calcutta Raffles and Europe Goods" (published in the *Gazette* of the 29th October last) I have described how consignments of Europe goods were sold in Calcutta by means of lotteries or raffles. These goods, as I have said before, were brought out from England by the Captains of the "Indiamen" i.e., ships trading with the East Indies, and generally proved very profitable ventures. In this connection, the following description will be read with interest:—

"The Captain of an Indiaman was a personage of high dignity. He ranked with a Post Captain in His Majesty's Navy, and when his ship arrived at one of the Company's Ports, it was received with a salute of 13 guns, the guard of the Fort turning out and presenting arms. His was also a position of considerable opportunities for emolument. When the East India Company lost its monopoly in 1833, Captain John Innes of the ship "Abercrombie Robinson" in a Memorial for Compensation for loss of appointment, estimated his income as Commander upon an average of his last three voyages, exclusive of profits or investments, at £6,100 per voyage. Instances were known of a Commander making no less than £30,000 out of the "double voyage" i.e., from London to India and thence to China and Home, and it was quite usual for a voyage to yield £8,000 to £10,000".

Coming now to Lotteries, we find it was quite usual in the latter days of the 18th century and well up into the 19th century, to sell houses and landed property by means of lotteries. An outstanding instance is the sale of the properties belonging to Edouard Tiretta. Mr. Tirieta was an Italian who had fled from his country for a political offence and had come and settled in Calcutta. At first we find him holding the post of "Superintendent of Streets and Buildings" under the Magistrates, a post corresponding to the present City Architect and District Engineer combined. Later he appears to have prospered, as we find him the possessor of much landed property including the Bazar in Chitpur Road which still bears his name to this day ("Tiretta Bazar"). Lastly however he became bankrupt and at the instance of his creditors, his properties were put up for sale by means of a Lottery, advertised in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th December, 1788, as follows:—

Plan of a Lottery submitted to the public, of six valuable prizes. The Lottery to consist of three thousand two hundred tickets at one hundred Sicaa rupees each, total Rs. 3,20,000. First Prize—That large and spacious Pucka Bazar or Market belonging to Mr. Tirieta situated in the most central part of the Town of Calcutta, which occupies a space of nine bighas and eight bethaks of ground, formed in two squares, with convenient shops, surrounded with a colonnade verandah, and the whole area of the square is divided into commodious stalls with Pucka stalls, valued at 1,50,000 sicaa rupees. By the present low term of rent at which Mr. Tirieta lets the Bazar, stalls and shops now occupied by the Government, situated for the First Prize will pro-

duce a regular monthly Revenue of sicaa rupees 3,500, and with proper attention and management, is capable of yielding a much larger monthly income."

After this, details of the other adjacent properties forming five other prizes follow, which are omitted. The above First Prize was won by Mr. Charles Weston, a wealthy man, thus proving the adage that luck favours the fortunate. Mr. Weston (whose name is borne by a Calcutta Street) was a friend of Holwell and was one of the Grand Jury who sat for the trial of Maharaja Nanda Kumar. He was famous for his charitable disposition and it is said that at his house in Chinsura, he used to distribute with his own hand one hundred gold Mohurs every month to the needy. An interesting item of news relating to the sale of some landed properties situated on the south of Tirieta's Bazar appeared in a Bengali newspaper some fifty years later, on the 4th January, 1884. It was stated that "Messrs. Jenkins and Law sold by auction Barretto's property to the south of Tirieta Bazar, which was purchased by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore for Rs. 51,000, though the property was stated to be worth one and a half lakhs of rupees". It was due to the failure of several mercantile firms at this time, including the firm of Joseph Barretto, which led to the property being sold at such a low price. It is probable that this property adjacent to Tirieta's Bazar, was originally transferred to Barretto as one of the prizes in the lottery held in 1788.

Another well known property which was sold by lottery was the Harmonic House which stood in Bowbazar Street facing the old jail, i.e., a little to the east of the present Lalbazar Police Office. The House had been the centre of social intercourse and relaxation among the European residents of Calcutta, musical concerts and dances being frequently held there. Mrs. Fay writes: "I procured a ticket for the Harmonic, which was supported by a number of gentlemen who each in alphabetical rotation gave a concert, Ball and supper during the cold season". Warren Hastings was a patron, and held a sort of informal Court in this House. It was advertised for sale by lottery in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th June 1781, and was later (in 1784) turned into a Tavern, capable of accommodating five to six hundred people with ease. After it was closed down, Messrs. Martin Lacy and Parr announced the opening of the London Tavern in Vansittart Row, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th October, 1784. This house had an Assembly Room 96 ft. long by 36 ft. wide.

The sale of the Government Lottery tickets to raise funds for improving the Town of Calcutta, naturally attracted speculators and gave rise to a curious development. Some enterprising persons purchased large numbers of Government Lottery tickets, and conducted private lotteries of their own, selling shares in the tickets purchased by them. Promoters of the Government Lottery were

tickets. I have come across two tickets of such private lotteries of which copies are as follows:—

(1) "Bulraam Mullick's 17th Lottery. No. 404 (four hundred and four) received from Babu Dwarkanath Tagore the sum of sicca rupees thirty, being his subscription for the above chance in the 17th lottery on Government Lottery Tickets.

BULRAAM MULLICK & SONS.

Calcutta, 17th May, 1830.

(2) Received from Babu Dwarkanath Tagore the sum of sicca rupees two hundred for his chance No. 78 in my lottery upon 200 tickets in the present or 35th Madras Government Lottery.

Wm. Scott, Proprietor,
No. 8, Lalbazar.

Calcutta, 3rd May, 1824.

From the 2nd ticket quoted above we see that the Madras Government was also conducting lotteries. From an advertisement in the year 1791, long before the Calcutta lotteries started, I find that these Madras Government lotteries were held once a year. There were 10,000 tickets valued at (Madras) 10 Pagodas each or at Calcutta 40 arcot rupees each. The prizes were 3105 in number totalling a sum of 100,000 star Pagodas. The modern reader may be puzzled at the peculiar names of these coins and I may explain shortly that at this period the coins in circulation in various parts of India were not standardised, different kinds being in circulation in different parts of the country,

such as Benares Arcots, Surat Arcots, Bissau Arcots, Forashee Arcots, Patna Sonatts, etc. It was in 1757, after the Battle of Plassey and the placing of Nawab Mir Jafar on the Musnud of Murshidabad, that the English East India Company obtained permission to mint their own coins, the standard coin at Calcutta (and in the whole of Bengal) being the sicca rupee. The exchange value of a Madras Pagoda was about four sicca rupees, so that the prizes in the Madras Lottery mentioned above amounted to about four lakhs of rupees.

I will conclude by mentioning another private venture in respect of the Calcutta Government Lotteries. Four persons named Gadadhar Sett, Rupnarain Basak, Bijoy Krishna Sett and Bhuban Mohan Basak formed themselves into a Company, called "Sanchay Bhandar" (or the accumulation store) in 1824. There were 64 shares priced at Rs. 50 each, and the amount thus raised viz., Rs. 3,200 was invested in the purchase of Government Lottery tickets. Any prizes won in the Lottery were to be equitably divided among the shareholders. The Company ran for 4 years and was dissolved in 1828, each shareholder receiving back Rs. 520, from which we may presume that some prizes must have been won on the tickets purchased by the Company. In our own times, similar "confederacies" used to be formed by two or more people for the purchase of "Derby Sweep" tickets i.e., tickets in the sweepstakes run by several Calcutta Clubs in the race for the Derby run in England, but of course the War has put a stop to all that.

Health & Hygiene

Public Health Survey In Bengal

Situation Of Malaria Epidemic "Definitely Improving"

—SAYS THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BENGAL

A SURVEY of the present public health situation in Bengal with special reference to malaria was made by Major M. Jafar, Provincial Director of Public Health, at a Press Conference at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 9th December last.

He said that, as a result of the measures taken by Government to fight malaria, the epidemic situation was definitely improving. The excess mortality of 70,000 in January last over the 1938-42 average for the same month had been brought down to 17,000 in October.

In addition to the existing arrangements for the distribution of anti-malaria drugs, steps were

being taken to sell mepaerine through post offices. Government were also considering the question of introducing legislation to enforce public health laws in the province. Some 40 Army doctors were now serving as sub-divisional health officers.

RESPONSIBLE FACTORS

Referring to the factors responsible for the spread of malaria, Major Jafar said this disease was not a new problem so far as Bengal was concerned. It had existed for centuries and, looking at the figures from 1921 to 1937, it seemed that people had been dying at the rate of 400,000 to 700,000 every year due to malaria. There had been a marked increase in the number of attacks and deaths reported during the past two years. This could be attributed to the lower resistance of the population, as also to the fact that more detailed information was available to-day through a network of dispensaries, famine relief hospitals, relief organizations, etc. It was quite possible that a fair percentage of this excess was already there even in the preceding years but was not coming to notice due to lack of proper means of receiving correct information.

It was not possible in the present conditions to undertake any permanent irrigation works or flood flushing schemes. Government thought that due to

BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS

REPLACEMENT BY SUBSTITUTE FROM SUGAR DISCOVERED

Stockholm, Dec. 6.

A blood plasma substitute from sugar, which can replace blood transfusions in severe cases of shock, bleeding and burns has been discovered by two assistant professors at the Uppsala University Biochemistry Institute.

They are Anders Groenwall and Bjorn Ingelman who, working under Professor Arne Tiselius, have solved the substitute "Dartman". Its greatest advantage is it can be used on persons of any blood group, thus eliminating preliminary group tests.

the existence of mosquito-breeding places and the absence of cheap larvicide and insecticide, the incidence of the disease could not be reduced to a great extent, but concentration on the treatment side would definitely bring down the rate of mortality.

They had, therefore, endeavoured to make anti-malaria drugs available to all who needed them. Millions of mepacrine tablets and fairly large stocks of quinine had been purchased and placed at all districts headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters for issue to various distributing agencies, hospitals, etc.

The serious small-pox epidemic in the earlier months of this year had been effectively controlled by energetic action of Government in pushing on with vaccination. Similarly cholera was under fair control and was now not a serious epidemic problem.

ANTI-MALARIA MEASURES

Intensive anti-malaria measures to deal with the malaria situation in the eastern suburbs of Calcutta were put into operation in mid-November by the Public Health Department. On the curative side, the situation demanded that medical relief should be brought to the sick in their huts and dwell-

ings, and for that purpose 85 doctors were deputed to visit every house in the affected locality, seeking out fresh cases of malaria and treating them with mepacrine or quinacrine. From the beginning of these operations in mid-November up to the week ended December 2, 12,597 houses had been visited, many on two or three occasions, and 19,798 cases of malaria had been treated. It was significant that not one case had failed to respond fully to treatment with mepacrine or quinacrine and that no bad effects had been observed as a result of the use of these drugs. Over 150,000 mepacrine tablets had been used up to December 2.

On the preventive side, the measures required were the destruction of malaria-carrying mosquitoes in dwelling houses and bustees, and the control of mosquito-breeding places such as tanks, *dobas* (ponds), drains, etc. For this purpose a large field organization had been put into operation which included 100 A.R.P. rescue service personnel and a labour force of over 250 coolies. The necessary equipment and materials were rapidly procured, and work had progressed very considerably. Up to the week ended December 2, over 20,660 rooms had been sprayed, 854 tanks cleaned of noxious vegetation, and 2,887 tanks and *dobas* oiled with 885 gallons of Malarol 'B'. Weekly spraying of homes and oiling were being continued.

"INTRODUCTION OF NEW STRAINS OF MALARIA PARASITES"

—SAYS THE PRINCIPAL, ROSS INSTITUTE

A probable explanation for the great increase in malaria in India is the introduction of new strains of malaria parasites into the country, particularly in Assam and Bengal, said Dr. G. C. Ramsay, Principal, Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene in India, in an interview with *The Statesman* on his return to Calcutta from a tour of many tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom estates and other industrial concerns in various parts of India, studying the malaria position.

He said there had been a general increase in the incidence of malaria, particularly in Assam and Bengal. In these two provinces epidemic conditions had been prevailing in areas where little or no anti-malaria activities had been carried out. The disease was also on the increase in areas where routine anti-malaria measures were in force. The rise, however, had been slight in tea estates where special measures were being taken.

A CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF ABOUT RS. 4 LAKHS

BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD'S REPORT

A capital expenditure of Rs. 3,85,029 and Rs. 56,678 on water works and sewerage works, respectively, in the province, execution of nine sanitary engineering works, and maintenance of efficiency in spite of the increased volume of work in connection with Civil Defence and A. R. P. schemes are some of the important features of the report of the Chief Engineer, Public Health and Sanitary Board, Bengal, for 1942. The total estimated cost of the schemes—prepared by the engineering branch was Rs. 22,40,869.

Fifty-two water works were in operation and supplied 20,701,173 gallons of filtered water daily to a population of 1,897,316, and Rs. 3,48,935 was spent on rural water supply. The total number of tube-wells sunk till the end of the year in the Calcutta Corporation area for A. R. P. measures was 2,487, of which 1,521 were sunk in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred by the department for A. R. P. and Civil Defence Schemes amounted to Rs. 85,129.

The Board has requested Government that, in future, it might be assisted in framing health policies and programmes and in preparing Budget estimates for sanitary schemes.

MALNUTRITION STILL PREVAILING

"Recent deterioration in the health of the people is due to malnutrition consequent upon famine conditions of last year. Malnutrition owing to last year's famine conditions is now prevailing. That cannot be prevented, but Government is trying to prevent future shortage of food. Although Government considers desirability of keeping a record of deaths due to starvation, it is simply impossible to do so in the present circumstances."

These answers were given by Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmad, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Health, in reply to questions in the Bengal Assembly on Friday, the 8th December.

The tea, rubber, coffee and cardamom estates in South India presented a different picture. Here, owing to the adoption of excellent anti-malaria measures, there had been little or no appreciable rise in the incidence of the disease. The situation

mainly responsible for malaria in that part of the country, bred in *anophelis* and were easily eradicated by flushing measures such as installation of sluice gates.

NEW PARASITES

Referring to the presence of new strains of malaria parasites in India, particularly in Assam and Bengal, he said that, normally, people living in malarious areas became in time immune to local strains of malaria parasites. Since the beginning of the war soldiers from America, Europe, Africa and China, evacuees and troops from Burma apart from labourers and troops recruited in different parts of India, had been concentrated in Bengal and Assam, and it was very probable that new strains of malaria parasites had thus been introduced into the Provinces from abroad, as well as from other Provinces in India.

During the past two years or so there had been much movement of populations. Labourers from tea estates and villages throughout Assam and Bengal had been assisting the war effort in military projects, thus frequently coming into contact with troops. Though previously immune to their own strains of malaria parasites, many of them who had not had malaria for years were now developing severe attacks. Many tea planters and labourers who had been on an estate for 20 to 30 years had been suffering just as severely as they did in the days when they arrived. It would probably take many years before people in India in general and in the war zones in particular became immunized to the newly imported strains.

INSUFFICIENT FOOD

Conditions had no doubt been greatly aggravated by subnutrition and hypo-vitaminosis (insufficient food and unbalanced diets). But during his recent tour of Assam he had inspected many *estates* where, though well-cared-for labourers showed no evidence of insufficient or unbalanced diets, malaria was responsible for sickness, mainly because the authorities were unable to obtain the necessary larvicides and insecticides as well as drugs for treatment.

Another possible reason for the rise in the incidence of malaria was the great reduction in domestic animals. Some anopheline mosquitoes preferred to feed on domestic animals, but in the absence of these animals they feed on human beings. *Anopheles maculatus*, one of the deadly carriers of malaria in Malaya, caused little anxiety in Assam before the war, as it used to feed almost entirely on cattle or goats.

"In Malaya," he continued, "owing to the absence of suitable fodder there are practically no cattle, and *Anopheles maculatus* feeds mainly on humans and becomes a dangerous carrier of malaria. This may be happening to other species of mosquitoes in estates in war zones. In areas where troops are engaged in hostilities, wild animals, disturbed by shelling and bombing, have disappeared into quieter zones, and mosquitoes formerly found to be more or less harmless are now, in the absence of animal blood, feeding on humans, thus transmitting malaria. In the circumstances anti-larval, anti-mosquito and all other possible measures are now more necessary than ever before to prevent malaria."

KASTURBA MEMORIAL TRUST FUND

Sanitary Facilities For Women And Children Included

It is learnt that the Kasturba National Memorial Fund Trust will begin to function from January next. Various plans are at present under consideration for the effective execution of the aims and objects of the Trust.

The Trust Deed runs over 32 printed pages and the settler, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, settles Rs. 80 lakhs in the name of his wife Kasturba for the uplift of village women and children (excluding male children over seven years).

OBJECTS OF THE TRUST

The objects of the Trust as set out in the Deed are :—

Conduct and promotion of such charitable activities as would conduce to the general welfare or the condition of the poor and needy women and children in the rural areas in India.

Establishment and management of hospital, and charitable dispensaries for women and children, maternity homes, child-welfare centres and institutions of similar nature and such as ante-natal and post-natal clinics, convalescent houses and sanatoria, leper colonies etc., homes for women and for children in the rural areas in India.

Provision of sanitary facilities for women and children and promoting of preventive measures affecting the health of women and children in the rural areas of India.

Promotion and encouragement of primary education, training in handicrafts, cottage industries and other useful crafts and arts among women and children in the rural areas in India.

The training of women for carrying out any of the aforesaid activities. Rendering help by grant and contribution to any existing institutions which have been carrying out or undertaking to carry on in the rural area of India, work falling within all or any of the objects.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

The funds will be allocated as follows :—

25 p.c. out of the total fund shall be allocated and credited to the Central Fund's account and shall be used at the discretion of trustees in rural areas in India.

75 p.c. of the total fund shall be allocated to various provinces in proportion to the total donations realized from donors in such provinces.

In case of collections made in a large city, Trustees may at their discretion reserve an amount larger than 25 per cent to remain at their disposal as part of central fund to be utilised in any province other than one in which the city is situated.

The trustees shall be at liberty to transfer unexpended portion to Central Fund as if the same formed part of the Central Fund, provided 75 per cent can't be wholly or partly spent by any province.

Small and poor villages in such a district shall be given preference by the Trustees to better placed villages in the same district. Trustees shall not proceed during the settler's life time with any scheme or plan of work in connection with the objects of the Trust which is disapproved by the settler (Mahatma Gandhi).

Engineering & Architecture**Housing Shortage In War-Worn Cities****IN LONDON**

BIG groups of contractors responsible for producing the famous artificial harbours for landings in France, are being asked to help produce temporary houses, declared Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister of Works, in the House of Commons on December 7.

He was speaking in a debate on the King's speech following a barrage of criticism of what was called neglect and mismanagement in the repair of bomb damage in London and complaints of lack of a long-term housing policy.

Mr. Sandys said that he was examining the possibility of substantially increasing the delivery of temporary houses in the first half of next year.

Jigs and tools for the manufacture of pressed steel houses, he said, were now being made but actual production would not be possible until the end of the war in Europe. Work on repairs was not being held up by lack of material, though the bomb dump explosion near Burton-on-Trent caused a serious setback in destroying one of the principal sources of supply of plaster board.

In 58 out of 95 London boroughs over nine-tenths of the roofs of all inhabited houses had been made fully watertight. Three thousand Americanappers were helping in repairs, he added.

IN CHUNGKING

China's wartime capital is experiencing a housing shortage that equals, if it does not exceed, that of war-time Washington. Its population which has more than trebled since the Government moved to Chungking has recently been increased by nearly 180,000 refugees from Hunan and Kwangsi provinces and others are flocking into the city daily. In addition the American army since the creation of China Theatre Headquarters in Chungking, has begun to greatly increase its personnel and to requisition many buildings.

As a result, new arrivals to Chungking are hard put to find a roof over their heads. Chungking's 862 hotels all display perpetually signs reading "No Vacancy," and a wait of days and even weeks is necessary to obtain the simplest accommodation. Three of the city's largest hotels have been taken over by the United States army in recent weeks, intensifying the shortage.

The hotel shortage has been aggravated by two factors: price control and a citywide housing shortage. The city government has established a 190 a day ceiling price for the best accommodations and

18 for the poorest hotels. The high cost of construction and the expense of equipping a hotel compared to anticipated earning has discouraged investors. The housing shortage has been a contributing factor in that many people, unable to find private residence, have turned to the hotels.

As a by-product of the shortage, many hotels have failed to live up to the standards set by the Government for minimum furnishing, heat, ventilation and protection against fire. Many so-called hotels are little more than shells with a roof to keep off rain and sun.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR**Re-naming Of Ultadanga Main Road Asked For**

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—We, the undersigned residents and inhabitants of Ultadanga Main Road, in District II under the Calcutta Corporation, desire to have the name of the Ultadanga Main Road changed to "Dinanath Dass Road." The reasons that prompt us to approach the Corporation with this request are manifold and can hardly be contradicted by any. The name of the late Dinanath Dass and his holy memory rings in the hearts of each and everyone of our countrymen, who care to have a grain of respect for justice, humanity, piety and all other noble virtues that sweeten the moral-self in man. The departed great has left behind him not only vast properties including the Ultadanga Nooton Bazar in our locality as well as in other parts of Calcutta and the District of Birbhum, but a worthy son in the well known person of Mr. Debendra Nath Dass, one of the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, and a grandson in Mr. Kamal Krishna Dass, our popular Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation. Charitable Institutions both inside Calcutta and outside it, educational institutions for imparting education to those unfortunates of our country, who seldom get opportunities and privileges to remove their illiteracy, hospitals for free treatment to the suffering humanity and other permanent arrangements to feed the hungry poor, are some of the expressions of this large-hearted millionaire. He was not only one of the promoters of mass education but an ardent patriot of our country. Among the Vaisnavites of Bengal, he was one of the distinguished few. In the path of our national progress, both social and economic, political and moral, his unostentatious self-less devotion stands as a glowing ideal that the history of our country can hardly ever forget.

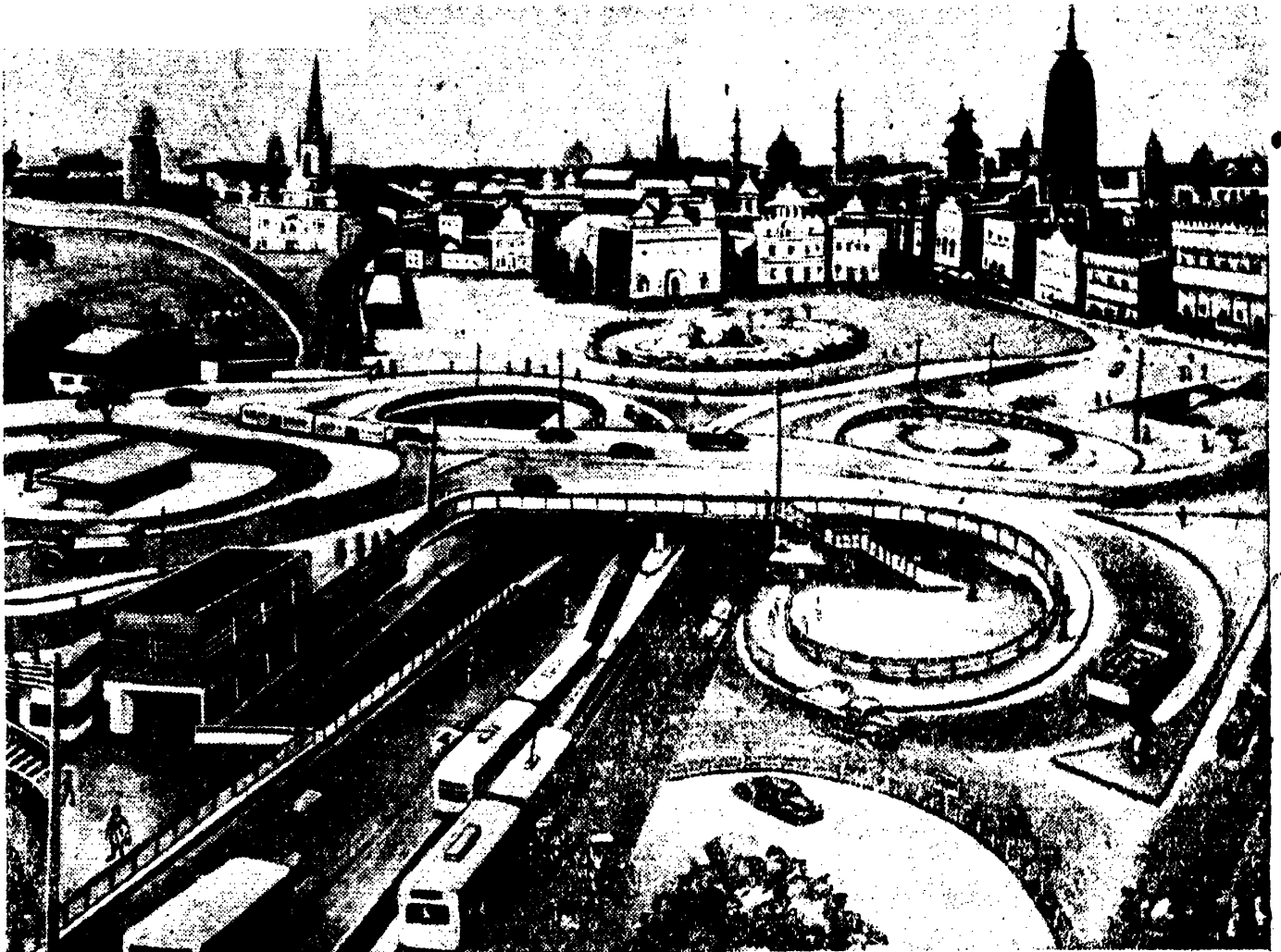
The meagre space in this letter of ours as well as due consideration to your patience, cannot but put a restriction on our attempt to offer you even a full introduction to the history of this great life, to which heart-felt love and respect are ever due.

What we respectfully pray, therefore, is that the District Committee No. II will be pleased to see that the name "Ultadanga Main Road", that carries no importance worth mentioning be at once changed to

MADRAS CITY UNDER WATER**TRAFFIC DISLOCATION IN SOME PLACES**

Madras city was subjected to heavy and intermittent rainfall for the past over a fortnight. The heaviest down-pour occurred on the night of December 1 last. Nearly 5 inches of rain was recorded that night. Some of the streets were knee-deep under water.

The Cooum river, which runs right through the city overflowed its banks in certain points, flooding huts on either side. Mylapore, Royapettah, Chintadripet and Egmore were among the places affected. Traffic was dislocated in certain roads till late on Saturday morning when storm water began to subside.



A symphony in safety first..

This type of road junction is already in use in the U.S.A. and Europe. Built of reinforced concrete and supported by bastions of steel, its smooth curves and steady gradients drastically reduce road accidents. No form of traffic can ever possibly meet head on.

The Economic Development of India will require many more thousand miles of highways of trade, linking the villages with industrial centres.

In bridges and in concrete roads steel will play its part.

TATA STEEL

ISSUED BY THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD., HEAD SALES OFFICE :—102A, CLIVE St., CALCUTTA.

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to:—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhawanipore.

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Entally.

Phone Pk. 672

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of:—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS

Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND

ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal —2308.

59, Khurad Road, Howrah.

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of:—

COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE :—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY : 72, Manikata Main Road

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

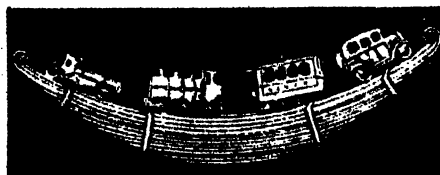
46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of:—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

SWASTI & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN MANUFACTURING
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHERS



38, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA. Phone: Cal. 1085.

Phone No: Cal. 6335.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of
HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Dutta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 367

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE CHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

136, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheefco"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK

Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO. CALCUTTA

SAVE FOR
VICTORY

BRITISH
WAR
SAVINGS
STAMP

"Dinanath Das" and that will not only sweeten our holy memory of the aforesaid great personage but will go a long way to the building of our nation and national life.—Yours etc.,

Surendra Mohan Ghatak, Prop. Ganges Saw Mills, 98, Ultadanga Main Road; Charu Chandra Gait, Prop. Lakshmi Janardan Rice Mill, 95, Ultadanga Main Road; Parboti Mohon Sawoo, 96, Ultadanga Main Road; Ram Govinda Chobey, 17, Ultadanga Main Road; Bharat Pandey, 17, Ultadanga Main Road; Muhammed Habib, 17, Ultadanga Main Road; Kali Pada Kundu, 75, Telenga Bagan Lane; Narendra Nath Gupta, 28, Telenga Bagan Lane, and many others.

CALCUTTA.

The 25th August, 1944.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

A Committee designated the Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee has been constituted by the Government of Bengal and has been at work for some time. It consists of the following personnel:—

Sir Archibald Rowlands (Chairman), Sir H. M. Hood, Mr. R. L. Walker, Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin, M.L.C., Rai Debendra Mohan Bhattacharyya Bahadur (Members), Mr. N. Bullior-Scott, Associate Member, Mr. J. L. Llewellyn, (Secretary).

The object with which the Committee has been constituted is: To assess the work to be done by the Government of Bengal both now and in the future in order to ensure the efficient government of the Province of Bengal on modern and progressive lines, to report to what extent the existing administrative machine is adequate in structure, extent and quality, and to recommend methods of improving it at all levels to render it adequate, for the efficient discharge of that work.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, to be held in Calcutta in January next, was held at the offices of the *Hindustan Standard* and the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghose presiding.

On the proposal of Mr. S. C. Majumdar, General Secretary, the following were elected Secretaries of the various Sub-Committees:—Mr. Nirmal Chandra Ghose, Mr. Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sen Gupta, Mr. Ramesh Chandra Bose and Mr. Sudhindra Nath Das Gupta. Mr. W. J. B. Walker was elected auditor and Mr. A. K. Sarkar as his assistant.

CHARGES FOR MAKING SUITS

The Central Government, says a *Bengal Press Note*, have fixed the following making charges for suits etc., applicable to ordinary, class A and B dealers respectively:—

(i) Worsteds and woollens not included in item (ii) below Rs. 30, Rs. 100, Rs. 60.

(ii) Palmbeach light woollens, half-woollens, half-woolen and silk, Rs. 25, Rs. 75, Rs. 40.

(iii) Cotton and other material not included in items (i) and (ii) above, Rs. 15, Rs. 50, Rs. 25.

The making charges for a coat, waistcoat or a pair of trousers separately shall be as follows:—Coat 65 per cent, waistcoat 45 per cent, and trousers 10 per cent of the cost of the material.

MEAT CONTROL ORDER RELAXED

In relaxation of the existing provisions of the Bengal Meat Control Order, 1944, Government have directed that sale of meat will be permitted on Christmas Day, December 25, 1944 and New Year's Day, 1945, and slaughter of animals can also take place up to sunset on these days.

In place of these two days December 25, 1944, and January 2, 1945, will be meatless days and slaughter of animals will be prohibited for 24 hours starting at sunset on December 25, 1944 and January 1, 1945.

CALCUTTA HUT-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Calcutta Hut-Owners' Association, held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Humayun Kabir, it was decided to put pressure on the Provincial Government to introduce during the current session of the Assembly, the Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy Bill, 1944, which they published in the *Gazette* in May but have since taken no action.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Deaths from malaria in Calcutta during the week ended December 9 recorded a fall of 22 on the previous week's figure. Small-pox deaths, however, registered an increase of 32.

There were 118 deaths from malaria against 140 in the previous week and 146 the week before. Figures for the corresponding three weeks last year were 175, 195 and 187. In the worst affected areas—Manicktola, Beliaghata and Tangra—deaths during the week totalled 43 against 63 in the preceding week.

Recorded attacks and deaths from small-pox were 107 and 81, respectively, against 83 and 49 in the week before. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 31 and 27 attacks and 26 and 19 deaths.

There were 24 attacks and 9 deaths from cholera against 20 and 12 in the preceding week. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 66 and 67 attacks and 38 and 25 deaths.

Recorded deaths of paupers totalled 184 against 207 in the previous week.

Deaths from all causes during the week totalled 1,036 against 1,126 in the preceding week. Total mortality figures in the corresponding two weeks last year were 1,806 and 1,599.

It was also decided to press for amendment of Calcutta Municipal Act to extend the franchise to all persons paying a rent of Rs. 2 per month.

A third resolution welcomed the efforts of the Governor of Bengal to improve conditions in bustee areas, but drew his attention to the fact that in the past such improvement has led to the displacement of the poorer sections of the people, and therefore, urged that in order to safeguard the interests of the bustee dwellers, a representative of the Hut-Owners' Association must be included in the Conference proposed by the Governor.

FIRST LADY MEMBER TO SYNDICATE

Mrs. Tatini Das, Principal of Bethune College for girls, has been elected a member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University by the Faculty of Arts for the year 1945-46.

This is the first time that a lady member has been returned to the Syndicate of the University.

RELAXATION OF A. R. P. MEASURES

It has been decided, says a *Press Note* that the present war situation permits the relaxation of A. R. P. and other civil defence measures throughout Bengal except in parts of East Bengal and certain other areas of the province including the Calcutta industrial area. The closing down of the A. R. P. and other civil defence arrangements will necessarily be a gradual process and the reduction of staff will not be completed before the end of February, 1945.

Every temporary Civil Defence and A. R. P. worker, after demobilisation, will receive a gratuity on a prescribed scale. Every possible step is being taken to absorb the personnel now being discharged in other forms of employment, both military and civil.

It is emphasized that in the areas of Bengal still considered vulnerable A. R. P. and other civil defence organisations will continue with undiminished vigour and that no relaxation of the present precautions will be permitted.

GARDEN REACH GRIEVANCES**MUDIALLY PEOPLES' PRAYER**

A meeting of the members and well-wishers of MudiALLY Peoples' Welfare Association held at its office at Umash Neogy Road, Matlabruz with Dr. S. M. Abdul Kabir in the chair, in the absence of the permanent President Mr. D. C. Basu-Mullick, Zemindar, adopted the following resolutions:—

1. This meeting resolves that the Governor of Bengal be requested to appoint a Committee to enquire into the sanitary conditions of the Garden Reach area and other connected matter and expects from the Governor its proper relief.

2. This meeting resolves that the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, be requested to consider our letter No. M. 186, addressed to the Governor of Bengal and which was inspected locally by the Department of the Magistrate, 24-Parganas through the Circle Officer, Mr. A. K. Roy on 25th November, 1944, at an early date and thereby save the lives of law-abiding citizens of Garden Reach.

3. This meeting resolves that as per Government Resolution No. 381 M of 1st February, 1935, as published in the Supplementary *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 7th February, 1935, the Corporation of Calcutta shall pay annually 2½ lakhs from 1932 to 1962, and out of which Rs. 1,25,000 is reserved for original improvement works and another Rs. 1,25,000 is meant for ordinary activity (i.e., activity—amenities given to the area by the Corporation of Calcutta) and Government is requested to enquire into the facts that up till now any improvement valued to the above amount was done or not and the amenities given by the Corporation of Calcutta was minimised or not.

4. This meeting resolves that as the price of the food-stuffs and daily necessities of life have been increased to about four times and as the annual Corporation Grant to the Garden Reach Municipality of Rs. 1,25,000 as earmarked in Garden Reach Act (Act III of 1932) was not spent, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, be requested to consider the question of remission of rates of the residential quarters amounting to Rs. 85,000 nearly per annum.

5. That till there be no improvement in the Garden Reach Area out of Calcutta Corporation contribution of Rs. 1,25,000 annually as earmarked by Government the exemption of rates of residential quarters do continue year after year.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION SCAVENGERS AND LABOUR UNION**A CATALOGUE OF GRIEVANCES**

At a recent meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Scavengers and Labour Union and other Unions of the Corporation the following resolutions containing sixteen items of grievances were unanimously passed:—

Rs. 18 Dearness allowances to be paid to the staff at once; Grade in salary Rs. 20—2—30; Starting salary Rs. 30; Warm clothing free of cost or at least at pre-war prices, Dhuties and Sarees at pre-war prices to be supplied to the staff; Regular supply of Mustard Oil and Kerosene Oil, and soaps at pre-war prices and concession rates; Supply of eatable and cookable quality of food grains and in full quantities; Supply of wholemeal flour in place of wholemeal *Atta* which is 50 per cent bran; Free treatment of staff members and arrangement to be made for in hospitals; Accommodation in *pucca* houses for the menial staff; Promotion in the post of Block Sarkar; Arrangements for Night Schools for adult and Day Schools for menials' children; No dismissal should be made without appeal; Payment of gratuity to labour and menial staff; One month's leave with full pay every year; Arrangement to be made for the payment of wages at the time of sickness and Provident Fund Rules to be enforced for labours; Prevention of illegal gratification by the S. O. and C. O.

It was also decided that the above resolutions were to be forwarded to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Engineer and the Labour Commissioner, Government of Bengal and the Corporation with a request to take immediate action in the matter.

YOUR HAZRADI BANK LTD.

IS AT YOUR DOOR

AT

80, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BRANCHES:

ALL OVER BENGAL, BEHAR,
ASSAM AND U. P.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

KALI CHARAN SEN.

TELEGRAM: "JAKERDHAN"

TELEPHONE: R.B. 510

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs 100-
SAVINGS BANK—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest at 5½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1188

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: BANCHAYA,
CalcuttaPhone: Cal. 2128
6483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office—8A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shanbazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Nishat, Kanchari, Bhatpara, Hill, Dinnipore, Bahadur, Nishamart, Balpur, Rangpur, Dubraipur, Sirganj, Cooch Behar, Sonam, Allahabad.
 ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
 DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Churmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalganj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 549.

Tele: gram—Bankenod
phone—Cal. 1837

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.
 Transacts all kinds of Banking Business.

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA.

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BABANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-
 BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI,
 BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHTEPAR (DACCA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH,
 WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4053.

TO LET

TO LET

BHARATI CENTRAL BANK LTD.

ESTD: 1930.

Head Office:—15, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phoner: Cal. 2646

Tele: "Payment."

More than 80 branches are working all over India

Managing Director:—Mr N. C. DATTA, M.A., B.L.

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 5766

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the
 Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal
 Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to
 keep in touch with civic progress in India.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Head Office:—28, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Veraval (Kathwar).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,23,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO LET

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Hd. Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—“Tender for.....” For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery of Jhama brick metal during one year ending 30th September, 1945.

2. Supply and delivery of Canvas Hose required for Water Supply to Shipping, Markets etc., during 1945-46.

3. Supply and delivery of Disinfectants during the year 1945-46.

4. Construction of two chlorination rooms within Tallah Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 20th December, 1944, and for 3 and 4 on 4th January, 1945. The rates quoted in the above tenders will hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th December, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. 1 Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed “Tender for.....” on Friday, the 29th December, 1944, up to 2 p.m. :-

41. Paving footpath with 1½ in. I. P. Stone pavement—Khelat Ghose Lane, portion, Ward No. 5.—Rs. 250, dated 26th November, 1944, (One month).

42. Repairs to granolithic pavement of Sikdarpara Lane, Ward No. 5.—Rs. 500, dated 25th November, 1944, (One month).

43. Repairs to granolithic pavement at Shibtola Lane, Ward No. 5.—Rs. 500, dated 25th November, 1944, (One month).

44. Paving footpath with 1½ in. thick I. P. Stone pavement at Ganga Narayan

Dutt Lane, Ward No. 5.—Rs. 125, dated 21st November, 1944 (One month).

45. Repairs to Mali's Quarter at Cornwallis Sq.—Rs. 455, dated 24th November, 1944 (One month).

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I.

District Eng'g Office,
The 11th December, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Chandiram Idanmal for registration of his name as the occupier of Stalls Nos. 30 and 40 in Block “D” in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of Mr. M. Ghanashyamdas the deceased recorded occupier of the Stalls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 29th November, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Babu Pannalall Shaw, son of late Babu Lall Shaw, one of the recorded occupiers of Stalls Nos. 26 and 27 in Block “B” in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for registration of his name as the sole occupier of the Stalls and for permission to take in Babu Hiralall Shaw as partner in the business carried on in the above stalls subject to the condition that the new partner will have no lien on the stalls if and when Babu Pannalall Shaw retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned

within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 11th December, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Abdul Rezzak for the registration of his name as sole occupier of stall No. 11 in Block “F” in the S. S. Hogg Market in place of his deceased father Haji Sk. Hossainey, the recorded occupier of the stall.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 6th December, 1944.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited for the post of Principal, Teachers' Training College, Corporation of Calcutta, in the grade of Rs. 250—10—350.

Applicants should possess high academic qualifications with degrees or diplomas in education from Indian or foreign universities. Candidates should also have administrative abilities and experience of teaching through the medium of Bengali.

Applications stating age, educational qualifications and particulars of experience etc., together with copies of recent testimonials and also stating relationship, if any, with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and the Statutory Officers of the Corporation and accompanied with a signed declaration in writing by the candidate that he has not been convicted for an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months or more, as required under Section 54/A of the Calcutta Municipal Act, should reach the Education Officer by 5 p.m. on 3rd January, 1945.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th December, 1944.

FOUND IN HOGG MARKET

Found in Hogg Market a Lady's Chromium 15-Jewel wrist watch.

Claimants will please see the Superintendent with proof of ownership.

A. QUASIM,
Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 9th December, 1944.

FIRE BRICKS & CLAY
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
9th December, 1944

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,036 against 1,126 and 1,172 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 770. The general death-rate of the week was 23.14 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 9th December, 1944, was 815 against 858 and 819 in the two preceding weeks. There were 7 deaths from cholera against 10 and 17 in the two preceding weeks. There were 55 deaths from small-pox during the week against 38 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 122 and 107 respectively against 145 and 127 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19.85 per mille per annum.

There were 37 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 18.95.

There were 142 deaths from respiratory diseases against 144 in the previous week.

There were 45 deaths from tuberculosis against 57 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 221 against 268 and 283 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, 26 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 62 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complaints and 35 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 38.39 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding this, the death-rate was 36.21.

There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis against 13 in the previous week.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	Rs. A. P. 0 5 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 106	1 6 0	Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 107	1 8 0	Do.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 63	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 108-109	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.				" 114	0 10 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 111	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.		Monthly				

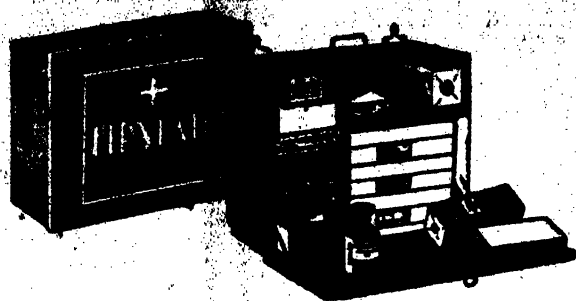
M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 28	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	3 3 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 45-47	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 51-53	1 0 0	Do.	" 4	0 12 0	Do.			
" 54-56	1 5 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	0 12 0	Do.			

(Continued on page 152)



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tri-cycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nudance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Suptl., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 22nd November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Fons per seer	1 80	2 80	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 80	3 00	Others Madras (con.) per seer	0 80	0 90	SUNDRIES		
Shlong	1 00	1 80	Mangoes (Langra) 10-16			Mustard Oil per seer	1 20	
Lobster	1 40	2 00	Pulbul per seer	0 50	0 70	Sugar	0 7 2	
Baghda	1 80	2 80	Raddish (Country) per score	0 40	0 60	(Con.)		
Bhanguar	1 40	1 80	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 20	1 80	Tea per lb.	1 00	
Bhetki	1 80	2 00	Pumpkin each			Gur per seer	0 10 0	
Elisa	1 00	1 40	FRUITS.			(Ration Shop)		
Koi & Magoor	1 80	3 00	Mangoes 12-20	3 00	4 00	Suji	0 80	(Con.)
Parsey	1 00	1 80	Grapes	1 12 0	2 80	DAL.		
Crab each			Alubokhora per seer	0 80	0 50	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 60	0 80
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	2 00	2 80	Chana	0 80	
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 20	0 80	Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 80	3 00	Bael each	1 00	1 80	Bhanga	0 10 0	0 11 0
EGGS.			Dates per seer	3 00	6 00	Khasree	0 80	0 10 0
Duck's eggs per score	2 40	2 80	Almond	1 00	1 00	Kalai	0 80	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs	2 40	2 80	Lime per Score			Biuli	0 70	0 80
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 8 to 4			Mung (Hart) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 60	0 80	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 40	0 60	(Bona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal	0 60	1 80	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 60	0 10 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 10	0 80	Papaya each	0 20	0 60	Salt	0 2 2	0 30
Cauliflower each	0 80	0 12 0	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 20	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 40	0 80	Pomegranate			Soft Coke per md.	1 90	
Cucumber per score	0 60	0 80	BUTTER.			Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Butter per seer	4 00	5 00	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	0 80	0 10 0	Madras			Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly	0 80	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	5 00	5 80	BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 00		Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Pean (Dusseeling)			Do. Bree	5 00		Do.		
Do.			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 00	6 00	Barley Peasi		
			Milk			Do.		
			FLOUR.			Corn Flower		
			Flour per seer	0 60		Robinson's Barley		
			Atta White No. 1	0 50		Cokes Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta Brown per seer			Jelly		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 80	1 120	0 120	0 140	Breast per seer	0 140	1 00	0 120	0 150
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 120	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 100
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 120	3 80	1 120	2 80	Leg per seer	1 00	1 40	0 50	
					Loin "	1 00	1 40	0 50	0 60
Hump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 140	1 120	Shoulder "	0 140		0 50	0 60
Rib	1 80	1 120	0 80	0 140					
Round "	1 80	1 120	0 120	1 00	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 80	3 00	1 80	1 120	Fore-quarter per seer	2 00			
Suet (Kidney)	2 80	3 00			Hind-quarter "	2 80			
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	2 80			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	3 80			
					Other portion per lb.	0 120	0 140		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer					MUTTON.				
Lump "									
Round					Chops per seer	4 00	4 120		
Tongue each					Breast "	3 80	4 00		
					Curry Mutton per seer	3 80	4 00		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	4 40	4 120		
Brain each	0 80	0 100			Saddle per lb.	4 40	4 120		
Heart each	0 120	0 140			Shoulder per lb.	3 80	4 00		
Oxtails each	0 140	1 20			Kidneys each	0 40	0 50		
Shinbones each	0 120	1 40			Heart "	0 36	0 40		
Skink each	0 60	0 120			Liver "	1 40	1 120		
Tongue each	0 120	1 40			Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Kidney per dozen	5 80	6 00			Tongue "	0 80	0 100		
Liver per lb.	0 80	0 100			Trotters "	0 10			
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 00	1 40			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 30	0 36		
					Head (entire) each	0 80	0 100		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 140	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40	3 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40	1 80	3 80	3 100	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80	2 00		
Chops per seer	3 80	3 100	2 80	3 80	Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80	3 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	2 80			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80	4 00		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	3 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 00	4 80			Bhetkee "	2 120	3 80		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 80	1 120			China Grass White per packet small				
Lunchoon Sausages per lb	3 40	3 80			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00			Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 80	3 80			Papadams per 100	1 140	3 80		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 00	3 80		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 00	3 80		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

PHONE B B 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 60	1 80	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 80	0 90	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 120	2 20	Do. Nagpur	—	—	Apples (Cooking) 4—5	—	—
Capon	7 00	11 00	Do. Lahore	0 100	0 120	Do. S. Africa	—	—
Duck (curry)	2 120	3 40	Do. Darjeeling p. s.	1 80	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 00	2 80
Do. (roasting)	3 40	3 120	Do. Fyzabad	—	—	Do. Nainital	—	—
Do. (special)	3 80	4 00	Do. Country	0 50	0 70	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 40	2 120	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	—	—	Do. American	—	—
Do. (cutlet) 11 lb 1 oz.	2 140	3 80	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	1 16	—	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 00	2 80
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	3 00	3 80	Cucumber per score	2 120	3 80	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 140	4 80	Garlic per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 80	3 120	Ginger	0 100	0 110	Do. Luton per doz.	5 00	6 00
Goose	19 00	20 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 100	0 120	Do. Quetta	—	—
Pigeons	0 120	0 140	Turmeric	0 100	0 110	Do. Delicious	—	—
Turkey Cock	50 00	55 00	Indian Corn each	0 36	0 40	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen	25 00	30 00	Knol kohl Country each	—	—	Amra per score	0 120	0 140
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 60	1 80	Ladies finger per seer	0 100	0 120	Bael Fruit each	0 80	1 80
Do. (Dressed)	2 00	2 40	Do. Do. per seer	0 20	—	Badana Kabul per seer	2 80	3 00
EGGS.			*Leek Darjeeling per seer	1 30	—	Black Berry per score	—	—
Ducks per score	2 100	2 120	*Lettuce each	0 28	—	Cocoanut each	0 30	0 34
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 00	3 60	Lettuce per score	—	—	Country Apples 3—4	1 00	—
Do. (special) per score	3 80	3 120	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 80	0 86	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large) per seer	0 80	0 100	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	—	—	*Onions, (New) per seer	0 140	0 150	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	—	—
Guinea fowl	8 00	8 80	Do. Patna red (old)	0 140	1 00	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Portridge	—	—	Do. white	1 20	1 40	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Peacock	—	—	Do. Country red	0 140	1 00	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	*Paranip each	1 30	—	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
			Peas Modhupur per seer	2 00	2 80	Grape Fruit per doz.	24 00	—
			Do. Darjeeling	1 30	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 00	3 80
			Do. Hazaribagh	—	—	Anar per seer	2 00	2 80
			Do. Ranchi per seer	1 40	1 80	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 00	1 40
						Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 80
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 80	—
						Khurbanee	1 00	1 80

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Flowers each	0 60	0 80	Do. Simla	1 80	1 120	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Quail	0 120	—	Do. Country	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Rabbit	6 00	—	Snake Coil each	—	—	Lime patty per score	0 60	0 100
Snippets per each	0 40	0 60	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	—	—	Lemon (Englab) per doz.	—	—
Snipes	0 60	0 80	Do. Country do.	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur)	—	—
Teal (large)	1 00	1 40	Do. Kidney hill per seer	—	—	Do. (Country)	—	—
Teal (cotton)	0 140	1 00	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	—	—	Locket per score	—	—
Wild Duck each	1 80	2 00	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 120	0 140	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Land Grouse each	—	—	Do. (New)	—	—	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	2 00	2 80	*Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 80	0 90	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
BIRDS.			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 60	0 80	Mask Melon (Lucknow)	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	15 00	20 00	Do. Shillong	—	—	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Do. (Hen)	—	—	*Rhubarb per seer	1 00	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 00	3 00	Pulbi, (Patal) per seer	0 120	0 140	Do. Do. (Madras)	10 00	12 00
VEGETABLES.			Radish English per bundle	0 20	0 26	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
artichoke Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	0 120	0 140	Do. Sipra	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Spinach per lot of 20	0 60	0 80	Do. Fazlie	—	—
Artipeach per seer	0 120	—	*Squash per seer	0 70	—	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
*Beetroot Darjeeling per seer	1 20	—	Country Spinach per score	0 30	0 40	Do. Green per score	—	—
Do. Agra	1 120	2 00	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 60	0 70	Do. Golapkhush	—	—
Do. Country per seer	—	—	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 30	0 50	Do. Himsagore	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 80	1 120	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	2 00	2 40	Do. Begamfuli	—	—
*Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 110	—	Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 30	—	Do. Kanchan	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 60	0 80	Do. Country	0 120	0 140	Do. Bombay	—	—
Brinjal	0 50	0 60	Do. Ranchi	1 80	2 00	Do. Safeta	—	—
Cabbage each	—	—	Do. Shillong	2 00	2 40	Do. Lilam per doz.	12 00	14 00
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 80	2 00	Tamarind (Green)	0 30	0 40	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
*Do. (Darjeeling)	0 180	—	*Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0 106	—	Mulberry per score	—	—
Do. (Simla)	1 120	2 40	*Do. Lucknow	1 120	2 00	Nagpur Mossam per doz.	2 00	2 40
Carrots (Darjeeling) per bundle	—	—	Vegetable marrow Country each	0 50	0 60	Poona	2 00	2 80
*Do. per seer	0 120	—	Do. Darjeeling each	0 50	0 60	Bombay	2 80	3 80
Do. (Allahabad)	1 40	1 120	White Pumpkins per seer	0 40	0 50	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
Do. (Lucknow)	2 00	2 40	Red	0 50	0 60	Do. Bombay 6—8	1 00	—
			Tarai per seer	—	—	Do. Darjeeling 12—16	1 06	—
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Madras per doz.	1 80	2 80
						Do. Nagpur 14—15	1 00	—
						Do. Peshawar	—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are meatless days.

Prices in this list are Controlled Prices with effect from 26th June, 1944.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apple per lb. ...	2 80	3 00	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...		3 00	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	
Apple Country each ...	0 14 0	1 40	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 40	
Do. Singapore ..			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 40	1 80	Chilgoja per lb. ...		2 00
Do. Ceylon ..			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoonut (dry) per lb. ...	1 00	
Do. Madras ..	2 00	3 80	Sofata 8-10 ...	1 00		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Gomilla each ...	1 80	2 00	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 80	3 00	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 80	
Do. Darjeeling ..			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 00	
Do. Champa Bunch ...	0 80	0 14 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 00
Do. Martaban ..	0 12 0	1 40	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 80	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 80	0 14 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 00	4 00	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 80	
Do. Amritasagar ..	1 10 0	3 00	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 40	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul ..	0 80	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 40	
Papaya Jessore each ...	0 80	2 80	Water melon Country each ...	0 40	0 50	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country ..	0 60	0 12 0	Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 12 0	
Pineapple per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 80		Do. Kabul ..	4 80	5 80	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 60
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Farakkabad ..			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 00	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 00
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Water fruit per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 80	
Do. Kandahar ...	2 00	2 80	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 80	
Pineapple each (country) ...	0 60	0 80	Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 00	
Pineapple balbar each ...	0 14 0	1 00	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 80		Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	22 00		Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 80	4 00	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 00	
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 80	4 00	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 80	4 00	Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Do. Salasta do. ...			Almond Israeli (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 00		Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		2 00
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 00	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 00	Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 80	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 40	1 80
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Kaju Guts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 00		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Do. (Salted) ..	1 40		Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 00	
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 00					Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	2 00	
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...	1 00	1 40						
Do. America dry p. lb. ...	2 00							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

GROW MORE FOOD

USE THE BEST SEEDS FROM

MAJHIPARA IDEAL AGRICULTURAL FARM

We are the premier seed growers of Bengal. We supply all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds to all leading Seed Merchants of India.

WE GROW VEGETABLES FOR THE EASTERN COMMAND WHO ACCEPT
FIRST CLASS PRODUCE ONLY.

Price list may be had on request.

FARMERS INDUSTRIES, 3, Huzurimull Lane, Calcutta

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 6	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	2 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 8	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer ...			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...			per md. ...	1 10 0	
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			Domestic Coke (whole		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 5 0		Spices—		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 16
Bhetkes (Jhill) per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Red " " ...			Halud " " ...	0 6 0	1 0
Do. (out pieces) " ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	Wheat " " " ...	0 4 0			0 8 0	0 7
Do. (salt-water) " ...	2 8 0	4 8 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) " ...	7 0 0	9 0 0	Rice (retail) ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0
Outla per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0
Rohi per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Do. (out Pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	coarse per md. ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hillas (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chinlsakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Orab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with rose			Kabul rice per seer ...			packet ...		
Do. without rose			Golab Soru rice (best) " ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hillas (Ganges, whole) per			Kamini rice " " ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	4 0 0	Gur per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)			Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 12 0	4 4 0	Crystal (best) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Large) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	white) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain)			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Other fish ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Bengal ...			Giazo ...		
Rock Salmon (whole)			*DAL Etc.			Assorted Creams ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	5 0 0	5 12 0	Kalai per seer ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Mackerel ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Arahar " " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Gajal (Entire) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chola " " ...			per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khari Masoor " " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Ladiga finger ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Khasari " " ...			per lb. ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER.			Mung (Bhaja) " " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Bread (Brown) 3 lb. each	0 10 0		*Salt ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. do. 3 oz. ...	0 2 6		1 lb. tin ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		2 lb. " " ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		6 lb. " " ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Cheese Bangle each ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	*Coconut Oil per seer ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Castor Oil ...			Cheese ...		
Do. Egan " " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 2 0		Gem ...		
Do. Overland " " ...			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Iced ...		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Ginger Nut 3 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Do. unmixed. " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Marie ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	Control	Milk ...		
			No. 1 ...		rates,	Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz. ...	0 2 9		hold) ...		
			No. 2 ...			Nice " " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 42-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 18 0		per tin		
Milk			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 6 0		1 lb. loose		
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Green Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		per tin		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		oz. tin		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0		per pkt.		2 6 0
			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
						1 lb. per tin		
						O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
						tle		
						Radgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
						Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
						con per lb.		
						Oatmeal (Australian)		
						2 lb. tin		
						Indian Oats per tin.		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
						*Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
						*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
						*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
						*Eno's Fruit Salt		
						*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
						*Elerman's Embrocation		
						*Zam-Buk		
						*Amrutjan Pain Balm		
						*Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
						*Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
						*Kruschen Salt		
						Blattabane Cock-		
						roach Extermina-		
						tor 1½ Oz. jar	0 9 0	
						Do. 3 Oz. jar	1 0 0	
						Do. 8 Oz. jar		
						Do. 16 Oz. jar	4 2 0	
						Do. 7 lb tin	25 0 0	
						PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per dos.		
						Do. (India) per dos.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2901) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 3-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
--	--	--

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents voted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veget. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Beet 7	0 2 0 each.	Beet.
			Fruit 2 & 7	0 8 0 ..	Fruit.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 6th December, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 80	0 100
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh ..	3 80	4 00	Brinjal	0 40	0 60
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) ...	4 00	4 80	Cauliflower each (small)	0 10	0 40
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 00	Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessora			Ginger	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil		1 80	Mutton	3 80	3 00
Deshi Boiled			Cocoonut Oil			Goat & Khashi	3 80	3 00
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 80	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	3 00	2 80
.. (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 00	1 80
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 60	Prawns	1 80	2 00
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 80	Parsey	1 80	2 00
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 80	2 00
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji		0 50	Bhetki	1 40	2 00
Gram (Dal)	0 60		Gur (Bell) (control)			Crab per pair		
Mug Dal	0 60		.. Khajura			Koi		
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	3 00	3 20
Arahar Dal	0 80	0 12 8	Do. (New)	0 40	0 80	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 80	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	3 00	3 20
Khasari Dal	0 60		Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 80	0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 80						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From,	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
DAL.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	MEAT	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 80	Mutton		3 00
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 00	Goat		3 00
Arahar Dal	0 60	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		4 00	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 60	0 70	Milk		0 80	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 80	2 12 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 11 0	Cows' Head			.. (Duck) Do.	2 80	2 12 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 70	0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 80	Mustard Oil per seer		1 80	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi "			Cocoonut Oil			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		5 20	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 00	Apples 6		1 00	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Bhaduwa		5 40	Alubokra per seer		2 00	H. & P. Do.		
"SUGAR & FLOUR"			Oranges 12—20	1 00		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer		2 80	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 80	Pasta		4 80	Rice		0 66
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 40	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 60	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 50	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			Pomegranate per seer		1 40	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer	0 60	0 80	FISH			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)			Parsey per seer	1 80		Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Dead)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pons	1 12 0	2 00	Pascal's Loganges		
Brinjal	0 50	0 60	Do. (Cut pieces) "	2 00	2 80	(glass) each		
Ginger		0 10 0	Bagda		2 80	Jam		
Onion		1 00	Bhetki	1 80	1 12 0	Jelly		
Cauliflower each	0 10	0 12 0	Crab (each)	0 18	0 40	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cabbage per seer		0 13 0	Kolgar star	1 00	2 80	Quickwhite (White)		
KEROSENE OIL			" "	1 80	1 12 0			
Elephant Brand tin								
Do. per bottle								
Do. bulk								
Shing Sun								
Do. per bottle								

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 3, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 8A, Lansdowne Market from 8-12 p.m. and 1-5 p.m. daily.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 12th December, 1944.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Safata 10-20	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinaipuri Khatri Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium) "		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 12 0	2 14 0	Do. Madras 2-6	1 0 0		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	2 12 0	3 0 0	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fasil			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0		Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garhs per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapkhaz			Chamormoni		
Shirga "	0 2 6		Do. Himnagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Full Lemon each	0 6 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Kharbuz per seer Jubalpur			maund (old)		
Knag Lemon per pair	1 0 0		Orange Ichhanagore 8-12	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 12 0	Do. Madras			per maund		
Do. Bombay "	0 14 0		Do. Darjeeling 8-16	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country "			Do. Nagpur 12-25	1 0 0		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer		0 10 0	Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	5 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras "			Do. Multan	6 0 0		Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Gaubati "			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Fine per seer		
Country "	0 6 0	0 12 0	Fears 6-16			Corse "		
Do. Nainital (Pahar)			Pineapple Singapur each			Medium "		
Fatal Murshidabad per	0 8 0		Do. Assam (Local)					
seer			Do. Country each	0 12 0	1 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches	0 10 0		Crystal Sugar per seer	0 8 0	per seer
Do. Hilly "	1 0 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Java "		Controlled.
Cabbage "	0 1 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban per score	1 0 0		Cocconut Oil "	1 8 0	do.
Chauliflower each	0 12 0		Musket per seer			Mustard Oil "		do.
Peas Ranchi per seer		1 0 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 8 0		Salt per seer	0 8 0	do.
Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Multan per seer	2 0 0				
Do. Deshi "	1 0 0		Do. Kandahar	2 0 0	3 0 0	Flour "	0 8 0	do.
Beans "	0 14 0		Bedana (Kabul)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Atta "	0 5 0	do.
Squash "		1 8 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	Suje "		
Tomato "			Do. Sultana "	3 0 0		Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score		1 8 0	Almond shelled	3 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
Sh per seer			Do. without shell	3 0 0	4 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
			Do. do. large	5 8 0		Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer		1 12 0			
Apple Cashmere 2-4	1 0 0		Water melon Goalando			DAL		
Do. Kulu 2-5	1 0 0		Do. Deshi each	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. Peshwari			Do. Farukabad			Mug Dal "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Do. Nainital			Do. Quetta			Arhar "		0 10 0
Alphokhara per seer	3 0 0		Do. Bhagalpur			Kalai "		0 7 0
Apricot "	2 8 0	0 10 0	Sarbati Lemon			Khesari "	0 6 0	
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Musembi 6-10	1 0 0		Mosoor (spils) "	0 12 0	
Bel fruit each	0 2 0		Walnut per seer	3 0 0		Do. (khari) "		0 12 0
			Do. Shelled "	2 0 0		Mator "	0 8 0	0 12 0
			Nut Ground "			Chana Dal "	0 6 0	
			Sharifa "					
			Nona (each)			TEA		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	3 0 0	
			Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 4 0	Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Bombay "	2 4 0		Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
			Aligarh "	2 4 0		Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Jessore per seer		4 0 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Nagpur "		3 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 6 0
			Pabna "		3 4 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Darbhanga "		3 4 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Manasapur "			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
			Cow's Ghee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 6 0
			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0			
			Bhalsa Ghee	4 8 0	5 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
			FISH			"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Bagda per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 8 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
						"Victoria" Swan—		
			Fawns (Gaida)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Hilsa "	1 4 0	1 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Rohi "	2 0 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Bulk		
			Small fish		1 8 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Chetal "			"Bulk		
			Crab per pair	0 8 0	0 4 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Koi per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	(White) "	0 8 0	Controlled
			Magoor per seer (small)	3 0 0	4 0 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Do. (large)			(Red) "		

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

8, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapur District

Supply Mirzapur and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sujeer (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Silong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 8 0	
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Squash per seer	0 6 0		Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 8 0	
Bagda	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Wheat	0 5 0	
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 8 0	0 8 0			
Bhetki	0 12 0	1 0 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 7 0			
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0				RICE.		
Hilsa	1 12 0	2 8 0				Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
Koi & Magoor	2 0 0	2 8 0						
Paray	0 2 0	0 3 0				SUNDRIES.		
Crab each						Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
						Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 0	
MEAT.						Tea per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0				Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton "	2 8 0	3 0 0						
EGGS.						DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0					Arahar per seer	0 12 0	
Fowl's eggs	2 8 0					Chana "	0 6 0	
						Masoor "	0 12 0	
VEGETABLES.						Bhanga "		
Bean (French) per seer	1 9 0					Khasaree "	0 6 0	
Brinjal "	0 8 0	0 5 0				Kalai "	0 7 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 12 0					Biuli "		
Cauliflower each	0 8 0	0 8 0				Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Tomato per seer	0 8 0					" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Cucumber per score	1 8 0	1 12 0				Mattor "		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0					Salt (Rationed) "	0 3 0	
Garlic "	1 0 0							
Green Chilly "	0 14 0	1 0 0				COKE & COAL.		
Onion "	0 12 0					Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0					Coal " (Control)	1 10 0	
Potato (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 7 0				Fuel "	8 8 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 6th December, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Green Chilly	0 10 0		Sujeer per seer	0 8 0	
Silong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)					
Bagda	2 0 0	2 6 0	Do. (Ranchi) "		1 0 0			
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes Deshi New "	0 5 0	0 8 0			
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	0 9 0		RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 6	
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger	0 6 0		Patnai per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Barkulsi (Manja) per md.		
Paray	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash			Do. (Kora) "		
Crab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Atap) "		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Rangoon per seer		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Mutton "	3 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer	0 1 0	0 12 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Goat & Kid	3 0 0		Do. (Country)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Golap Bori		
Suet	1 8 0					Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 8 0	
						Sugar (Ration)		0 8 0
POULTRY & EGGS.						Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 12 0				Gur per seer		
Fowl "	1 10 0	2 8 0				Cocunut oil		
Chicken "	1 0 0	1 4 0				Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0				Chana "	0 6 0	
						Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Duck's Eggs per score	2 8 0					Khasaree "	0 6 0	
Fowl's Eggs "	2 8 0					Kalai "	0 6 0	0 8 0
						Biuli "	0 7 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES						Mug Katcha "	0 11 0	0 12 0
Bean (Darjeeling) per seer	1 0 0					Do. (Sona) "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal "	0 6 0	0 8 0				Mattor "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Madras) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0				Salt (Rationed) "	0 3 0	
Cauliflower "	0 2 0	0 8 0				Barley 1 lb. Ma.		
Cucumber (Country) per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0				Do. Parley 1 lb. Ma.	1 5 0	
Do. (Lakral) "	0 10 0	1 0 0				Robinson's Barley		
Cocunut per score	0 10 0					Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ginger per seer		0 10 0				Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 10 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 14th November, 1944

ARTICLE.	From	To	ARTICLE.	From	To	ARTICLE.	From	To
MEAT.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FRUITS—Contd.		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per cr.	0 5 0		Kashia Bhog		
Mutton		2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	0 2 0	Fish 4-5		
Goat and Kid		2 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prase & W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 5 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 5 0	Sarda per seer		
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer			Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each		
Fowl	1 2 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 3 0	0 5 0			
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer			BUTTER.		
Pigeon		0 5 0				Allgarh per lb.		5 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur		4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)		2 2 0	Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 3 0	Ghee per seer	4 2 0	5 8 0
Fowl's "		2 8 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	
FISH.			Apples 4-6	1 0 0		BREAD.		
Pom per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer	2 8 0		Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	
Do. (Out please)	2 8 0		Amra (Bajati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	
Shrimp			Bedana per seer	2 5 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Lobster	2 8 0		Beal each		0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Crabs	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pomegranate ..		2 0 0	Flour per seer		
Shrimpr			Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Atta		
Shrimpr	1 5 0		Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Sujea		
Other Fish	1 5 0	2 0 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		RICE.		
Crab per pair		0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Patna per seer		
Shrimpr	1 5 0	2 0 0	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per cr.		
Koi & Mingo	2 0 0	2 0 0	Grape	2 0 0	4 8 0	Do. (Kora)		
Panther per seer			Do. per box			Chinakkhar per seer		
Mango fish per seer			Gooseberry per seer			Debi		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each			SUNDRIES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 5 0	1 2 0	Khubani per se			Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. (Dost)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbasa			Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 6
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100			Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil		
Brinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lokote			Gur	0 4 8	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		DAL.		
Do. (Darjeeling)			Pasta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower	0 4 0	0 10 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
Cassia (Country) per dos.			Do. (Mataban) per dos.	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 11 6
Do. (Darjeeling) "			Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	
Celery per seer.			Pineapple	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
Cucumber per score			Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Caulis	0 3 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score			Mattor	0 10 0	
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple			Salt		0 2 2
Letten Sugar	0 8 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 2	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Walnut		1 0 0	Coal per md.	1 9 0	
Pean (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100			Kerosene Oil in Bulk		
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)			Do. (Elephant)		
Do. (Dost)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas			Brand per tin Refined.		
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra			Ordinary		
Potatoes (Makthal)			Bombay			BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Deal)	0 8 0	1 0 0	Totapari per score			Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		
Radish		0 2 0	Sipin					
Radish (English) per								
1 bundle								
Radish (Country) p. score	0 10 6	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	55B Chaudhary.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
13	0 4 0 "		55-56	0 5 0 "	
14	0 5 0 "		55	0 3 0 "	
15	0 8 0 "				
16	0 1 0 "				

E. E. MURPHY,
President, E. E. Murphy & Co.

THE STUART HUBB MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 148)

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
M. 8	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 35-35	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	8 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 36-36	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 37-37	0 8 0	Do.	" 5	0 3 0	Do
" 11	8 0 0	Cloth.	" 38-38	0 4 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 12	8 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 39-39	1 0 0	Do.	" 7	0 3 0	Do
" 13	8 0 0	Do.	" 40-40	1 10 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 14	8 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 41-41		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 15	8 0 0	Do.	" 42-42		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 16	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 43-43		Do.	" 11	0 3 0	Do
" 17	8 0 0	Cloth.	" 44-44		Do.	" 12	0 3 0	Do
" 18	8 0 0	Rhoe.	" 45-45		Do.	" 13	0 3 0	Do
" 19	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 46-46		Do.	" 14	0 3 0	Do
" 20		Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 47-47		Do.	" 15	0 4 0	Do
" 21-26	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 48	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 16	0 3 0	Do
" 22	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 0 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 23-23	4 0 0	Do.	" 2	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 24	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	Mon. rent	Kerosene Oil.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 25	2 0 0	Do.	West Range		Oilman's Stores.	" 20	0 3 0	Do
" 26	2 0 0	Do.	" 48	25 0 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	25 0 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 50	25 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 51	25 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 52	25 0 0	Do.	" 25	0 3 0	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Do.	" 53	25 0 0	Do.	" 26	0 3 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 54	25 0 0	Do.	" 27	0 3 0	Do
" 29-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 55	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 56	25 0 0	Do.	" 29	0 3 0	Do
" 46B	0.12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 57	25 0 0	Do.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 30C	0 10 0	Do.	" 58	25 0 0	Do.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores	" 59	25 0 0	Do.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 47	1 8 0	Pork.	" 60	25 0 0	Do.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 48	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 61	25 0 0	Do.	" 34	0 3 0	Do
" 49	0 8 0	Do.	" 62	25 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 3 0	Do
" 50	0 8 0	Do.	" 63	25 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 3 0	Do
" 51	0 8 0	Do.	" 64	25 0 0	Do.	" 37	0 3 0	Do
" 52	0 8 0	Do.	" 65	25 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 53	0 8 0	Do.	" 66	25 0 0	Do.	" 39	0 3 0	Do
" 54	0 8 0	Do.	" 67	25 0 0	Do.	" 40	0 3 0	Do
" 55	0 8 0	Do.	" 68	25 0 0	Do.	" 41	0 3 0	Do
" 56	0 8 0	Do.	" 69	25 0 0	Do.	" 42	0 3 0	Do
" 57	0 8 0	Do.	" 70	25 0 0	Do.	" 43	0 3 0	Do
" 58	0 8 0	Do.	" 71	25 0 0	Do.	" 44	0 3 0	Do
" 59	0 8 0	Do.	" 72	25 0 0	Do.	" 45	0 3 0	Do
" 60	0 8 0	Do.	" 73	25 0 0	Do.	" 46	0 3 0	Do
" 61	0 8 0	Do.	" 74	25 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 3 0	Do
Potatoes Range		Potato.	" 75	25 0 0	Do.	" 48	0 3 0	Do
" 15	0 8 0	Do.	" 76	25 0 0	Do.	" 49	0 3 0	Do
" 16	0 8 0	Do.	" 77	25 0 0	Do.	" 50	0 3 0	Do
" 17	0 8 0	Do.	" 78	25 0 0	Do.	" 51	0 3 0	Do
" 18	0 8 0	Do.	" 79	25 0 0	Do.	" 52	0 3 0	Do
" 19	0 8 0	Do.	" 80	25 0 0	Do.	" 53	0 3 0	Do
" 20	0 8 0	Do.	" 81	25 0 0	Do.	" 54	0 3 0	Do
" 21	0 8 0	Do.	" 82	25 0 0	Do.	" 55	0 3 0	Do
" 22	0 8 0	Do.	" 83	25 0 0	Do.	" 56	0 3 0	Do
" 23	0 8 0	Do.	" 84	25 0 0	Do.	" 57	0 3 0	Do
" 24	0 8 0	Do.	" 85	25 0 0	Do.	" 58	0 3 0	Do
" 25	0 8 0	Do.	" 86	25 0 0	Do.	" 59	0 3 0	Do
" 26	0 8 0	Do.	" 87	25 0 0	Do.	" 60	0 3 0	Do
" 27	0 8 0	Do.	" 88	25 0 0	Do.	" 61	0 3 0	Do
" 28	0 8 0	Do.	" 89	25 0 0	Do.	" 62	0 3 0	Do
" 29	0 8 0	Do.	" 90	25 0 0	Do.	" 63	0 3 0	Do
" 30	0 8 0	Do.	" 91	25 0 0	Do.	" 64	0 3 0	Do
" 31	0 8 0	Do.	" 92	25 0 0	Do.	" 65	0 3 0	Do
" 32	0 8 0	Do.	" 93	25 0 0	Do.	" 66	0 3 0	Do
" 33	0 8 0	Do.	" 94	25 0 0	Do.	" 67	0 3 0	Do
" 34	0 8 0	Do.	" 95	25 0 0	Do.	" 68	0 3 0	Do
" 35	0 8 0	Do.	" 96	25 0 0	Do.	" 69	0 3 0	Do
" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 97	25 0 0	Do.	" 70	0 3 0	Do
" 37	0 8 0	Do.	" 98	25 0 0	Do.	" 71	0 3 0	Do
" 38	0 8 0	Do.	" 99	25 0 0	Do.	" 72	0 3 0	Do
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 100	25 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 3 0	Do
" 40	0 8 0	Do.	" 101	25 0 0	Do.	" 74	0 3 0	Do
" 41	0 8 0	Do.	" 102	25 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 3 0	Do
" 42	0 8 0	Do.	" 103	25 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 3 0	Do
" 43	0 8 0	Do.	" 104	25 0 0	Do.	" 77	0 3 0	Do
" 44	0 8 0	Do.	" 105	25 0 0	Do.	" 78	0 3 0	Do
" 45	0 8 0	Do.	" 106	25 0 0	Do.	" 79	0 3 0	Do
" 46	0 8 0	Do.	" 107	25 0 0	Do.	" 80	0 3 0	Do
" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 108	25 0 0	Do.	" 81	0 3 0	Do
" 48	0 8 0	Do.	" 109	25 0 0	Do.	" 82	0 3 0	Do
" 49	0 8 0	Do.	" 110	25 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 3 0	Do
" 50	0 8 0	Do.	" 111	25 0 0	Do.	" 84	0 3 0	Do
" 51	0 8 0	Do.	" 112	25 0 0	Do.	" 85	0 3 0	Do
" 52	0 8 0	Do.	" 113	25 0 0	Do.	" 86	0 3 0	Do
" 53	0 8 0	Do.	" 114	25 0 0	Do.	" 87	0 3 0	Do
" 54	0 8 0	Do.	" 115	25 0 0	Do.	" 88	0 3 0	Do
" 55	0 8 0	Do.	" 116	25 0 0	Do.	" 89	0 3 0	Do
" 56	0 8 0	Do.	" 117	25 0 0	Do.	" 90	0 3 0	Do
" 57	0 8 0	Do.	" 118	25 0 0	Do.	" 91	0 3 0	Do
" 58	0 8 0	Do.	" 119	25 0 0	Do.	" 92	0 3 0	Do
" 59	0 8 0	Do.	" 120	25 0 0	Do.	" 93	0 3 0	Do
" 60	0 8 0	Do.	" 121	25 0 0	Do.	" 94	0 3 0	Do
" 61	0 8 0	Do.	" 122	25 0 0	Do.	" 95	0 3 0	Do
" 62	0 8 0	Do.	" 123	25 0 0	Do.	" 96	0 3 0	Do
" 63	0 8 0	Do.	" 124	25 0 0	Do.	" 97	0 3 0	Do
" 64	0 8 0	Do.	" 125	25 0 0	Do.	" 98	0 3 0	Do
" 65	0 8 0	Do.	" 126	25 0 0	Do.	" 99	0 3 0	Do
" 66	0 8 0	Do.	" 127	25 0 0	Do.	" 100	0 3 0	Do
" 67	0 8 0	Do.	" 128	25 0 0	Do.	" 101	0 3 0	Do
" 68	0 8 0	Do.	" 129	25 0 0	Do.	" 102	0 3 0	Do
" 69	0 8 0	Do.	" 130	25 0 0	Do.	" 103	0 3 0	Do
" 70	0 8 0	Do.	" 131	25 0 0	Do.	" 104	0 3 0	Do
" 71	0 8 0	Do.	" 132	25 0 0	Do.	" 105	0 3 0	Do
" 72	0 8 0	Do.	" 133	25 0 0	Do.	" 106	0 3 0	Do
" 73	0 8 0	Do.	" 134	25 0 0	Do.	" 107	0 3 0	Do
" 74	0 8 0	Do.	" 135	25 0 0	Do.	" 108	0 3 0	Do
" 75	0 8 0	Do.	" 136	25 0 0	Do.	" 109	0 3 0	Do
" 76	0 8 0	Do.	" 137	25 0 0	Do.	" 110	0 3 0	Do
" 77	0 8 0	Do.	" 138	25 0 0	Do.	" 111	0 3 0	Do
" 78	0 8 0	Do.	" 139	25 0 0	Do.	" 112	0 3 0	Do
" 79	0 8 0	Do.	" 140	25 0 0	Do.	" 113	0 3 0	Do
" 80	0 8 0	Do.	" 141	25 0 0	Do.	" 114	0 3 0	Do
" 81	0 8 0	Do.	" 142	25 0 0	Do.	" 115	0 3 0	Do
" 82	0 8 0	Do.	" 143	25 0 0	Do.	" 116	0 3 0	Do
" 83	0 8 0	Do.	" 144	25 0 0	Do.	" 117	0 3 0	Do
" 84	0 8 0	Do.	" 145	25 0 0	Do.	" 118	0 3 0	Do
" 85	0 8 0	Do.	" 146	25 0 0	Do.	" 119	0 3 0	Do
" 86	0 8 0	Do.	" 147	25 0 0	Do.	" 120	0 3 0	Do
" 87	0 8 0	Do.	" 148	25 0 0	Do.	" 121	0 3 0	Do
" 88	0 8 0	Do.	" 149	25 0 0	Do.	" 122	0 3 0	Do
" 89	0 8 0	Do.	" 150	25 0 0	Do.	" 123	0 3 0	Do
" 90	0 8 0	Do.	" 151	25 0 0	Do.	" 124	0 3 0	Do
" 91	0 8 0	Do.	" 152	25 0 0	Do.	" 125	0 3 0	Do
" 92	0 8 0	Do.	" 153	25 0 0	Do.	" 126	0 3 0	Do
" 93	0 8 0	Do.	" 154	25 0 0	Do.	" 127	0 3 0	Do
" 94	0 8 0	Do.	" 155	25 0 0	Do.	" 128	0 3 0	Do
" 95	0 8 0	Do.	" 156	25 0 0	Do.	" 129	0 3 0	Do
" 96	0 8 0	Do.	" 157	25 0 0	Do.	" 130	0 3 0	Do
" 97	0 8 0	Do.	" 158	25 0 0	Do.	" 131	0 3 0	Do
" 98	0 8 0	Do.	" 159	25 0 0	Do.	" 132	0 3 0	Do
" 99	0 8 0	Do.	" 160	25 0 0	Do.	" 133	0 3 0	Do
" 100	0 8 0	Do.	" 161	25 0 0	Do.	" 134	0 3 0	Do
" 101	0 8 0	Do.	" 162	25 0 0	Do.	" 135	0 3 0	Do
" 102	0 8 0	Do.	" 163	25 0 0	Do.	" 136	0 3 0	Do
" 103	0 8 0	Do.	" 164	25 0 0	Do.	" 137	0 3 0	Do
" 104	0 8 0	Do.	" 165	25 0 0	Do.	" 138	0 3 0	Do
" 105	0 8 0	Do.	" 166	25 0 0	Do.	" 139	0 3 0	Do
" 106	0 8 0	Do.	" 167	25 0 0	Do.	" 140	0 3 0	Do
" 107	0 8 0	Do.	" 168	25 0 0	Do.	" 141	0 3 0	Do
" 108	0 8 0	Do.	" 169	25 0 0	Do.	" 142	0 3 0	Do
" 109	0 8 0	Do.	" 170	25 0 0	Do.	" 143	0 3 0	Do
" 110	0 8 0	Do.	" 171	25 0 0	Do.	" 144	0 3 0	Do
" 111	0 8 0	Do.	" 172	25 0 0	Do.	" 145	0 3 0	Do
" 112	0 8 0	Do.	" 173	25 0 0	Do.	" 146	0 3 0	Do
" 113	0 8 0	Do.	" 174	25 0 0	Do.	" 147	0 3 0	Do
" 114	0 8 0	Do.	" 175	25 0 0	Do.	" 148	0 3 0	Do
" 115	0 8 0	Do.	" 176	25 0 0	Do.	" 149	0 3 0	Do
" 116	0 8 0	Do.	" 177	25 0 0	Do.	" 150	0 3 0	Do
" 117	0 8 0	Do.	" 178	25 0 0	Do.	" 151	0 3 0	Do
" 118	0 8 0	Do.	" 179	25 0 0	Do.	" 152	0 3 0	Do
" 119	0 8 0	Do.	" 180	25 0 0				

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned shops on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				20 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 3 0		20 "	0 3 0	"
41 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	22 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Mod-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	22 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	29 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	65 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	72 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	73 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	74 "	0 5 0	"
25 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	22 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3 & 12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1.	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	9, & 12	" 3 "	Potato
G. 3	" 7 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Do.
		To be approved by the Committee.	Betal-3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
					Betal leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit-2 to 5	3 5 0	Fruit.
			Betal-3	0 2 0	Betal leaves.
			Onion-3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 23rd December, 1944

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
SUPPLEMENT—		MIDDLES (Contd.)—	
Calcutta Tramways Undertaking—Corporation Resolution In The Light Of Government Proposal		Fish And Vegetable In Calcutta—Steps Taken By Bengal Government	164(g)
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT—		Price Of Rice In Calcutta—Profiteering Everywhere	164(g)
Local Government Franchise In England	161	SPECIAL ARTICLE—	
Improvement Of Calcutta Bustees		Sources Of Municipal Income—In India And Abroad	165
Nominations For Local Bodies		HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
Mr. P. C. Bhandari		Mosquito Control By Screening	167
New York's Health Insurance Plan		ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE—	
Urban Planning In U. S. A.		Calcutta Electric Supply Undertaking—Question Of Acquisition By Calcutta Corporation	169
Progress Of Education In India		LETTER TO THE EDITOR—	
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION ...	163	New Road Names	175
Calcutta Tramways Undertaking—Corporation Agree To Form An Autonomous Transport Board		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	175
Calcutta Bustees		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	179
Dearness Allowance To Corporation Employees Increased—Other Facilities To Be Considered By A Special Committee		VITAL STATISTICS—	180
Deputation On Tramway Purchase		MARKET PRICES CURRENT	181
Condolence			
"MIDDLES"—			
Combating The Scourge Of Malaria—Need For Popular Support Stressed	164(f)		

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle & Comment

Local Government Franchise In England

Unlike Parliamentary elections, local government elections in England have not been on the basis of universal suffrage. The principle of no representation without taxation has been in force; citizens renting furnished rooms, adult children with their parents and servants "living in" have not had the local franchise. Therefore, two voting registers have been kept, one for each set of elections.

The question of electoral reform arose this year because plans for the resumption of local and parliamentary elections were being considered. For the fifth year, local elections have been postponed for 1944. Principal reasons are that the local register is out of date and that the local staff are so depleted that elections would interfere with more important work. The only wartime register maintained has been that for Parliamentary Electors (Wartime Registration) Act, 1939. When a vacancy occurs in a local government, several during the war, someone displaced

ing the past member's political affiliation is appointed to fill it.

The Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform and Redistribution of seats has proposed a radical change in the local government franchise. It has recommended the assimilation of the local government and parliamentary franchises. Groups representing the Association of Municipal Corporations and County Councils Association have also come out in favour of assimilation of the two franchises. In addition to the merits of extending the local franchise, the fact that by assimilation local government elections can be held much sooner has been a factor in favour of the merger.

Improvement Of Calcutta Bustees

A short-term programme for making Calcutta bustees at least more hygienic and habitable is under consideration of the Government of Bengal. This programme aims primarily at increasing the amenities in the slum localities.

The short-term programme is to be followed by a long-term one providing for the replacement of

the business by buildings of a standard plan. The removal of the present structures and construction in their place of better buildings will involve a considerable time, hence the short-term programme.

These two programmes will be considered at the Conference of officials and non-officials convened by the Governor on January 8.

Nominations For Local Bodies

At the sitting of the Bengal Assembly on Tuesday, the 19th December, in reply to Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed, Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Local Self-Government, admitted that in certain cases there were delays in publishing names of members nominated by Government on the local bodies.

The Parliamentary Secretary was asked to state the cause of delay in the appointment of the nominated members in respect of District Boards and Municipalities that had already held their general elections.

He said that in certain particular cases such delays had occurred owing to the reference of the names to the Chief Whip of the Government party and the local officers. He also mentioned of difficulties in reaching a decision as to the most suitable persons for appointment as nominated members.

NOTICE

On account of X'mas and Mohurram holidays, there will be no issue of the "Gazette" on the 30th December, 1944.

The next issue will be published on the 6th January, 1945. The Market Prices Current will, however, be published on that day.

Dr. Sanyal: What is the minimum contribution to the party fund or other funds required to enable the Chief Whip to give his approval to the nominations?

Mr. Abdul-Al-Mahmood: We object to this question.

Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed: That may be the case with the previous Government, but not with this Government.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy: It is scandalous.

Mr. J. C. Gupta: What is scandalous?

Mr. Suhrawardy: The suggestion is scandalous.

Dr. Sanyal: The practice is scandalous.

Dr. Sanyal: When this practice has been established or allowed to be developed to refer nomination cases to the Chief Whip of the Government party, before the nominations are accepted by Government?

Khan Sahib: Not during the regime of the present Government. It has been introduced by the previous Government.

Dr. Sanyal: When?

Khan Sahib: I cannot give the exact date.

Mr. Dhiresudhannath Dutta: Will the Minister please state if affiliation to the Muslim League is the minimum qualification required for the appointment of a member to the local bodies?

Khan Sahib: No.

Dr. Sanyal: Why the nominations of the District Board of Noakhali have not been published although the elections had been held as early as February, 1944?

Khan Sahib: It is not yet too late.

Dr. Sanyal: What? From February, 1944, to December, 1944, is not too late?

Khan Sahib: The recommendations of the local bodies reached the Government late.

Dr. Sanyal: When did it come?

Khan Sahib: I ask for notice.

Mr. P. C. Bhandari

Mr. P. C. Bhandari, Secretary, Amritsar Municipality came to Calcutta in December, 1948, to study the municipal affairs of this city. He stayed here till December, 1944. He also acquainted himself with the working of the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

Mr. Bhandari, on the eve of his departure for Amritsar, wishes to make his grateful acknowledgments to the Chief Executive Officer and all the Heads of the different departments and their staff for the courtesy and willing co-operation that he has received during the course of his studies into the working of the municipal administration of Calcutta in all its different branches.

New York's Health Insurance Plan

A comprehensive plan of medical and surgical care for residents or workers in New York city has been put forward by Mayor La Guardia before the State Board of Local Welfare, the Superintendent of Insurance for incorporation as the Health Insurance Plan for Greater New York.

It is hoped by the Mayor that the plan will be in operation in January, 1945.

The *New York Times* has editorially written:— "It may well be that the city will set a pattern of medical care at low cost that Congress cannot afford to ignore."

Urban Planning in U. S. A.

Among the proposals before the American Congress for post-war—or immediate—urban planning are the urban development bills sponsored by Senators Wagner and Thomas.

The Wagner bill, backed by private real estate interests represented by the Urban Land Institute, would establish the administrator of the National Housing Agency as the chief official in charge of federally-aided local planning and rebuilding. The National Housing Agency would be authorized "to make loans to cities, or appropriate instrumentalities of cities, for the purchase of land and improvements thereon in areas that are designated in a development plan for development or redevelopment by private enterprise and by public improvement; for the clearance of land so acquired; for the installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets and utility improvements essential to the preparation of sites for neighbourhood rebuilding." The bill would authorize a billion dollars in the ensuing year for 99-year loans to cities and their planning agencies at rates prescribed by the National Housing Agency and secured by the land acquired.

Having cleared the land the cities would sell it to private builders for modern neighbourhood development, or to appropriate municipal agencies. The city must have an adequate city plan. Grants for preparation of development plans are authorized.

The Thomas bill would establish a new agency—the Urban Redevelopment Agency—in charge of federally-aided urban rebuilding. The administrator of the agency would be authorized to make loans to municipalities for the acquisition of real estate for development or redevelopment of cities or urban areas of which such cities are a part, or for reservation of areas for future planning and development, he may also make grants to planning agencies. The Thomas bill requires more meticulous planning and control than the Wagner bill, and provides for leasing rather than outright sale of land to private interests.

Progress Of Education In India

Educational facilities during war-time have not only been maintained at the pre-war level but a limited effort has been made to extend the scope of education, according to a review of the progress of education in British India. An ambitious plan for a national system of education after the war has been drawn up. Students enlisting in war services have been granted various concessions by universities and arrangements have been made for special attention

to children and dependants of soldiers in educational institutions.

The expenditure on education has during the war increased by nearly 9 per cent. from Rs. 29.00 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs. 31.61 lakhs in 1942-43. In 1941-42, according to the review, 1,260,147 boys and 811,355 girls reached the literacy stage, an increase over the previous year by 70,565 boys and 31,606 girls. A number of uneconomic and inefficient primary schools closed down during 1941-42, but the enrolment of boys and girls in primary schools advanced by 66,667 and 154,190 respectively. The number of special schools for boys increased by 614 and those for girls by 62. There was also an all-round increase in middle schools (both English and Vernacular) and in high schools for boys and for girls. The total number of arts and science colleges rose to 338 in 1941-42 as compared to 325 in the previous year and the number of men under instruction showed an increase of 4,745.

The Government of India's expenditure on education in the centrally administered area of Delhi, Ajmer, Merwara and Beluchistan marked a striking increase of about 58 per cent. from Rs. 18 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs. 31 lakhs provided for the current year. A committee of experts is engaged in considering if the Post-War plan of the Central Advisory Board of Education could be introduced in Delhi immediately.

The Week In The Corporation

FRIDAY: 22ND DECEMBER

Calcutta Tramways Undertaking

Corporation Agree To Form An Autonomous Transport Board

THE Corporation at a Special Meeting held on Friday, 22nd December, adopted a lengthy resolution (the full text of which is published as a Supplement to this issue) whereby agreeing, under certain conditions, to the suggestion of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Bengal, in regard to the formation of an Autonomous Transport Board which would control, manage and carry on the administration of the tramways, buses and other forms of transport that might come into existence hereafter in Calcutta and the adjoining Municipalities and industrial areas, without prejudice to the rights of the Corporation under the Agreements of 1879, 1893 and 1899 and the Act of 1900 to purchase the entire tramways undertaking belonging to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd., as a going concern and to appoint as Agent for the purpose and to take possession of and to run the undertaking on and from 1st January, 1945.

CHIEF MINISTER COMPLAINED THAT GOVERNMENT WAS NOT APPROACHED

While moving the resolution Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that they were all convinced that the Premier was quite sincere when he said that the Calcutta Tramways should be nationalized.

In the proposed Transport Board the Corporation would have adequate representation in accordance with the size of the interest the Corporation would have in the Board. Besides the receipt of a

track rent at a higher rate, and this representation, they had also been assured of a share of the profit that this Board would make. Wedded as they were to the policy of nationalization of the tramways and of taking it out of the hands of any profiteering concern, the deputation thought that the idea of formation of the Transport Board should be accepted.

The Chief Minister made a grievance that his Government should have been approached in a

**School Authorities Should Immediately Arrange For
Vaccination Of Their Pupils**

formal way for the amendment of Section 97 of the Act which was necessary before the Corporation could finance the purchase of the undertaking. He also complained that barring a few letters at great intervals Government was not approached.

VALUATION OF THE COMPANY

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri further stated that they had also taken up the question of valuation. From the point of view of Tramways the valuation was Rs. 6½ crores whereas according to the valuation made by the Assessor of the Corporation, Mr. D. N. Ganguli the figure was Rs. 3½ crores. The Premier was convinced that valuation as given by the Assessor was correct.

A communication from the London office of the Tramways Company to the Government of Bengal along with a copy of Government's letter—the letter from the Agent of the Tramways Company to the Corporation and the Government letter to the Agent, Calcutta Tramways, may be seen in the Supplement—generally approving the 'Tramways' proposal to the effect that they were prepared to give the Corporation one year's time to settle their dispute with the Government or to come to an agreement with them without prejudice to their rights, was placed before the deputationists. It was pointed out on behalf of the deputation that if the Corporation agreed to the present proposal of the Tramways Company, renewals and replacements made by the Company during the year 1945 would not be taken into account in calculating the purchase price. The Chief Minister agreed to this.

In the event of the formation of the proposed Transport Board not materializing by June 31, 1945, the Government would be asked to take every possible step to enable the Corporation to purchase the entire Tramways undertaking by amendment of all the relevant sections of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, or by passing any other legislation that might be deemed necessary.

Government would see that in no event the Calcutta Tramways Co., were allowed to run the service after December 31, 1945.

In the event of the tripartite agreement not being concluded by December 31, 1944, the Chief Executive Officer would be directed to take possession of the entire Tramways undertaking from the Calcutta Tramways Co., on and from January 1, 1945 and to take all such steps and actions necessary for the purpose.

Councillor M. A. H. Isphani seconded the resolution, moved by Councillor Ray Chaudhuri.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee inquired whether the offer contained in the letter of the Calcutta Tramways was made conditional upon the Corporation agreeing to the formation of the Transport Board.

The Chief Executive Officer informed that if the same was not accepted by the Tramways Company, the Government would see that necessary steps were taken to have the Tramways undertaking municipalized or nationalized.

Councillor Mookerjee further enquired if in the latest letter addressed to the Chief Executive Officer by the Agent, Calcutta Tramways Company, any condition was laid down.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, said that the letter referred to was entirely unconditional.

Councillor Mookerjee moved that the House be adjourned till the next day to enable the Councillors to go through the lengthy report and the resolution on the subject circulated to them a few minutes ago.

In moving for adjournment Councillor Mookerjee said that they ought to be given some little time to give the proposal, which was of a very far-reaching character, their most anxious consideration. He did not want to create the impression that they were opposing the proposal.

The Mayor said that there was hardly any time. It was already 22nd December.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri said that it was a deliberate attempt to sabotage the move.

Councillor Mookerjee took a strong exception to such remark.

Councillor J. H. Methold, while seconding Councillor Mookerjee's motion, said that it was entirely unreasonable to expect that they would be able to take in the whole thing in such a short time. After all, the proposal was a new one. He was not prepared to vote one way or the other on the resolution moved.

Councillor S. M. Usman then moved for adjournment of the House for half an hour. The proposal was seconded by Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul.

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman complained of being gagged.

The adjournment motion put forward by Councillor Usman was accepted.

When the House reassembled, Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee renewed his proposal for adjournment till the next day. The proposal was lost.

CRITICISM AND PROTEST

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee strongly criticized the proposal placed before the House and said that the resolution in fact did constitute in law a "charter of divestiture" of their precious right to run the Calcutta Tramways undertaking. No doubt the Corporation would be receiving Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs, but they were really giving away their rights by selling away the same either to the Government or to the proposed Transport Board.

Continuing, Councillor Mookerjee said that it was certainly a healthy idea that they should go for nationalizing the undertaking. But, they were giving the right to a Board which was not in existence. It was "bartering" away of rights.

There was a strong feeling in the province. Councillor Mookerjee proceeded, that the tramways should be acquired and run by the Corporation itself. The rate-payers might legitimately complain why instead of waiting for another seven years they were bartering away their right for all time to come. The resolution, according to the speaker, was fraught with the gravest consequences and might lead the Corporation into litigation.

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman suggested that "buses" should be excluded from the scope of the proposed Board.

Councillor Somnath Lahiri speaking on behalf of the Tramway workers supported the resolution of Councillor Ray Chaudhuri.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, in reply, said that he was conscious of having bartered away certain rights but the exercise of those rights had not been possible during long 89 years because of the existence of certain difficulties in their way which could not be overcome. They were extant to the same extent to-day. The present move would at least enable them to take away the tramways from the hands of the foreigners and the money that used to be carried away to England would be spent in Bengal and the profits would go into the pockets of the Indians, no matter whether Hindus or Muslims. Government with great persuasion had been induced to come to this settlement and it was up to every honest Councillor to support the resolution.

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha protested against the last sentence of Councillor Ray Chaudhuri alleging that its implication was that Councillors opposing the resolution were dishonest. Councillor Dr. Sinha was joined by several others and they urged the Mayor to ask Councillor Ray Chaudhuri to withdraw the sentence.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri said that he was honest in his view.

Councillor Barman replied, so others were.

Councillor Dr. Sinha left the meeting in protest.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri withdrew his remark.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Services rendered to the cause of the country, in the field of journalism, politics and social welfare, for nearly half a century by Mr. J. Chaudhuri and Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, ex-Presidents of the Indian Journalists' Association, were recalled at a meeting of the Association held on Sunday, 10th December, at the Indian Association Hall when addresses of welcome were presented to them on behalf of the Association. Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sen Gupta, President of the Association, presided over the function.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose in an introductory speech recounted the services of Mr. J. Chaudhuri and Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani in the awakening of Bengal since the Swadeshi days and felt pleased that it was possible for them to honour two of their seniormost ex-Presidents. He also recounted the invaluable pioneering work the Association had done in the cause of journalism and journalists and regretted that a spirit of forgetfulness about their own achievements had come over them.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri and Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani then made suitable replies.

Mr. Chaudhuri gave reminiscences of the Swadeshi days and said what counted most in public life was character and transparent honesty.

He also referred to the part played by Bengal in politics and journalism in those days.

Replying Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani expressed sincere gratification at the recognition of her services as a journalist by the Indian Journalists' Association.

No Better Solution

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, said that personally speaking he was of opinion that no better solution could have been arrived at than what had been reached. In pointing out the advantages of the settlement, he said that in case of loss they had got nothing to lose. After all, Government had come to help them and the Chief Minister assured them that in case there was any difficulty he would see to it that Section 97 was amended.

At this stage, a section of the members, led by Councillors Debabrata Mookerjee and Madan Mohan Barman, withdrew from the House as a protest against the undue haste in passing the resolution.

The resolution, which was then put to vote, was carried with one or two minor amendments.

CORPORATION DEPUTATION WAITS ON CHIEF MINISTER

A deputation on behalf of Calcutta Corporation waited on the Chief Minister, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, at the Secretariat on Thursday last and placed before him the Corporation's views on the proposal to purchase the tramways undertaking and run the service. The discussion lasted over an hour.

The deputation, led by Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, Mayor, consisted of Councillor M. A. H. Isphani, Councillor, S. M. Usman; Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri; Councillor Rup Narayan Gaggar, Chairman of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee, which is dealing with the purchase of the tramways undertaking; Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer; and Mr. D. N. Ganguli, Assessor.

On behalf of Government Mr. T. C. Goswami, Finance Minister; Mr. E. W. Holland, I.C.S., Secretary, Local Self-Government Department; Mr. M. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department and Mr. B. N. Chakravarty, I.C.S., Secretary, Finance Department, were present.

Calcutta Butees

In response to a letter received from the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, regarding a conference to be held by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in the Writers' Buildings, on January 3, 1945, to discuss ways and means for effecting as early as possible, material improvement in the conditions prevailing in the Calcutta butees, the Calcutta Corporation at the Special Meeting on Friday, 29th December, nominated Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, the Mayor; Councillor Dharendra Nath Ghosh; Councillor S. M. Usman; Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury and Councillor M. A. H. Isphani to attend the Conference on behalf of the Corporation.

**Doctors Charging Fees for Vaccination Can Also Obtain
Lumpsum On Payment Of Eight Annas Per Tube**

MONDAY: 18TH DECEMBER

Dearness Allowance To Corporation Employees Increased

Other Facilities To Be Considered By A Special Committee

AT a Special Meeting held on Monday, 18th December, the Corporation considering the demands put forward by the Calcutta Corporation Scavengers and Labour Union and by Mr. Biren Roy on behalf of the Workers and Employees of the Corporation regarding increased dearness allowance, increase of pay, improvement of service conditions, etc., and the notice of summary enquiry issued by the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, in connection therewith,—resolved unanimously as follows:—

(1) "In modification of all Corporation resolutions to the contrary, all employees of the Corporation including labourers workers and menials drawing salary and wages up to Rs. 300 per month be, for the time being, given a dearness allowance with effect from the 1st December, 1944, at the same rate and under the same terms as sanctioned by the Government of Bengal for their staff in Calcutta.

(2) "In giving effect to paragraph 1 above, the Government of Bengal be approached immediately for granting a subvention equal to the amount required for the purpose.

(3) "In view of the fact that the scale of pay of the Corporation employees is far below that of the employees in the employment of Local Government, the Corporation strongly recommend to the Government of Bengal that the present rate of dearness allowance payable to the employees, drawing up to Rs. 35 per month, be revised and fixed at a flat rate of Rs. 18 per month and Government be moved accordingly.

(4) "The Corporation are of opinion that the grievances of the employees, as put forward by the representatives of the different unions and associations before the Mayor and several party leaders regarding ration at subsidized rates, clothing at controlled rates, supply of uniforms, revision of grades, increment of basic pay and wages, etc., are mostly genuine and the question of redressing the same be taken up item by item later on in consultation with them."

A Special Committee of seven members was appointed to consider the demands of their employees regarding rations at subsidized rates, clothing at controlled prices, supply of uniforms, revision of grades of pay and increment of basic salaries and wages.

SUMMARY ENQUIRY PROPOSED BY LABOUR COMMISSIONER

The Secretary, Calcutta Corporation Scavengers and Labour Union in his letter dated 1st December, 1944, put forward the following demands:—

- (1) Rs. 18 Dearness Allowances to be paid to the staff at once.
- (2) Grade in salary—Rs. 20—2—30.
- (3) Starting salary—Rs. 30.
- (4) Warm clothing, free of cost or at least pre-war prices.
- (5) Dhuties and Sarees at pre-war prices to be supplied to the staff.
- (6) Regular supply of Mustard Oil and Kerosene Oil and Soaps at pre-war prices and concession rates.
- (7) Supply of eatable and cookable quality of food grains and in full quantities.

(8) Supply of whole meal flour in place of wholemeal Atta which is 50 per cent. bran.

(9) Free treatment of staff members and arrangement to be made for Hospital accommodation.

(10) Accommodation in pucca houses to the menial staff.

(11) Promotion in the post of Block Sarkars.

(12) Arrangements for Night Schools for adults and Day Schools for menials' children.

(13) No dismissal should be made without appeal.

(14) Payment of gratuity to labour and menial staff.

(15) One month's leave with full pay every year.

(16) Arrangement to be made for the payment of wages at the time of sickness, and Provident Fund Rules to be enforced for labour.

(17) Prevention of illegal gratification by the S. O., C. O.

On behalf of the workers and employees of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Biren Roy in a letter to the Mayor, dated 6th December, placed forward a charter of vital demands of the workers and employees of Calcutta Corporation,—which contained the following:—

- (1) Increment of Dearness Allowance.
- (2) Increment of Basic Wages.
- (3) Permanent Service.
- (4) Improvement of Service condition.
- (5) Improvement of Bustee conditions.

The Labour Commissioner, Bengal, informed the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, in a letter, dated 18th December, that he proposed to institute a summary inquiry into the demands and grievances of municipal employees for increase in dearness allowance, wages, etc.

Mr. R. N. Basu, Labour Officer, was appointed to hold the preliminary inquiry and the Corporation were requested to send in writing to the Labour Commissioner their views on the demands of the men relating to increase of dearness allowance, grant of further concession to Corporation employees by way of cheap foodstuffs, increase of basic wages, security of service for sweepers, 'methars' and other menial staff and improvement of service conditions.

IN THE BACKGROUND

It may be recalled that the Corporation while sanctioning payment of Dearness Allowance to their employees as per Labour Commissioner's award resolved on 21st December, 1942:

"That in view of the fact that the financial position of the Corporation makes it impossible to meet the cost of extra allowance recommended by the Labour Commissioner, as any enhancement of taxes or raising of loan to pay the same is out of question in the present juncture,

the Corporation have no objection to make payments to the employees concerned provided the Government allow a subvention of equivalent amount by way of gift; such dearness allowance will be paid and will continue to be paid so long as the Government will continue to remit the requisite subvention to the Corporation."

Also, while sanctioning payment of the increased allowance as per revised recommendation of the Labour Commissioner, the Corporation resolved:—

"That Government be requested to grant immediate subvention to the Corporation to meet the extra cost to be incurred by reason of the increased allowance."

Government met the entire cost of payment of the Dearness Allowance to the Corporation employees up to 31st March, 1944 by means of ways and means advance.

In November last the Chief Accountant reported:—

"As regards the current year (1944-45) Government have so far paid 9 lakhs only on this account and request

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There was a sharp rise in deaths from small-pox in Calcutta during the week-ended December 16. Attacks from the disease numbered 151 and deaths 106 against 107 and 81 respectively in the preceding week. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 103 and 31 attacks and 72 and 26 deaths. The worst-affected areas—Shamshukur, Kumartooly, Burtolla, Subea Street, Jorabagan, Jorasanko and Cossipore—registered 82 deaths against 63 in the previous week.

Deaths from malaria fell appreciably, being 79 against 118 in the previous week. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 117 and 175. In the worst-affected areas, Manicktolla, Beliaghatta and Tangra, there were 29 deaths against 43 in the preceding week.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 27 and 14 against 24 and 9 the week before. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 76 and 66 attacks and 35 and 38 deaths.

There were 169 recorded deaths of paupers against 194 during the previous week.

Deaths from all causes during the week totalled 1,034 against 1,036 in the previous week. Total mortality figures in the corresponding two weeks last year were 1,405 and 1,806.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COURSE

The third Social Welfare Work course of Calcutta University will begin this week with 19 labour welfare officers from various parts of India, nominated by the Central Government, and 22 officers attached to different industrial organizations in and around Calcutta.

During the first year 22 labour welfare officers attended the course, while last year the trainees numbered 26, of whom six were nominees of the Central Government.

This course was mainly designed by the University in collaboration with the Indian Jute Mills Association for the training of industrial labour welfare officers, as both the Association and the University felt that future industrial labour problems would require scientific handling for which a certain amount of training was necessary.

The subjects taught include sociology, statistics, applied economics, psychology, industrial laws and public health and sanitary laws. These were so chosen as to have some practical bearing upon the duties to be performed by labour welfare officers. Lectures on different subjects are aided by excursions and visits to different industrial areas and labour colonies.

has already been made to them for early payment of the balance of the cost incurred by the Corporation.

"In the circumstances, although it is very much desirable and proper that the employees of the Corporation should get relief in these dreary days of exorbitant prices by way of Dearness Allowance at rates and on the terms and conditions granted by Government to their employees, it is beyond the present financial capacity of the Corporation to meet the cost thereof. Government should, therefore, be approached for meeting the entire cost of dearness allowances for the Corporation employees."

The estimated cost for payment of dearness allowance to their employees drawing up to Rs. 250 per month according to the Government scale in force from July 1, 1944, would be about Rs. 2,75,000 per month and that the cost for payment

to all officers and employees would be about Rs. 3,84,080 per month approximately. If the allowance was granted only to employees drawing pay up to Rs. 1,000 per month as done by the Government, the cost would come down to about Rs. 3,82,500 per month.

The Corporation Finance Committee examined the question of granting dearness allowance to the employees in the light of the Chief Accountant's report and recommended that such allowance be given to all employees of the municipality drawing pay up to Rs. 1,000 per month with effect from July 1, 1944, on the analogy of rates sanctioned by the Government to their own employees in subordinate services. The Committee further suggested that in view of the financial stringency of the Corporation the Government be requested to pay the total amount, namely, Rs. 3,82,500 per month necessary for paying the dearness allowance.

The Chief Executive Officer forwarded the Committee's resolutions to the Government requesting them to pass orders for payment to the Corporation of the amount required to meet the expenditure. The Government in reply called for particulars from the Corporation about the amount demanded, collection of consolidated rates and the total income of the municipality.

The Executive Council and the Central Labour Committee at their joint sitting held on 8th December, demanded payment of dearness allowance at an enhanced rate and ration at a subsidised and concession rate to the Corporation workers and employees, due to abnormal rise of the foodstuff and other essential commodities. And in a letter the President, Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association informed the Mayor that in case their grievances were not duly complied with the workers might suspend their work most reluctantly after the expiry of 15 days for which according to the general wishes of the workers and employees of the Corporation, a notice was given thereby.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, while moving the resolution, said that there could be no two opinions about the matter that the Corporation should do something for their poor employees, who looked upon them for redress of their grievances.

There was no reason why the Government who had already sanctioned higher scale of war allowance to their employees should not agree to the Corporation paying a higher dearness allowance to the municipal staff. If the members of the Bengal Assembly could not afford to carry on with the emoluments they were getting now, it was not difficult to realise the difficulties of the Corporation employees who, he thought, should get the same

amount of allowance that had been sanctioned by Government with effect from July 1 last.

The Government should be moved for an increased subvention for that purpose.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee in seconding Councillor Ray Chaudhuri's resolution said that every section of the house would agree that the services of the city should be maintained at all costs. The labourers felt the pinch of hunger and that led them to demonstrate the other day.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

To the resolution moved by Councillor Ray Chaudhuri he also added the following rider which was accepted by the House:—

"That a Special Committee of seven be appointed to go into the question of (1) granting further concessions to Corporation employees by way of cheap foodstuffs, (2) increment of minimum basic wages, (3) security and permanency of service for sweepers, methars and other menial staff and (4) improvement of service conditions for labour staff generally."

The resolution, as originally drafted, proposed to give dearness allowance with effect from 1st July, 1944, as sanctioned by Government for their staff, but the Chief Executive Officer having pointed out that an additional sum of Rs. 10 lakhs would be necessary for the purpose which it was not possible for him to find, the date was altered to December 1, 1944.

Councillor Phanindra Nath Brahma suggested that since the Corporation representative had to appear before the Labour Commissioner in a few days' time to put their case before him they should leave the question of increasing dearness allowance to the decision of the Labour Commissioner.

On the motion of Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury, the Chief Executive Officer was authorised to prepare the case in regard to certain demands of its employees in consultation with the Special Committee appointed at the meeting and to place the same before the Labour Commissioner in connection with the summary enquiry to be held by him.

Councillor J. H. Methold, while expressing his fully sympathy with the resolution, hesitated to support it because he felt that it might prejudice the decision of the Labour Commissioner.

LABOUR WELFARE PLAN

Councillor L. E. Hunt expressed the hope that the Labour Commissioner in making his award would take into consideration the question of a labour welfare plan in the future.

Councillor Abdus Sattar was in agreement with the resolution of Councillor Ray Chaudhuri. The Corporation, Councillor Sattar felt, should have taken the step long before. Now, that the Government had decided to give their staff increased dearness allowance there was no reason why the Corporation should not do so.

The Corporation case relating to the demands of their employees will be placed before the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, by the Chief Executive Officer in consultation with the newly appointed Committee.

The resolution as stated, along with the rider, was carried.

PENICILLIN FOR INDIA

AVAILABLE TO CIVILIAN POPULATION

The Foreign Economic Administration of the U. S. A. have obtained a supply of Penicillin for civilian distribution in India and other countries in the British Empire. The British Supply Council in Washington has apportioned 2,500 vials of 100,000 units each for India.

A Penicillin Control Board with the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, as Chairman, has now been formed and Penicillin is now available in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Karachi.

Deputation On Tramway Purchase

Referring to the Corporation deputation which was fixed to meet the Chief Minister on Tuesday, the 19th December, on the question of the proposed purchase of the Tramway undertaking, the Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, informed the House that the date had been altered to Thursday, the 21st December.

The Mayor announced that he had received a letter from Government informing him that the Chief Minister had found it necessary to alter the date and time for receiving the deputation in connection with the question of acquisition of the Tramways Company. The Chief Minister would receive the deputation at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 21st December.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Choudhuri then suggested that consideration of the item on the agenda of Wednesday's meeting concerning the matter be postponed till Friday.

The suggestion was accepted.

WEDNESDAY: 20TH DECEMBER**Condolence—**

The death of Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukherjee, ex-Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, was condoled at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 20th December and as a mark of respect to the deceased the meeting was adjourned without transacting any business.

In moving the condolence resolution, the Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, said that Mr. Mukherjee entered the Corporation as an elected Councillor in 1933-34 and for 10 years he served on

various Standing Committees of the municipality with remarkable zeal and ability. He worked silently, always shunning the limelight. Geniality of temper, suavity of manners and unostentatious bearing were the chief traits of his character.

The late Mr. Mukherjee, who was 51, died of infective jaundice at his Kidderpore residence at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

He belonged to the well-known Mukherjee zeminder family of Garalgacha. He was the son of the late Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee and a cousin of the late Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee. He is survived by his widow, one son and three daughters.

TEN MONTHS OF RATIONING

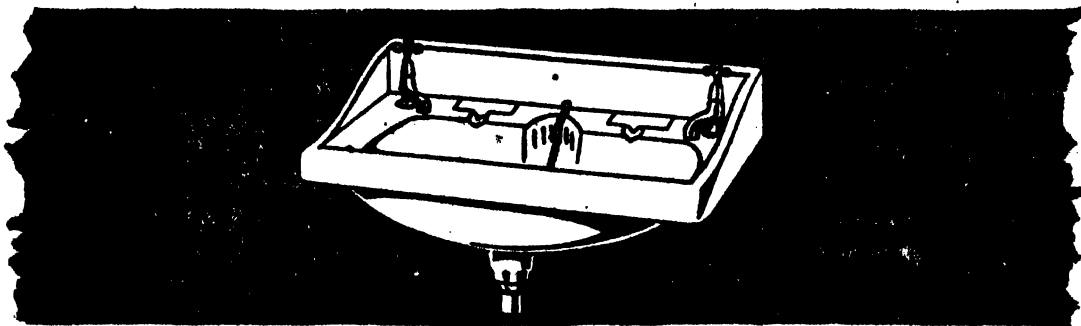
During the first 10 months of rationing in the Calcutta industrial area (Municipalities of Calcutta, Howrah, Bally, South Suburban, Garden Reach, Tollygunge and Budge-Budge), about 3,400,000 maunds of rice and 1,260,000 maunds of wheat products were dealt with in the ration godowns.

The daily average issue of all rationed articles from the departmental godowns is 35,000 maunds and the Rationing Department has 56 ration godowns with an approximate capacity of 900,000 maunds of foodstuffs. These godowns supply mainly to retail shops and small establishments. The Department also operates 150 lorries which travel about 2,000 miles per day in delivering and collecting rationed articles within the rationed area.

It is stated that, according to the first indications, the new wholemeal *atta*—introduced from November last—is not unpopular and the public is taking this commodity in increasing quantities.

All ration shops will be closed on December 25 and 26 and again on January 1.

WASH BASINS



Neat in design and elegant in appearance, Burn's white glazed stoneware sanitary fittings are stronger than similar products of porcelain or fireclay. They ensure long years of efficient hygienic service without crack or peel.

Manufactured in India with Indian labour and capital, they are moderately priced and compare very favourably with the best imported ware.

Booklet free on request.

BURN & CO., LTD.

12, MESSENGER ROW, CALCUTTA—WORKS AT RANIGANJ & JUBBULPORE

Middletown

Combating The Scourge Of Malaria

Need For Popular Support Stressed

THE need for collaboration between Government and the people in eradicating malaria was stressed by Mr. L. K. Elmhirst, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of Bengal, presiding in Calcutta on December 17 at the annual conference of representatives of the Co-operative Anti-Malaria Societies in the province.

H. E. Mr. R. G. Casey, in a message to the Central Society, said:—

"By mobilizing popular support in the fight against malaria and by stimulating interest in preventive measures, you are undertaking a task which is in accordance with the highest ideals of public service and I wish you every success in your future efforts. I hope the Society will succeed in expanding the sphere of its activities in the mofussil and so help Government in combating the scourge of Bengal malaria."

Mr. Elmhirst suggested that the proper treatment of tanks, beels and rivers in Bengal was essential before malaria could be successfully fought. In the treatment of water he included the scientific cultivation of fish. With more water available, more crops could be grown and better balanced nutrition would result. The building and maintenance of roads must also engage the attention of co-operative workers, for without a good system of communications there could be little improvement in the economic position of villages.

General education and better housing and hygiene, including clearance of slums, rural, urban and industrial, were other vital factors in rooting out the disease. "Through the combined operations of scientists, economists and villagers alone can the malaria-carrying mosquito be overcome," he concluded.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

In the annual report of the Central Society it was stated that there were 2,430 rural units working in Bengal on a voluntary basis. The present epidemic of malaria was due to the intermixture of people as a result of war conditions.

NEW CURE FOR CANCER

DISCOVERY DECLARED AT LONDON

Cancer of the prostate gland can be treated by the administration of a few pills daily of synthetic Oestrogen known as Diethylstilboestrol, it was declared at British Empire Cancer Campaign meeting recently held in London. The success of the drug is now completely confirmed, it was stated.

A few cases of cancer of the breast had responded to chemotherapy, although according to Prof. F. L. Hopwood of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, no extravagant hopes should be raised of immediate success in this respect. Speaking of radiation therapy in the treatment of cancer, Prof. Hopwood said that his practice was subject to many limitations, physical and technical, and investigation was still required to reach the ultimate cancer cure and to reach the optimum dose of radiation.

The Society had found more and more truth in the extensive application of naturalistic method of malaria control such as by the introduction of larva-eating fish in tanks.

The report stated that the present malaria problem of rural Bengal was one of "tank malaria" mainly due to the presence of innumerable insanitary pools. By inducing and encouraging the people to free their tanks properly of aquatic vegetation, predatory fish, overhanging jungles around their edges, etc., in order to get their supply of fish it was expected that malaria, too, could be successfully controlled in many of the villages, as these tanks would no longer become hot-beds for the breeding of mosquitoes. By adopting this policy of the Fishery Department it might be possible to do away with a large number of mosquito-breeding places in the rural areas.

Mr. T. N. Mukherjee, Revenue Minister, Bengal, Khan Bahadur Ashraf Ali, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dr. S. L. Hora, Director of Fisheries and Mr. K. N. Das, Superintendent of Fisheries, spoke at the conference.

Resolutions were adopted requesting Government to help in the clearance of beels, dighis and other waterways, distribute on an adequate scale quinine, mepacrine and kerosene and make arrangements for the cultivation of fish in tanks.

TREATMENT BY CORPORATION

85,652 malaria cases were treated up to December 9 in the various dispensaries run by the Calcutta Corporation in the City. These included 36,497 cases treated at the 14 temporary treatment centres run with the help of the Mayor's Relief Fund. Besides, 477 tanks and ponds were cleansed and mosquito killing spray had been used in 5,947 houses.

The Government of Bengal have placed at the disposal of the Provincial Director of Public Health, a further sum of Rs. 6,50,000, in addition to Rs. 13,50,000 already allotted, to enable him to meet the cost of anti-malaria drugs to be distributed free to the districts as an anti-malaria measure in the province during the current year.

With a view to making mepacrine available for sale even in remote villages throughout the province the Government of Bengal with the consent of the Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam Circles, have decided to sell this anti-malaria drug to the public through the branch post offices.

The non-official organizations recognised by Government for better distribution of the anti-malarial drugs are as follows:—

Bengal Civil Protection Committee, Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, Teachers' and Students' Relief Committee, Peoples' Relief Committee, Bengal Muslim League Relief Committee, Friends' Ambulance Unit, All-Bengal Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Marwari Relief Society, Mayor's Relief Fund, Medical Relief Committee, Indian Medical Association, Servants of India Society, Bengal Women's Food Committee, All-India Women's Association, Bengal Relief Committee, Calcutta Municipal Corporation, etc.

FISH AND VEGETABLES IN CALCUTTA

Steps Taken By Bengal Government

STEPS taken by the Government to increase the supply of fish in Calcutta and other urban areas and the production of vegetables were outlined by Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hosain, Agriculture Minister, in the Bengal Assembly on Monday last.

Replying to Mr. J. R. Walker, Leader of the European Party, the Minister admitted that, although there was an abundance of fish in the inland estuaries and the sea areas of Bengal, it was beyond the means of the poorer people to buy better quality of fish daily. Government, he said, had already decided to expand the existing Fisheries Department so as to include 4 Deputy Directors, 8 Superintendents, 32 District Fishery Officers and 90 Field Assistants. Some appointments had already been made, but difficulty was now being experienced in finding qualified persons for the higher posts. The Department was expected to be in full strength shortly.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

"A larger supply of fish," he said, "depends partly on rehabilitation of the fishermen and partly on better transport facilities for fish. The needs of fishermen in the Province are being investigated by District Officers as part of the rehabilitation programme and already considerable quantities of yarn have been supplied to fishermen.

The question of improving transport facilities has been taken up with the railway authorities who have agreed co-operation. One of the difficulties in the transport of fish in fresh condition is lack of ice. To remedy this Government have appointed an Ice Controller whose business will be to maximize production and control distribution so as to make available a larger supply of ice for the fish trade.

"In some of the principal fish assembly centres Committees have been set up to organize proper distribution of ice and dispatch of fish. It is hoped to undertake work on a larger scale as soon as the necessary staff have been appointed under the Fisheries Department.

"Owing to the perishable nature of fish it would be a difficult operation for Government to take over control of supply of fish. Government are advised, however, that if sufficient ice is made available and proper transport facilities provided, the supply and distribution of fish will improve under the existing organisation of the trade.

"No effective control over price can be exercised without an increase in supply and provision of facilities for the movement of fish from the assembly centres to urban areas. These must first be secured before price control can be attempted; otherwise in the present general scarcity of fish in the Province, fish will be driven out of the urban areas by a control order."

PRICE OF RICE IN CALCUTTA

Profiteering Everywhere

IN reply to questions in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on December 15 last the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, said that Government did not intend to lower the price of rice in Calcutta. Rice which Government was now selling was purchased a considerable time ago. Moreover, Calcutta was probably one of the few places which could afford to pay the price which Government was charging. "I see no connection for the time being between Calcutta and mufassil prices."

In reply to another question Mr. Suhrawardy said Government had no intention of relaxing rationing rules in Calcutta.

According to a highly reliable authority the Bengal Government has made an offer to the Central Government of huge quantities of rice for export from the Province, states the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* special representative from New Delhi.

If his information is not authoritatively contradicted, Bengal's present protest against the Central Government's withdrawal of responsibility for feeding Calcutta, loses much of its force.

In the Bengal Assembly on Monday, immediately after question, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal rose on a point of privilege and said:—"A very startling news has appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that the Bengal Government was contemplating to export a large quantity of rice from this province. Before bringing an adjournment motion on such an important matter I would like to ask whether the Chief Minister is in a position to make a statement."

The Deputy Speaker: I do not know whether Government is prepared to make any statement.

The Deputy Speaker then called on the next item of business on the agenda, and the matter was left at this stage.

A letter, written to the *Statesman* by one Mr. C. Johnson, states:—

"After a year's absence in England I have returned to Calcutta and have been astounded by the profiteering everywhere.

"Boarding houses" that in 1942-43, charged Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 p.m. for a single man are now demanding and obtaining Rs. 450 to Rs. 500. A medium quality serge suit worth £8 in England costs from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 in Calcutta. Shirts made from Indian mills coloured cloth priced at Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 each in Madras cost from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 14-8 in this "Second City" of the Empire.

"Taxi fares here as compared to those in Colombo and Madras are prohibitive; especially for short distances. In some cases fares for the same distance in different taxis vary as much as 25 per cent."

BI-CHOL-TABLETS

• FOR ORAL USE •

- For the effective treatment of habitual Constipation, Chronic Hepatitis, Hepatic Dyspepsia, Cholelithiasis, Cholecystitis, etc.
-

CONTAINING

Purified Bile Salts, Cascara,
Phenolphthalein, Sodium
Salicylate, Extracts of Nux-
Vomica and Belladonna,
etc., etc.

Issued in
Bottles of 25 tablets
" 50 "
" 100 "

Can be had of all respectable Chemists & Druggists.

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD. :: CALCUTTA

Special Article

Sources Of Municipal Income In India And Abroad

[By SUDHANSU BHUSAN ROY]

IN the Western countries local bodies are regarded as important quasi-national institutions directly contributing to social welfare. They are primarily concerned with organisation and supply of some of the most vital services of modern civilisation. So as an effective agency in building up a better and happier nation their services are highly valued. The state and the public both take an active interest in local bodies' administration and they are liberally provided with funds to carry on their functions worthily. In many progressive countries to-day a considerable portion of national tax revenue goes to strengthen the municipal purse. In the words of Mr. G. Findlay Shirras "the proportion of local taxation varies from one-third to two-fifth or even higher in U. S. A., Canada, Newzealand and Japan, while in Britain, Australia, France, Hungary and Italy it is about one-fifth. As a result local bodies there have been able to carry on a progressive policy of civic improvement much to the benefit and satisfaction of the people in respective localities. In this way a better standard of living is gradually being evolved and developed.

But in India the picture is quite different. The idea of modern local self-government has developed rather late in this country, and its potential efficacy in promoting social and national welfare has not yet been fully realised. Here the state deals with local bodies rather in a step-motherly fashion. Local Self-Government as a subject falls completely under the sphere of Provincial Governments. And in matters of finance local authorities have never been treated fairly by them. To the Provincial Government their own need of income has always been the main concern with them. As such they have tried to explore all remunerative sources of revenue for their own purpose, leaving only a very limited field to the local bodies. Municipalities in India are only allowed to take a part of what remains after the needs of the Central and Provincial Governments have been met. In consequence they are cramped by lack of funds in discharging the functions expected of them. A brief reference to municipal income and expenditures in India will reveal that fact.

In 1939-40, there were 750 municipalities in India. In that year their total income comprising tax revenue, fees grants and loans amounted to Rs. 44,81,42,168. Expenditures on various heads totalled Rs. 44,28,46,274. Of the total municipal expenditure in 1939-40, Rs. 1,46,65,192 were spent on public safety arrangements like lighting, police and fire, Rs. 9,85,61,187 on public health and convenience (including water supply, drainage, conservancy, hospital and roads) and only a sum of Rs. 2,46,86,638 were spent on public instruction.

When we think of the vast areas they have to serve and the needs of a large number of people they have to meet the income and expenditure of Indian municipalities seem to be quite inadequate. Their chronic want will at once be brought home to us if we care to compare the condition in India with that in

any other progressive country of the world. Here I shall particularly cite the example of England (comprising Wales). In England, which has a population less than that of the Madras Presidency the total income of local bodies amounted to £481.5 millions i.e., more than Rs. 626 crores in 1931-32. Of this income they spend £85.1 millions on education, £51.9 millions on highways and bridges, £40.1 millions on housing, £45.1 millions on public health and £30.4 millions on poor relief. The total income and expenditures of local authorities in England has much increased since then.

The enviable position that local bodies in other countries hold and the commendable service they render for the public are all possible because of the good sources of income they possess. In this article I shall first make a brief survey of these sources of income and later compare the position of Indian municipalities with their sister bodies in other countries.

The first and the major source of municipal income in all countries to-day is the local rate or the tax on real property though the basic principle of its imposition is not the same everywhere. In some countries (as in U. S. A.) the rateable value is ascertained by an inquiry about the capital value of the real property, while in others (as in England) the approximate annual rent of the property is the acceptable basis of such imposition. The percentage of actual rate varies from place to place. Together with the local rate special assessment taxes are also levied by local bodies in many countries upon property-owners in case they are benefited by any scheme of land improvement. By this method American municipalities recover much of their expenditure on land development. Besides the rate on land and buildings local bodies in other countries are empowered to levy a variety of other taxes and fees for their own use. In Germany generally 30 per cent. of local bodies' income is derived from tax on real property. Of the remaining income they receive 16 per cent. from occupational taxes, 21 per cent. from income and local citizens' taxes, 10 per cent. from rents, 10 per cent. from sales tax, 6 per cent. from beverage taxes, 4 per cent. from motor vehicles and 3 per cent. from slaughter and amusement taxes. In the United States of America poll taxes, taxes on corporation, amusement tax and taxes on vehicles and motor spirit are profitable sources of municipal revenue. Special taxes on banks, insurance companies, telegraphs, telephone, gas and electricity are also levied in America. Taxes on tobacco, horse-racing and domestic servants are also very common there. In Canada municipalities raise income tax, poll tax, dog tax and fixed license fees on auctioneers, non-residents, pedlars and transient traders. An annual tax on insurance companies and banks are also collected by certain municipalities. In Italy octroi, i.e. tax levied on the goods imported into municipal area, is widely accepted as a good source of municipal income. The articles of consumption like

wine, milk, perfumes, soaps, gas and electricity are taxed for local purposes. Much income is derived by local bodies from license fees fixed for professions, hotels, dance-halls, domestic servants, animals and public notices. An income tax in the form of a family tax is also raised by many municipalities. In Sweden road tax, dog tax, entertainment tax and excise duty on wood for local purposes are very much in vogue. In France much of local bodies' income come from octroi, road tax, municipal excise on electricity, dog tax, amusement tax, tax on balconies and tax on slaughtering and meat stamping.

Besides the specific taxes assigned to local bodies there are other taxes the proceeds of which they share with the Central and Provincial Governments. At first these are levied on national account and afterwards a portion of collected amount is allotted to local bodies' fund. This system is in vogue in countries like Great Britain, France, Germany and U. S. A. In Belgium and some other countries local bodies are allowed to impose surtax on the Central and Provincial Governments taxes. Municipal levies as supplement to land tax and income tax are very much common in Japan.

Another most appreciable source of municipal income in foreign countries to-day is the system of grants-in-aid. Grants are made by the Central or Provincial Governments for specific purposes such as for promoting education, health and transport. Often they assume the form of block grants to local bodies for carrying out their general task with regard to national and social amelioration. In Great Britain the system of grants-in-aid plays a very significant part in municipal administration. Next to local rate it is the most important source of municipal income in Britain. Of the total income of £481.5 millions as much as £186.9 millions are received by local bodies in England as grants-in-aid from the British exchequer.

With this survey of sources of municipal income in other countries if we now go to analyse the position of Indian municipalities, their comparative weakness and deficiency become quite evident to us. Here we find the sphere of taxation unhappily narrow and the actual income miserably low. Local bodies in India derive their power of taxation from the statutory Acts enacted by Provincial Governments. The sources of revenue assigned to them by such Acts are very few in number.

All municipal corporations in India have been empowered to raise (i) tax on houses and lands and (ii) tax on vehicles and animals. Other main taxes and fees, some or all of which are also levied by such bodies, are (1) town duties and octroi, (2) tax on professions and trades, (3) tolls on roads and ferries, (4) water rate, (5) lighting tax, (6) sanitary cess, including latrine and conservancy tax and (7) market dues.

As everywhere else the local rate or tax on houses and lands constitute a major item of municipal taxation in India. By this tax a fixed percentage of annual rental value of houses and lands are collected by local bodies for their own use. But this tax is not so good a source of income in India as it is in other countries. In some provinces the realisable percentage is kept low by statutory maxima fixed by Government. Another defect is that there is no provision in any of the Acts to levy this tax on a

progressive scale. The richest house-owners have to pay the same moderate rate as the poorest. For this reason municipal income from local rate is comparatively low in India. In 1931-32, taxes on houses and lands collected by municipalities in India amounted to Rs. 5,01,84,304. After eight years it has only come up to Rs. 5,87,29,015 in 1939-40. In that same year rates collected by local authorities in England amounted to £200,000,000.

Besides local rate other most important sources of municipal revenue in India are water-rate and octroi. In 1939-40, income from these two sources amounted to Rs. 2,84,75,476 and Rs. 1,64,15,161 respectively. But octroi, though a good tax for revenue purposes is not resorted to by every local bodies in India. In the U. P., the C. P., Bombay and the Punjab a large number of municipalities raise this tax on specified articles. In other provinces it is more or less neglected. Indian municipalities derived in 1939-40, Rs. 1,08,97,094 from conservancy rate, Rs. 46,48,980 from tax on animals and vehicles and Rs. 38,61,974 from lighting rates. These taxes are more or less common to all big municipal corporations. Proceeds from tolls on roads and ferries amounted to Rs. 91,06,052 in the same year. In respect of tolls the municipalities in India have not been given a free hand as their sister bodies in other countries. Though in general all of them are empowered to collect tolls on vehicles and statutory permission to levy tolls on animals and ferries have been granted to a few bodies only. Tax on professions and trades fetched a revenue of Rs. 38,72,840 in 1939-40. There is every prospect of substantial yield from this kind of tax. But the difficulty is that many local bodies are not authorised to collect such a tax and some though they have the requisite power do not wish to exercise it. (Besides the taxes mentioned here some other minor taxes and fees are also levied by Indian municipalities. But the income derived through them are too small to be mentioned in detail in a short article like this).

These are what constitute the main features of local taxation in India. When we compare the position of our municipalities with that of their sister bodies in other countries, we find that the latter in many respects are far better placed than the former. In the west much latitude has been given to local bodies in regard to taxation. Besides the usual local rate, vehicles tax, octroi, water-rate and lighting tax they have been permitted to levy a variety of other taxes like sales tax, amusement tax and taxes on business corporations, consumption goods, horse-racing, tobacco, liquor, balcony, etc. Above all, there is income tax for many municipalities to depend upon. But in India no statutory provision has been made for such a variety of taxes. Here income tax is the most significant omission. While there is a marked tendency of replacing indirectly direct taxes in the West such banning of income tax for municipal purposes is much to be regretted. In many countries, as I have mentioned above, local bodies are granted a share of the Central and Provincial taxes. In Japan municipalities are allowed to raise revenue as supplement to land tax and income tax. But in India local bodies are not given such reasonable facilities to augment their income. The Madras Government have shown some liberality by allowing municipalities to levy a surtax on the

tral income tax. In no other case such a right has been conceded to Indian municipalities. The prayer for sharing the petrol tax, excise duties and the amusement tax has repeatedly been rejected by Government in this country.

Indian municipalities have been deprived not only of their due share of taxation, they have also been given a cold shoulder in respect of grant-in-aid. In the western countries to-day grants play an important part in municipal administration. In England and Wales next to local rate it is the major source of municipal income. In Soviet Russia practically the whole of local bodies' income is supplied by the Government. But in India Provincial Governments are very conservative in the matter of providing grants-in-aid to municipalities. Ultimately if it comes, it comes only in niggardly doses. In 1939-40, total income of Indian municipalities stood at Rs. 44,81,42,168. Of this only Rs. 1,10,30,257 was received as grants from Government.

In the West local bodies have shown much ingenuity by participating in trading and business enterprises. In an article entitled 'Municipal Trading—Ideas and Activities Abroad' published in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* in its issue of the 27th May, 1944, I have described this tendency in detail. Through such enterprises the scope for beneficial ser-

vice has been much widened. At the same time local bodies have been able to supplement their income by reasonable profit. But in India the idea of municipal trading is not yet popular and Provincial Governments do not see their way to encourage local authorities to undertake such profitable ventures.

Thus we find that avenues of municipal income are very much restricted in India. Government have not provided local bodies with sufficiently wide scope for taxation nor they have been allowed the facilities to undertake remunerative trading ventures. In other countries the State comes to assist local authorities with timely loan and liberal grants-in-aid. But in this country Government even do not see their way to increase such contributions adequately. As a result Indian municipalities are always in a chronic state of want. Owing to financial difficulties they are not able to discharge their elementary functions properly, far less to undertake any progressive policy of civic improvement. They are to-day almost like "bodies without life, incapable of acting and serving no useful purpose." If the condition of Indian municipalities are to be improved and if they are to be made effective agencies for national welfare the State and the public must co-operate in providing them with adequate sources of income.

Health & Hygiene

Mosquito Control By Screening

PERHAPS the most neglected of the practicable methods of combating malaria is house screening. Strangely enough this is a cheap and very effective way to control the disease.

From recent studies it seems that effective screening not only protects the household mosquitoes immediately but that it ultimately leads to the complete extinction of the man-biting anophelene mosquito. In place of the man-biter a breed which feeds upon domestic animals develops. Once this change takes place, malaria rapidly disappears as a disease of human beings.

The malaria carrying mosquito generally leaves the city because of unfavourable breeding places and anti-malaria campaigns. It is a known fact to-day that very few cases of malaria are contracted in the city. City people get most of their malaria while, visiting in the country; therefore, malaria control in the country must have the support of city people in both a financial and advisory capacity. But at present due to several unhealthy conditions in the city of Calcutta, malaria has been prevailing since some time.

In Mississippi, the U. S. Public Health Service conducted the largest experiment of screening farm tenant homes on record anywhere in the world today. The experiment was conducted in LeFlore County, Mississippi, where five hundred homes were screen-

ed and five hundred nearby unscreened homes were observed as a control.

Regular inspections of these one thousand homes over a period of three years disclosed the following facts:

There is less sickness from all diseases in screened homes.

There is a marked reduction of malaria in screened homes.

There was less than one-half the number of days lost from work, due to illness among people living in screened homes.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX

97 MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL THREATENED

Ninety-seven municipalities in 20 districts of Bengal are threatened with either cholera or small-pox, it is officially stated.

Of these, 84 are threatened with both cholera and small-pox, while 82 others with cholera and the rest with small-pox.

Families living in unscreened homes paid more during one mosquito season for chill tonics, mosquito bars, and mosquito repellants than the cost of adequately screening their homes.

What such screening of homes may mean but screening of the doors and windows,—the common outlets of a room. How such screen-doors are constructed?

As a result of investigations, a type of door construction has been developed to improve the

DISTRIBUTION OF BLANKETS

TO THE DISTRICTS OF NARAYANDANGA

Mr. Mohamed Hafeez, President of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, has distributed 300 blankets to the poor and destitute of Narayandanga. These No. 27 are behalf of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Narayandanga.

capable of withstanding abuse, which is efficient, and economical as well to build. In this construction, the joints of the door frame are mitered and abut each other, and are firmly held in place by triangular reinforcement plates on either side. Two cross braces are provided to reinforce the frame at the weakest points. The wire screen is well fastened to the door frames so that it will not sag or pull loose.

The materials are of the following character:—

The frame is constructed of light wood one inch thick and three inches wide. It may or may not be dressed. The reinforcing plates are triangular and cut from squares of twenty-four galvanized sheet metal. The triangles for the corners of the frame are cut from six inch squares, those for the interior braces from three inch squares. After the cutout frame is assembled and wedged together, the front plates are attached with wire clout nails $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, clinched. The plates on the rear are attached with one inch clout nails after the wire screen is affixed. Eight nails are used in each large plate and five in each small plate. Galvanized wire screen of sixteen mesh is employed. The use of small size mesh screen is important. Screen having less than sixteen wires per inch will permit mosquitoes to enter. Widths are selected that will allow at least a one inch lap on each side. The piece is cut so as to allow a one inch lap at the top and bottom. The wire is fastened to the frame with canvas tacks, size

number 4, spaced two inches apart. The doors are fitted with two loose pin butts or hinges, attached 12 inches from the top and bottom of the door, by screws. These in turn are fastened to a hanging strip made of 1 by 3 light wood and cut $\frac{1}{2}$ inch longer than the door, so that when attached to the door by the hinges, it extends $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above and below the door. The door is spaced from this strip by the thickness of a nail. In addition a door pull, hook and eye, one coil spring is required. Encasing strips of light wood one inch square are also required for the opposite side and top. The made-to-order doors having been delivered to their respective houses and placed in the vicinity of the casing they are to cover, next consideration should be about the method of their installation. As previously brought out, the difficulties which arise in attempting to fit the door into a frame which actually has or is liable to sag, are avoided by an outside fit.

Screen doors should never be hung to open inwards, as on opening the door, insects resting on the screen are introduced into the house.

Next to the door, one shall give his consideration to the windows. The windows having measured, and a piece of wire screen the proper length cut from a roll of the necessary width, the wire screen is conveniently attached. It is considered best to screen the entire window opening rather than the lower half alone. And like the screened door, the screened window should also open outwards.

ANTI-MALARIA DAY

Clearance Of Tanks, Etc.

Over 1,000 volunteers, drawn from members of the medical profession, academic institutions, relief organisations and labour unions, observed the Calcutta Anti-Malaria Day by cleaning a number of insanitary tanks, ditches and gutters and distributing insecticides in different wards in Belliaghata, Narikeldanga and Manicktolla. They were helped with materials and equipments by the Health Department of the Calcutta Corporation.

Carrying flags of their respective organisations the volunteers assembled in the morning at the three centres at Belliaghata, Narikeldanga and Manicktolla where they were met by Col. J. C. De, Dr. Bireswar Mitra and Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

The programme of work having been decided upon, the volunteers engaged themselves in cleansing operations which were continued till late in the afternoon. Besides clearing tanks etc., they visited houses in the areas distributing anti-mosquito drugs and oils.

A public meeting consisting of medical men and representatives of various non-official relief organisations was held in this connection at the District Office of the Corporation in Narikeldanga. Presiding, Principal Prasanta Kumar Basu of the Bangabasi College explained that they were observing the "Anti-malarial Day" with a view to calling the attention of the Government and the Corporation to the intensely grave situation which malaria epidemic had given rise to in this city. They also wanted that public consciousness should be roused to the urgency and importance of the problem. They would like to tell the Government and Corporation authorities that, despite the apathy of these two bodies, the public and the non-official relief organisations could not remain indifferent. Principal Basu hoped that their continued efforts in this direction would meet with success.

QUININE SUBSTITUTES

Mepacrine And Quinacrine

The Government of Bengal have announced that the well-known quinine substitutes for the treatment of malaria, namely Mepacrine Hydrochloride B.P. and Quinacrine Hydrochloride U.S.P. will now be available for sale to the public through all chemists and druggists and other retail dealers in drugs in the city holding a retailer's license under the Drugs Control Order.

It will now no longer be necessary to go to an appointed quinine selling agent, the number of which are limited, to obtain these very effective remedies for malaria. The public is again reminded of the following points in connection with Mepacrine Hydrochloride B.P. or Quinacrine Hydrochloride U.S.P. which are equally effective and are interchangeable:—

(1) The controlled rate to the public is $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per tablet—do not pay more. (2) A doctor's prescription is not necessary to obtain these drugs. (3) The retailer is not allowed to sell more than 20 tablets to any one person at a time. (4) The following are the correct doses for a course of malaria treatment:—

For an adult:—2 tablets twice daily morning and evening after meals for 4 days—making a total of 16 tablets for a full course of treatment.

For a child under 12 years:—1 tablet twice daily morning and evening after meals for 4 days making a total of 8 tablets for a full course of treatment.

For infants under 2 years:—Half tablet twice daily morning and evening after meals for 4 days making a total of 4 tablets for a full course of treatment.

(5) The appearance of a yellow colour in the skin, eyes or urine after taking these drugs is a normal side effect and will soon disappear if the course is continued.

Calcutta Electric Supply Undertaking

Question Of Acquisition By Calcutta Corporation

[By Dr. B. N. Dey, Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, Calcutta Corporation]

A PART from its primary and basic duty of securing public ownership of all public utilities undertakings in exercise of its option of acquisition provided in every public utility lease, license or agreement, a Public Authority—Municipality or State—as a trustee of the public is duty-bound to secure for the public maximum amenities at minimum cost which can only be done by elimination of dividends, etc., associated with company-managed utilities.

Failing in its efforts to secure reduced rates, such as the domestic rate of one anna per unit, from the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited, the Calcutta Corporation on the last occasion sought to exercise its option to purchase the Electric Undertaking under the Calcutta Electric License on its expiration date in 1938, and and gave the requisite notice beforehand of two years as stipulated in the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 and of one year as provided in the previous Act governing the Calcutta License.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee confirmed by the Corporation on the 15th July, 1936, may be given as follows:—

The Committee were asked to consider the recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Report of the Government Committee of Enquiry into the charges for electrical energy levied by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, together with the remarks thereon of Dr. B. N. Dey, Chief Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta.

The Committee of Enquiry was appointed by the Government of Bengal on 26th July, 1935 to enquire into and advise the Government on the question of charges levied by the Calcutta Electric Supply Co., for electrical energy.

The report of the Government Enquiry Committee was issued to the public pursuant to the Government resolution published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 6th May, 1936. The main recommendations were:—

- (1) No change in charges for high-tension supply to large power users.
- (2) Reduction from 2.5 to 2 annas per unit for domestic users (lights, fans, house pumps and lifts) further reduction later.
- (3) Reduction from 1 to 0.75 anna per unit for heating, cooking, refrigeration and domestic purposes other than in (2) above.
- (4) Reduction from 1.25 to 1 anna for battery charging.
- (5) Rebate, i.e., the difference between nett and gross charge to be limited to 10 per cent.
- (6) Abolition of the minimum charge, which as an alternative should be reduced from Re. 1-5 to 12 annas.
- (7) Reduction to an average charge of 1 anna per unit for supply to small industrial power users.
- (8) Reduction from 8 to annas 4 in meter hire charge.
- (9) Reduction in cost of service connection (not specified but left to the supply company).

My remarks on the recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

Although the Committee say that they are "obliged to reject the proposals" of the Calcutta Corporation on the ground of insufficiency of "resources from which the Company could meet any charges for a reasonable dividend," they appear to have perhaps unconsciously accepted some of those proposals, as would be evident from the tariff proposed by us and set out below:—

- (1) No change in charges for 6,600 volts high-tension supply.
- (2) Reduction from 2.5 to maximum 1.5 and nett 1 anna per unit for domestic uses (lights and fans only).
- (3) Reduction from 1 to maximum 0.75 and nett 0.5 anna per unit for house pumps, lifts, cooking, heating, refrigeration and domestic purposes other than (2); same also for small industrial power.
- (4) Abolition of rebate and minimum charge.
- (5) Reduction in cost of service connection, which should be based on actual cost.

The plea of paucity of resources and inability of reduction of management and working costs is not a new one. The same plea was put forward in 1930 when the case for cheaper electricity for Calcutta was mooted by me. I found myself a lone exponent then, but could eventually convince the Calcutta Corporation and the public. The supply company at the time declared that their charges, e.g., the nett domestic rate of 3 annas per unit were irreducible. Better counsel, however, prevailed and the English Board of the company thought fit to voluntarily reduce the domestic rate to 2½ annas in two instalments. Now, almost simultaneously with the publication of the Committee's report, they have again voluntarily reduced the rate to 2½ annas.

I am not convinced of the arguments put forward by the Committee by way of criticism of my analysis of unit costs placed before them in support of the tariff proposed by the Calcutta Corporation. Comparison with other Indian electrical undertakings doing a fraction of the business of the Calcutta Company—should surely be a good guide. It is not an arbitrary method. On the other hand, I find the Committee's non-acceptance of the comparison rather arbitrary.

If the supply company do not see their way to bring down the rates further it would be a matter for consideration for the Calcutta Corporation to exercise their option of taking over the supply of electricity to the citizens, on the expiry of the present license of the supply company.

In the meantime, the Government of Bengal may be requested to give effect to the Committee's recommendations without any delay and call on the supply company to comply with the same.

The resolutions adopted by the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee were as these:—

- (1) That as an interim measure the Government of Bengal be requested to give full effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into the charges for electrical energy levied by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, at once.

(2) That as the present license of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation will expire in 1938, the Calcutta Corporation desire that in order to enable them to consider what arrangements should be made for supplying electrical energy to the rate-payers after the expiry of that license the Government of Bengal be requested to furnish them with separate accounts of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for the area covered by the Calcutta Electric License of 1907.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee dated 31st March, 1937, may be given as follows:—

Report of the Electric Charges Sub-Committee as modified by the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee:—

From the facts and figures placed before them the Committee are definitely of opinion that the rate charged by the Supply Corporation has hardly any economic basis.

On the question that in the event of the Company not reducing the rate to one anna per unit what steps have to be taken to secure the cheapest rate for domestic consumers, this Committee considered the various proposals put forward before them as well as the recommendations made by the Chief Engineer and are of opinion that in the eventuality fore-shadowed above the best course for the Corporation would be to purchase the undertaking covered by the Calcutta license and lease out strictly on the basis of one anna per unit tariff to a reliable firm at a premium equivalent to the amount of consideration money. The Company having in spite of statutory obligation to the contrary mixed up the accounts of the various licenses held by them, it is not possible to ascertain the actual value of the properties, etc., covered by the Calcutta license. The total unexpired value of the properties and service on the basis of 1934 figures is £4,613,251 covering in all 14 licenses held by the Supply Corporation. Of these, the Calcutta being the oldest, a major portion of the assets has been written off for depreciation. That being so, the actual value of the undertaking, which the Corporation will have to pay under the Indian Electricity Act cannot be more than one million pounds. This method has the advantage of controlling the price of the unit retailed to the consumer and exercising a superior supervision of the working of the undertaking by the lessee, without any direct responsibility resting upon the Corporation. The Committee have not been able to examine the proposition in greater detail, which can be considered by another Committee, which can settle the terms and conditions of the lease if the Corporation accept the proposal of this Committee of exercising their option to purchase the undertaking and grant the lease to a reliable firm.

I then put up my proposals for securing the supply of electricity to the citizens of the Calcutta at the cheapest possible rate as follows:—

The cheapest rate would depend on the load factor, the local conditions including cost of material and labour, and the system of working, i.e., company, state or municipal management.

The possibility of securing such cheapest rate would again depend on factors governing the mode of supply obtaining in the City. Calcutta is supplied with electricity by the Company, who fix the scale of charges at their discretion.

Through the precept and example of the Calcutta Corporation, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation have gradually reduced their once "irreducible" domestic rate (for lights and fans) of 3 annas per unit to the current rate of 2 annas per unit. Even so, the rate still falls short of the tariff proposed by the Calcutta Corporation, viz., one anna per unit.

This domestic rate of one anna per unit (for lights and fans) may be called a fairly cheap rate that is possible to be obtained under the present company-managed system. I reiterate my opinion that this rate of one anna per unit for lights and fans is a reasonable one as shown by my analysis of cost and my evidence before the Government Enquiry Committee. That Committee have recognised the possibility of further reduction below 2 annas per unit rate recommended by them.

The easiest way to secure the above rate of one anna per unit for lights and fans for the citizens of Calcutta would be to make the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to accept it. Failing that, there are two courses open. The Calcutta Corporation or the Government may purchase the undertaking and run it as a municipal or a state department. The second course is to get some other Company to act as agent of the Calcutta Corporation, purchase the undertaking and work it as lease to the Calcutta Corporation, with the afore-mentioned tariff as one of the terms. If and when the latter course is decided upon, I shall put up the details regarding terms and conditions of the agency as well as the draft advertisement calling for offers.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Electrical Undertaking Special Committee dated the 5th March, 1938 are as these:—

That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to write a letter to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation enquiring if they are in a position to reduce the rates for electricity for domestic purposes to one anna per unit and for other purposes including bulk supply to half-anna average per unit; it being pointed out to them that if no reply is received by the 1st March, it will be understood that the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation are not agreeable to reduce the rates as suggested.

Accordingly a letter No. S-6564, dated the 31st January, 1938 was written to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

The Provincial Government, however, denied the Calcutta Corporation the City's right of election to purchase the Electric Undertaking by refusing sanction on the grounds of "public interest" and of "ultimate adoption of a comprehensive scheme of public control."

GOVERNMENT LETTER

No. 1022—Com.

Government of Bengal
Department of Commerce and Labour,
Calcutta, the 20th January, 1939

From

R. H. PARKER, Esq., I.C.S.,

Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Corporation of Calcutta.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. S-6564, dated the 31st January, 1938, regarding the

GIVES ASSURED SERVICE

For
**COOKING
WATER-HEATING
REFRIGERATION
LIGHTING
INDUSTRIAL USE**



THE ORIENTAL GAS CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND—THE LIABILITY OF THE MEMBERS BEING LIMITED)

SHOWROOM—12A, PARK STREET

P. O. Box 200

PHONE— { **CAL. 4800**
 { **R. R. 9001**

SEALDAH WORKS—14, CANAL WEST ROAD

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAF"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section,

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to :—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bowanipore.

Phone Pk. 872

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Entally.

Phone Cal. 781

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of :—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.
10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS
Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND

ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal —2308.

59, Khurat Road, Howrah.

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of :—

COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE :—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY :—72, Manicktola Main Road

Phone B. B. 5648

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE", High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of :—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

Ring up Cal. 595.

Gram : "MARLBORO," Cal.

for EVERY DESCRIPTION of
MARBLE & MOSAIC
TERRAZZO TILE
CHUNAR STONE WORKS

HINDUSTHAN MARBLE & TERRAZZO CO.

1, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta

Phone No : Cal. 6385.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Dutta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 357

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheesko."

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

SAVE FOR
VICTORY

BRITISH
WAR
SAVINGS
STAMP

Local Government to convey to the Corporation of Calcutta the necessary sanction to the election of the Corporation to purchase such of the undertaking as lies within the municipal limits of Calcutta, I beg to inform you that, after giving the most careful consideration to the subject, Government are unable to grant the necessary sanction.

Government are aware that there are several legal points involved in the issue and that it is being contended that for various reasons the election of the Corporation is invalid. They have, however, thought it their duty to disregard such points and to consider the matter on its merits. Government have taken the view that it is the duty of the Corporation to satisfy Government that the granting of the sanction should be in the interest of the public. No attempts have been made by the Corporation to discharge this obligation, and Government have thus been considerably handicapped in their consideration of the matter.

They have, however, considered the proposal in relation to the general question of Government policy in regard to electricity development in the province and their policy in this matter will be made public in due course. For the present it must suffice to say that the proposal of the Corporation, involving as it does the dismemberment of an existing electricity undertaking, is so directly contrary to the accepted trend of electricity development and is so much in conflict with the policy embodied in the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 and constitutes so serious an obstacle in the way of the ultimate adoption of a comprehensive scheme of public control, that they are unable to hold that it would be in the public interest to grant the sanction applied for. Government, therefore, regret that they are unable to accede to the request of the Calcutta Corporation.

I have the etc.,

(Sd.) R. H. PARKER,

Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CORPORATION'S REPLY.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Department of Commerce and Labour

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1022-Com. dated the 29th January, 1938, refusing the necessary sanction to the election of the Corporation to purchase such of the undertaking as lies within the Municipal limits of Calcutta, I have the honour to state as follows:—

(1) The Corporation reiterate that the election sought to be exercised by the Corporation is valid and appreciate that Government have thought it their duty to disregard any legal objections and judged the matter on its merits.

(2) Government contend that no attempts have been made by the Corporation to satisfy them that the granting of this sanction would be in the interest of the public. In reply, it may be pointed out that since 1930, the Corporation of Calcutta have consistently pressed for a general reduction in the rates for electricity with particular reference to the reduction of the domestic rate to the level of one anna per unit. Whenever any reference has been made by Government regarding revision of rate, the Corporation have urged for the above-mentioned reduction. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation on the other hand have throughout contended that the rate, viz., 3 annas per unit, was the "irreducible minimum." They, however, subsequently reduced the rate by one pice and then by another pice in obedience

to popular agitation. But this reduction of half an anna did not satisfy the Corporation or the public and as a result, the Government appointed a Committee to enquire into the charges for electrical energy as then levied by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Before this Enquiry Committee, the Corporation of Calcutta made their representation giving facts and figures in support of their contention, viz., that the domestic rates should be reduced to one anna per unit. The Enquiry Committee recommended 'inter alia' that the rate charged for energy supplied for domestic purposes for lights, fans, house service pumps, motors and lifts, etc., should be reduced from 2.5 annas to 2 annas per unit and they further observed that the reduction referred to above should be made at once and for the reasons given in their report and that a further reduction ought to be possible in the near future. Presumably as a result of that recommendation the Company reduced their rate to 2 annas per unit although in their memorandum before the Committee they stated that "to take the further plunge and go down to 2 annas is more than the Board consider, can safely be undertaken until they see their way more clearly than they do at present." The Corporation of Calcutta, therefore, found that further reduction, namely, to one anna per unit for domestic purposes could only be achieved by the Corporation, exercising their option to purchase falling due in October next. In this connection, I would invite a reference to the memorandum placed before the Government Enquiry Committee by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and by the Corporation of Calcutta, also to the report of the Electric Charges Sub-Committee as modified by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee of the Corporation, a copy of which is enclosed for reference.

(3) It is contended by the Government that the proposal of the Corporation involves the dismemberment of an existing electricity undertaking. In this connection I beg to invite a reference to paragraph 120, page 47, Chapter VI of the report of the Government Enquiry Committee, read with Appendix XI, page 138, in which the views of the Committee are stated in full. The following extract from the Appendix is important:—

"Clause (f) on page 138 reads: "the provisions contained in the schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of every licence granted under this Part, and..... shall..... apply to the undertaking authorized by the licence."

"The licence is granted in respect of a particular specified area of supply, and "the undertaking" mentioned in Sub-Section 2 (d) (ii) and the words "undertaking" authorised by the licence" in (f) referred to above, make it clear that the "undertaking" refers to the particular licence. If there is more than one licence, it necessarily follows that there is more than one undertaking."

It will be seen therefore that the question of dismemberment of an existing electricity undertaking cannot arise.

(4) With regard to the further contention of the Government that the proposal of the Corporation is contrary to the accepted trend of electricity development and in conflict with the policy embodied in the Indian Electricity Act of 1910, I am to point out that the granting of the sanction to the election of purchase by the Corporation would accelerate and not hinder the comprehensive scheme of public control. On the contrary the licence, if renewed, would defer for a period of ten years the adoption of any scheme of public control as foreboded in the letter under reply.

(5) The Corporation welcomes the Government policy of adoption of a comprehensive scheme of public control in regard to the electricity development in the Province. They, however, believe that municipalisation would help rather than hinder nationalisation.

The whole matter has accordingly been reconsidered in the light of the above declaration of policy by Government and the Corporation at their meeting passed the following resolution:—

(1) That the Corporation resolution dated the 5th October, 1937, be modified to read as follows:—

"That the terms and conditions of purchase by the Corporation of Calcutta of the electrical undertaking of Messrs. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., within the Municipal limits of Calcutta and of the working of the undertaking and supply of electricity within the said area by an Agent to be appointed, be approved with the proviso that in the event of the Government of Bengal adopting a comprehensive scheme of public control for supplying electrical energy in the province, the control of the Corporation over the undertaking for the supply of electricity within the limits of the city should cease and the same should merge with the Government undertaking with effect from the date of operation and working of such undertaking and subject to reasonable notice being received of such scheme."

That the draft advertisement calling for tenders be modified by inclusion of the foregoing proviso.

That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to write to the Government of Bengal applying for sanction to the election by the Corporation of Calcutta to purchase such part of the electrical undertaking of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., as lies within the Municipal limits of Calcutta in pursuance of the power vested under the Calcutta Electric License, 1907."

I would, therefore, apply for sanction of the Local Government to the election of the Corporation to purchase such of the undertaking as lies within the Municipal limits of Calcutta, with this proviso that in the event of the Government of Bengal adopting a comprehensive scheme of public control, for supplying electrical energy in the Province, the control of the Corporation over the undertaking for the supply of electricity within the limits of the City, would cease and the same should merge with the Government undertaking with effect from the date of operation and working of such undertaking.

In view of the fact that the option has to be exercised by the 20th October, 1938, it is requested that the matter may be treated as urgent and an early reply may be given.

"I have the etc.,

Sd/- J. C. MUKERJEA,

Chief Executive Officer.

4th March, 1938.

Under the terms of the Calcutta Electric License, the right of the Calcutta Corporation to acquire the Electric Undertaking accrues every ten years and again falls due in 1948.

The Calcutta Corporation, therefore, can again elect to exercise its option to purchase the Undertaking covered in 1948 with previous sanction of the Provincial Government and by serving two years' notice in 1946 and one year's notice in 1947 on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.

As the value of the tangible and other assets of the Company in respect of the Undertaking by the Calcutta Electric License will take from two to three years, it is time that the matter be taken up by the Calcutta Corporation in right earnest rightaway.

In this connection the attention of the Calcutta Corporation is drawn to the following Press Note purporting to convey the present ideals of the Provincial Government (Bengal Government)—appearing in the issue of 5th November, 1944 of the Calcutta Daily Newspapers—in the matter of purchase of the Electric Undertakings of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.:—

"Denying that the Bengal Government have decided not to exercise the option of acquiring the undertakings of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation till 1958, a Bengal Government spokesman at a Press interview said;

The Bengal Government have been considering the question of consolidation of the existing licenses of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to be in a position to acquire the complete undertaking at a specified date. The existing licenses mature for purchase at different dates. Out of the 14 licenses only five will mature in 1948 and the last one in 1980. The purchase of the complete undertaking before the expiry of the date of the last license can be effected only by agreement between the Company and the Government.

The questions arising out of the proposed purchase and conditions of a possible agreement are being examined and no final decision has yet been reached."

The views expressed in the above Press Note, if true, are alarming as they strike at the very roots of the law and practice in the matter of public ownership of public utilities all over the world. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary for the Calcutta Corporation to take every possible step to safeguard the interests of the Calcutta rate-payers who are also consumers of electricity, a vital factor in public health.

For the "ultimate adoption of a comprehensive scheme of public control" it is not necessary to buy the complete Undertaking at the termination of the last linked license (in 1980) and for that purpose go into the question of consolidation of licenses or negotiate terms with the Company for an earlier purchase. In doing so the Provincial Government would be guilty of depriving the rights of the Local Authorities in whom vest the option to purchase in each and every license, and of favouritism in the matter of prolonged company ownership. Instead, the right and lawful course would be to allow transfer of ownership to every Local Authority that chooses to exercise its right of purchase under the Licenses concerned.

In the case of the Calcutta Electric License, which is governed by the other Electricity Act and not by the 1910 Act, the rights of the Calcutta Corporation in the matter of acquisition of the Electrical Undertaking concerned are clear and irrevocable. Even so the Calcutta Corporation, on the occasion of their last attempt at acquisition, after learning of Bengal Government's ultimate intention of nationalisation, failed to

electricity, offered to fall in line with Government by adding the following proviso in the terms and conditions of purchase:—

"That in the event of the Government of Bengal adopting a comprehensive scheme of public control for supplying electrical energy in the province, the control of the Calcutta Corporation over the Undertaking, for the supply of electricity within the limits of the City should cease and the same should merge with the Government Undertaking with effect from the date of operation and working of such undertaking subject to reasonable notice being received of such scheme (Corporation Resolution, dated the 19th February, 1938)."

It may be mentioned here that the deprivation of public ownership in 1938 of the Calcutta Electric Undertaking has automatically entailed a wait of ten years until 1948, during which period the public have to suffer payment of higher rates. Had the public ownership materialised in 1938 with the one-anna per unit domestic rate the public would have saved considerable sum of money which may be computed on domestic rate alone to a sum of 30 lacs of rupees a year or a sum of 3 crores of rupees in ten years during 1938-1948.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

New Road Names

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—Last Sunday I had an occasion to see a gentleman in Harinath Dey Road. I did not know where the road lay. Referring to the Year Book of 1940 wherein appeared a list of the streets in Calcutta, I found that it was in Ward IV, but as you are aware Ward IV is a big Ward between Circular Canal and Upper Circular Road on the east and Cornwallis Street on the west as also between Mechua-bazar Street and Gas Street on the south and Beadon Street and Manicktolla Road on the north. I had to come to office and there on consulting Thacker's Calcutta Directory, I learned that Harinath Dey Road was a new name given to Bahir Mirzapur Road. You can easily imagine the difficulty of other rate-payers in finding out the location of many newly named old streets and roads. It would be a very great convenience to your readers if you could publish a list of streets etc., whose names have been changed since 1924. The Assessment Department ought to be able to furnish you with such a list.—Yours etc.

UPENDRA NATH BOSE

16B, Aswini Dutt Road, Ballygunge,
The 18th December, 1944.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

The good work being done by St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, was reviewed at its prize-giving ceremony held last week. Mr. W. R. FitzGerald, who presided, in congratulating the staff and students on the achievement of the College, referred to the tremendous developments awaiting post-war India. The problems that had confronted them during the war were, he said, nothing compared to those that would face them after victory was won. Successful solution of these problems rested to a great extent on the younger generation.

DR. JAYAKAR TO ADDRESS CONVOCATION

Dr. M. R. Jaykar has accepted the invitation to deliver the Convocation Address of the Calcutta University which takes place on March 3.

THE TOLL OF THE STREETS

Victims of over two dozen cases of accidents, mostly by lorries, were removed to different hospitals of the city on December 14.

Clifford Lock, an Anglo-Indian lad of 16, was removed on Thursday evening in a rather serious condition to Medical College Hospital having been knocked down by a lorry.

An up-country man, aged 40, was removed to Charnichael Medical College Hospital with nasty wounds on his person. The man had been knocked down by a lorry at the junction of Shambazar Street and Cornwallis Street.

There were three road accidents in North Calcutta on December 15 in which four were knocked down and injured by motor lorries in College Street and Lower Circular Road respectively and Man Bahadur (20) was injured by a motor cycle on the Chittaranjan Avenue. The injured persons were removed to hospital by the ambulance.

One person was killed and 2 others seriously injured in a motor accident which took place on Monday morning at a crossing of two roads in North Calcutta.

It is reported that a private car carrying 3 persons including 2 women, while proceeding along the Chittaranjan Avenue early in the morning dashed against an electric post near the junction of Chittaranjan Avenue and Mukta-ram Babu Street and was smashed to pieces, resulting in the instantaneous death of a woman and injuries to 2 others, including another woman. The driver, who, however, escaped injury, has been arrested in this connection.

The injured were removed to the Medical College Hospital.

Bhagawan Das (11), who had been knocked down by a lorry on (Tuesday) evening on Chowringhee Road, was admitted in Sambhunath Pandit Hospital. His condition is stated to be precarious.

TAILORS' STRIKE ENDS

The tailors' strike in Calcutta has been called off. This decision was taken at a meeting of the Tailors' Union on Sunday last.

On October 21 last, some 400 tailors employed in different establishments went on strike on the question of increased



ALL INDIA SPRING MFG. CO.

REGISTERED ORIGINAL FIRM

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS & SPRING MACHINES
OF ALL KINDS,
GOVT. & RAILWAY
CONTRACTORS.

TELEGRAM:—"SPRINGSHOP" CAL.
TELEPHONE: 6.2.4963.

69, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA

wages and dearness allowances. Assurance by the authorities that the grievances would be considered on their resuming work, produced no effect on the strikers.

Later, the Tailors' and Outfitters' (Trades) Association decided to give their employees 25 per cent. dearness allowance and called upon the men to resume work immediately. Upon this a large section of the workers returned to duty, only about 100 men remaining out.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU IN CALCUTTA

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday. She left for Santiniketan on Friday returning to Calcutta on Monday. During her stay in the city she is expected to attend a number of functions arranged during the Christmas week, including the opening of the Nari Seva Sangha Handicrafts Exhibition on December 27.

ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, has been unanimously elected to preside over the ensuing session of the All-Indian Newspaper Editors' Conference to be held on 27th and 28th January, 1945, at Calcutta.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, President, and Mr. Suresh Chandra Masumdar, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Fifth All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, have issued a statement inviting all journalists in Bengal and Assam to co-operate with the Committee in making the coming session of the conference in Calcutta a success. Special importance, they state, attaches to this session. Various problems confronting newspapers will be considered and important decisions taken.

The membership fee of the Reception Committee has been fixed at Rs. 5 and the Committee hope that they will receive the support and co-operation of all journalists.

All communications, subscriptions and donations may be sent to the General Secretary and Treasurer, C/o *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and *Hindusthan Standard* office, 1, Burman Street, Calcutta.

MR. FAZLUL HUQ SUES FOR DEFAMATION

On the complaint of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal, summons on a charge of defamation has been issued by Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, against Mr. Abul Kalam Shamsuddin, editor, printer and publisher of *Azad* in connection with the publication of a note in the paper on December 1, alleging that Mr. Huq was pleading with Muslim League leaders for being re-admitted to the League.

In his complaint, Mr. Huq stated that the above note was first published in *People's War* from a correspondent and it was then reproduced in the *Azad*. He had sent a statement of contradiction of the allegations to both these papers but neither of them had published it.

Mr. Huq submitted that the allegations set forth in the note was false and had been deliberately made to lower him in the estimation of the public and particularly of his supporters in the Bengal Legislature.

The hearing has been fixed for January 4.

On the complaint of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal, summons on a charge of defamation have been issued by Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, against Mr. G. Adhikari, editor to the *People's War*, an English weekly of Bombay, and its printer and publisher, Mr. Shiva Shankar Hatangdi, in connection with the publication of a note entitled "Fazlul Huq scared" in its issue on November 25.

The hearing has been fixed for January 9.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART

Mrs. Casey opened the annual exhibition of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, on Wednesday.

The people of Bengal had a deep sense of beauty, she said. The exhibition was of a high standard and she congratulated the staff on their wise guidance and encouragement.

There are about 400 exhibits in oil colour, water colour and in black and white. Commercial designs and posters, lithographs, wood engravings, architectural and mechanical drawings and clay modellings are on view. The staff and ex-students have also contributed to the exhibition.

The exhibition will be open till December 31 between 10-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

PLUMBING EXAMINATION

Applications are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 5th January, 1945, from the candidates who intend to sit for the Plumbing Examination (Water Works Section) which will be held on Friday, the 12th January, 1945.

R. M. GUPTA,

Deputy Executive Engineer.

The 21st December, 1944.

W. W.

TRAVEL

By

TRAM

THE
CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED

Ghosh & Son
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS
RAJBARAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowmahalle Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent. p.a. on Rs 100.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest at 4½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1108

A. M. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 1118

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

— BRANCHES —

Bankers, New Market, South Calcutta, Midnapore, Kanchipuram,
Bhatpara, H.B. Daspur, Bahadur, Bhowanipore, Puri,
Rangoon, Dibrugarh, Siliguri, Cochin, Bikaner, Bombay, Aden,
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS,
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHIA UNITED BANK LTD.

39, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kuskia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur,
Charnaguria, Berhampore, Gopalgunj, Barhal, Musaffarpur,
Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Udaudanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 540.

Tele (Gram—Bankenon)
(phone—Cal. 1887)

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches—Ranchi, Biharsahat, Lohardaga & Paralia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK,

LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA.

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd. 1930.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE
BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 3883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-
BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI,
BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIPAR (DAOGA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH,
WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4968.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 8708

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the
Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal
Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to
keep in touch with civic progress in India.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 2,300,000

Head Office:—25, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Gwalior, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Beamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (Bagbazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadvi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Anand, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Varanasi (Kashiwar).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,23,00,000

Rules of Business on application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goswami, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO LET

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Bandra, Elmhurst, Bagbazar, Dumdum and Dacca.

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civica.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—“Tender for.....” For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Reconstruction of the southern Silt-pit at Palmer's Bridge Drainage Pumping Station.
2. Supply and delivery of Disinfectants during the year 1945-46.
3. Construction of two chlorination rooms within Tallah Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 3rd and for 2 and 3 on 4th January, 1945. The rates quoted in the above tenders will hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 20th December, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. II Engineering Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed “Tender for.....” on Thursday, the 28th December, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

The petty improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

52. Repairs to Malanga Square, Ward 10.—Rs. 303, dated 18th December, 1944, (1½ months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics “7 days' notice” in clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as “3 days' notice”.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 18th Dec. 1944.

District II Engineering Department,
Manikata.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed “Tender for.....” on Thursday, the 28th December, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

23. Reconstruction of standpost platforms in Wards 28 and 29.—Rs. 872, dated 8th December, 1944, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics “7 days' notice” in clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as “3 days' notice”.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office:
The 16th December, 1944.

Sale of Lino Metal Dust.

Offers are invited for the purchase of about one ton Lino Metal Dust available for sale in the Corporation Press at No. 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road and the same will be received in sealed covers superscribed “Offer for Lino Metal Dust” by the undersigned at his office during office hours up to 2 p.m. on Monday, the 15th January, 1945. The rate of offer must be quoted per Cwt. Sample of Lino Metal Dust may be seen at the Corporation Press. The delivery will be given to the selected offerer on his depositing the requisite amount at the Corporation Treasury.

P. K. MITRA,
Superintendent of Printing.

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th December, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Babu Pannalall Shaw, son of late Babu Lal Shaw, one of the recorded occupiers of Stalls Nos. 26 and 27 in Block ‘B’ in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for registration of his name as the sole occupier of

the Stalls and for permission to take in Babu Hiralall Shaw as partner in the business carried on in the above stalls subject to the condition that the new partner will have no lien on the stalls if and when Babu Pannalall Shaw retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 11th December, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Abdul Rezzak for the registration of his name as sole occupier of stall No. 11 in Block ‘F’ in the S. S. Hogg Market in place of his deceased father Haji Sk. Hossainey, the recorded occupier of the stall.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 6th December, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Abdul Rezzak Mullick for registration of his name as the sole occupier of Stall No. 86 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of Md. Amin, the recorded occupier of the stall and for permission to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall from miscellaneous goods to ready made clothes. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of first publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th December, 1944.

FRENCH CHALK

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
16th December, 1944.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1034 against 1036 and 1126 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 371. The general death-rate of the week was 23.10 per mille.

TOWN (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 16th December, 1944, was 812 against 815 and 858 in the two preceding weeks. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 7 and 10 in the two preceding weeks. There were 70 deaths from small-pox during the week against 55 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 96 and 83 respectively against 122 and 107 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19.77 per mille.

There were 19 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 19.31.

There were 125 deaths from respiratory diseases against 142 in the previous week.

There were 50 deaths from tuberculosis against 49 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-38)

The number of deaths registered was 222 against 221 and 268 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, 36 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 38 from fevers, 29 from bowel-complaints and 28 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 38.56 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 38.04.

There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis against 4 in the previous week.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-142	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 37	0 5 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 269-270	0 12 0	Do.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 99-5	1 2 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 107	1 8 0	Hardware.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 108-109	2 8 0	Do.
" 158-159	0 18 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.				" 114	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.				" 115	0 10 0	
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly	To be approved by the Committee.			

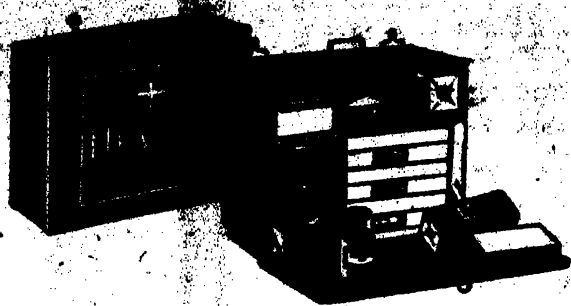
M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower 28	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Flower.	" 29-30	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	" 31	2 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 32	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 31-32	—	Do.	" 33	2 2 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 33	0 8 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 34	—	Do.	" 35	2 2 0	Do.
" 34	1 12 0	Cheese.	" 35	1 5 0	Do.	" 36	2 2 0	Do.
" 35	1 12 0	Do.	" 36	0 12 0	Do.	" 37	2 2 0	Do.
" 36	1 5 0	Oilman's Station.	" 37	0 12 0	Do.	" 38	2 2 0	Do.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT
WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates—10 Minutes—Two pica. 1 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entirely Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the messes thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-3-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-misdeeds by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Fona per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Others Madras (con.) per seer	0 8 0	0 9 0			
Silong	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 4 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
Bagda	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 5 0	0 7 0	Sugar	0 7 2	
Bhangar	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb.	(Con.)	
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 8 0	Gur per seer	1 0 0	
Kilaa	1 0 0	1 4 0				Suji	0 10 0	
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	3 0 0	FRUITS.				(Ration Shop)	
Parsey	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 12—20	3 0 0	4 0 0	DAL.	0 8 0	(Con.)
Crab each			Grapes	1 12 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Alubokhora per seer	0 2 0	0 5 0	Ohana	0 8 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Badana per seer	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	0 11 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Dates per seer	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kalai	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Almond	1 0 0	1 0 0	Binli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	2 4 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowls eggs	2 4 0	2 8 0	Oranges 3 to 4			Mung (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 6 0	0 10 0	Salt	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Bhatal	0 6 0	1 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 0 0	
Babbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Pomegranate			Coal		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Brand per bottle		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Madras			BARLEY POWDER.		
Brinjal per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0	Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 5 0	Barley Powder 1 lb tin		
Garlic	0 3 0	0 5 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0		Do.		
Green Chilly	0 3 0	0 5 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Barley Flour		
Onion	0 3 0	0 5 0	Pure Gey Ghee per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	Do.		
Peas (Dumpling)	0 3 0	0 5 0	Milk			Common Flour		
Do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per bag	9 5 0		Golden Sona Flour		
			Atta White No. 1	9 5 0		Do.		
			Atta Brown No. 1	9 5 0				

Rs. 5.—Bazaar rates according to the market.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th December, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	and Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Breast per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 8	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 8 0	0 8 0
Round "	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 8 0	3 0 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	2 8 0			
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
Butter per seer					MUTTON				
Lamp "						1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Round					Chops per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Tongue each					Breast "	3 8 0	4 4 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Curry Mutton per seer	3 8 0	4 4 0		
Brain each	0 8 0	0 10 0			Leg per seer	4 4 0	4 12 0		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Saddle per lb.	4 4 0	4 12 0		
Ortails each	0 14 0	1 2 0			Shoulder per lb	3 9 0	4 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Kidneys each	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 3 8	0 4 0		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Liver "	1 4 0	1 12 0		
Kidney per dozen	8 8 0	6 0 0			Brain "	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Liver per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0			Tongue "	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
					Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 3 0	0 3 8		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 0 0	3 8 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 4 0		1 8 0		Hilsa Fish per seer	3 4 0		3 8 0	
Chops per seer	3 8 0		3 10 0		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0		2 8 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 8 0		3 8 0	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 8 0		4 0 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0		3 8 0		Smoked Duck per 100				
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0		4 8 0		Papadams per seer				
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0		Bhathie "	2 12 0		3 8 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 8 0		1 12 0		Madras "				
Luncheon Sausage per lb	3 4 0		3 8 0		Onion Grass White per packet small				
Roasted Pork	3 8 0		4 0 0		Do. large per "				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 8 0		3 8 0		Bali chru per seer				
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 8 0		5 0 0		Papadams per 100	1 14 0		3 8 0	
					Smoked or Salted Bhathie per seer	3 0 0		3 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 0 0		3 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
FUNDERS 1937

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 6 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 8 0	0 9 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 2 0	Do. Nagpur "	—	—	Apples (Cooking) 4-5 "	—	—
Lapin "	7 0 0	11 0 0	Do. Lahore "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Duck (curry) "	2 12 0	3 4 0	Do. Darjeeling p. a. "	1 3 0	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 4 0	3 12 0	Do. Fyzabad "	—	—	Do. Nainital "	—	—
Do. (special) "	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Country "	0 5 0	0 7 0	Do. White Pearman "	—	—
Dowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 12 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	—	—	Do. American "	—	—
Do. (outlet) 11 lb 1 oz	2 14 0	3 8 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	1 1 6	—	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per seer	2 12 0	3 8 0	Do. King David "	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 14 0	4 8 0	Garlic per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. Jonathan "	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting) "	3 8 0	3 12 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Luton per doz.	5 0 0	6 0 0
Goose "	24 0 0	25 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta "	—	—
Geons "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmeric "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious "	—	—
Turkey Cook "	80 0 0	90 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 8	0 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen "	80 0 0	85 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Amra per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	—	—	Ladies finger per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0
heavy lot "	1 6 0	1 8 0	*Do. per seer	0 2 0	—	Bedana Kabul per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Dressed) "	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Leek Darjeeling per seer	1 2 0	—	Black Berry per seer	—	—
EGGS.	—	—	*Lettuce each	0 2 8	—	Cocanut each	0 8 0	0 8 8
Hacks per score	2 10 0	2 12 0	Lettuce per seer	—	—	Country Apples	—	—
Eggs, fresh, per score	2 0 0	2 6 0	Lobis per bundle (small)	0 2 0	0 2 6	Gooseberry per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (special) per score	2 8 0	3 12 0	Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.	—	—	per seer	—	—	Do. Nask 1 lb.	—	—
Ove each	—	—	*Onions, (New) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Quinea fowl "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Ortridge "	—	—	Do. " white "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Sacok "	—	—	Do. Country red "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Sahn "	—	—	*Parasip each	1 8 0	—	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 0 0	10 0 0
			Peas Modhupur per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	J. S. Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Darjeeling "	1 2 0	—	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 8 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	—
						Khurbanee "	1 0 0	1 8 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5066.

lovers each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Simla "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
sal "	0 12 0	—	Do. Country "	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
abbit "	6 0 0	—	Snake Ooil each	—	—	Lime patty per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0
ippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
lips "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Country do.	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Monsieur- pur)	—	—
sal (large) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	—	—	Do. (Country)	—	—
sal (cotton) "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. New p. a. (Nainital)	—	—	Locket per seer	—	—
ild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
ind Grouse each	—	—	Do. (New)	—	—	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
ild Duck (special) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	*Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 9 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
BIRDS.	—	—	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow)	—	—
inary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Shillong	—	—	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Do. (Hen) "	—	—	*Rhubarb per seer	1 0 0	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
geons (Fancy) "	2 0 0	3 0 0	Pulbu (Patil) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Do. per doz.	—	—
VEGETABLES.	Control	Price.	Radish English per bundle	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. (Madras)	10 0 0	12 0 6
rtichoks Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Langsa per doz.	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Spinach per lot of 20	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Sipia	—	—
rtipeach per seer	0 12 0	—	*Squash per seer	0 7 0	—	Do. Fasile	—	—
leetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	Country Spinach per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
seer	1 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Green per seer	—	—
o. Agra	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Pumpkins per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhani	—	—
o. Country per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Himsagore	—	—
an Ranchi per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 2 0	—	Do. Begamfulli	—	—
o. French (Darjeeling)	—	—	Do. Country "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Kanchan	—	—
per seer	0 11 0	—	Do. Ranchi "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
o. Butter per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Shillong	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Safeta	—	—
injal " seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tamarind (Green) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	12 0 0	14 0 0
bbage each	—	—	*Turnip Darjeeling per	—	—	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	bundle	0 10 6	—	Mulberry per seer	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 12 0	—	*Do. Lucknow	1 12 0	2 0 0	Nagpur Monsoon per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. (Simla) "	1 12 0	2 4 0	Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Poona "	2 0 0	2 8 0
rotes (Darjeeling) per	—	—	each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay "	2 8 0	3 0 0
bundle	—	—	Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
Do. per seer	0 12 0	—	White Pumpkins per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Bombay 6-8	1 0 0	—
Do. (Allahabad)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Red " per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling 12-16	1 0 6	—
Do. (Lucknow)	2 0 0	2 4 0	Tarat per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Madras per doz.	1 8 0	2 8 0
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Nagpur 14-18	1 8 0	—
						Do. Peshwar	—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.


Monday and Thursday are mentioned.

Prices in asterisk are Controlled Prices with effect from 1st Dec. 1934.

Prices of vegetables and other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuations and are not constant.

B
N
D
S**BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.***Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.***ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER****Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	2 80	3 00	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...		3 00	Apricots Dry without seed ...	1 80	
Do. Singapore " ...	0 140	1 80	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 40	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Darg.) ...	1 40	1 80	Chilgoja per lb. ...		2 00
Do. Madras " ...	2 00	2 80	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocconut (dry) per lb. ...	1 00	
Do. Oomilla each ...	1 80	2 00	Sofata 8-10 ...	1 00		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 80	3 00	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 80	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 80	1 20	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 00	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 120	1 80	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 00
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 80	1 20	Sweet Limes (Feshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 80	
Do. Amritsagar " ...	1 100	4 00	Do. Country per doz. ...	2 00	4 00	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 80	
Do. Kabul " ...	0 80	1 20	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	2 00	2 80	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 80	4 00	Tamarind per seer ...	0 40	0 50	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 40	
Do. Country " ...	0 80	0 120	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Pineapple per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 80		Do. Goahand each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 120	
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul " ...	4 80	5 80	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 60
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 00	
Samgranta Bhowanagore ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 50	0 60	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 00
per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 80	
Kandahar ...	2 40	2 80				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 80	
Pineapple each (country) ...	0 60	0 80	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	5 00	
Pineapple half each ...	0 140	1 00	Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Pineapple Fresh per lb. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Pineapple S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	25 00		Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 80		Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 00	
Do. Lohy do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 80	4 00	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Dehmonta do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 80	4 00	Prunes dry per lb. ...		2 00
Do. do. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 80	4 00	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 00
Pine (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 00		Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40
Do. (Mainital) ...	0 140	1 00	Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 80	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 40	2 80
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 40		Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Feshwar per doz. ...			Do. (Salted) " ...	2 80		Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. (Am) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 00					Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...	1 00	1 40						
Pineapple America dry p. lb. ...	2 00							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								



More NUTRIMENTS in Drinks & Meals

Our Products are the best and the cheapest because they are prepared from Selected tree ripened fruit or Vegetable grown on our own garden (Majhipara Ideal Agricultural Farm). They are guaranteed hygienically pure.

Our Products:—
Guava Jelly and Jam, Pine-apple Chunks and Jam, Tomato Juice, Ketchup and Sauce, Mixed and Onion Pickle, Mixed Jam, Green Peas Vinegar, Syrups & Squashes, etc.

WITH THE HEALTHFUL
EANDS
BRAND PRODUCTS

NATIONAL
Condiments

PROS. JALMETS INDUSTRIES. 3, MUMBAI LANE, CALCUTTA.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY.

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	0		(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 3 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer ...			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...			per md. ...	1 10 0	
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			Domestic Coke (whole		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	Spices—		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Red „ „ ...			Halud „ „ ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	Wheat „ „ „ ...		0 4 6		0 8 0	
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	7 0 0	9 0 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 42 0	1 0 0
Ontia per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 8 0	3 4 0	Bhasmanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Do. (cut Pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 3 0	coarse per md. ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilaa (Padma) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Orab per lot of 4 ...			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe			Chinisakkar per md. ...			packet ...		
Do. without roe			Do. per seer ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilaa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Mullet per seer ...	2 9 0	3 0 0	Kainini rice „ ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	*SUGAR			per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small)			Gur per seer ...			Caramels Assorted per lb	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	8 12 0	4 4 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Large) „ ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			„ „ „		
Lobster ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Drysal (best) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	white) ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Medium (small grain)			Glaxo „ ...		
Do. (fillet) „ ...	5 0 0	5 12 0	Bengal „ ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Golden Puffs „ ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalai per seer ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Arahar „ ...			per lb. ...		
Ladies finger ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Chola „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor „ ...			per lb. ...		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Khasari „ ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 3 oz. ...	0 2 6		*Salt			per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 2 6	2 lb. „ ...	2 2 0		Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	6 lb. „ ...	6 0 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Coconut Oil per seer ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Overland „ ...			Castor Oil ...			Cheese ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) „ ...	1 2 0		Gem ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Iced ...		
Do. unmixed. „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	4 5 2		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Marie ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 3 0	Control-	Milk ...		
			No. 1		led	Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	hold) ...		
			No. 2			Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Supplies at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 15 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 18 0		per tin		
Milk			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Fatty Bourne			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 8 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 6 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams	1 4 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Buns						Rosella Assorted Jams	1 8 0	
			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk			hoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		per pkt.	2 6 0	
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-	2 6 0		Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Broken	1 0 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk						tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			packet	2 0 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 6 0		con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			Cafe Brand packets	1 8 0		Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
per lb.			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 oz. pkt.)	1 2 0		2 lb. tin		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		Indian Oats per tin.		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			LOOSE TEA			per tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			*Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Assam per lb.			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0.
						*Eno's Fruit Salt		
			DUST TEA			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Elserman's Embrocation		
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Zam-Buk		
			Red Assign Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Amrutanjai Pain Balm		
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			*Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			*Kruschen Salt		
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0			
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Blattabane Cock-		
			Chutneys 1 "	1 6 0	1 8 0	roach Extermina-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 6 0	1 8 0	tor		
			Mustard Colman per tin			Do. 1 1/2 Oza. jar	0 9 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 10 0		Do. 3 Oza. jar	0 15 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 6 Oza. jar	2 4 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 16 Oza. jar	4 0 0	
			Pepper		0 10 0	Do. 7 lb tin	21 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0			
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		PAINTS.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 14 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0		per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2991) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raj Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1821) 152-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
--	--	---

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents voted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Var. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Block 7	0 8 0 each.	Butch.
			Fruits 2 & 3	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

* Rates quoted on the 8th December, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Par seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 80	0 100
Do. (Medium) ...	0 60		Aligarh "	3 80	4 00	Brinjal	0 40	0 80
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswarwar) ...	4 00	4 80	Cauliflower each (small)	0 10	0 40
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 00	Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadkhami			Mustard Oil		1 80	Mutton	2 80	3 00
Doshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 80	3 00
Dadhkama			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 00	2 80
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 80		Other		
Rupel			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 00	1 80
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 60	Prawns	1 80	2 00
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 50	Parsey	1 80	2 00
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 80	2 00
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji			Bhetki	1 40	2 00
Gram (Dal)	0 60		Gur (Bell) (control)		0 50	Crab per pair		
Mug Dal	0 60		" Khajur			Koi		
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	3 00	3 20
Arhar Dal	0 80	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 40	0 80	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal	0 60	0 80	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	3 00	3 20
Khasari Dal	0 60		Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 80	0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 80						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 80	Mutton		3 00
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 00	Goat		3 00
Arhar Dal	0 60	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		4 00	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 60	0 70	Milk		0 80	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 80	3 12 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 80	3 12 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 70	0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 80	Mustard Oil per seer		1 80	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocconut Oil			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		5 20	FRUITS.			BISQUITS		
Khurja		5 00	Apples 6		1 00	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Bhaduwa		5 40	Alubokra per seer		2 00	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12—20	1 00		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer		2 80	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 80	Pasta		4 80	Rice		0 60
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 40	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 60	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 50	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			Pomegranate per seer		1 40	Pearl Barley (O. B.)		
			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
			Patal per seer	0 60	0 80	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nainital)			Pascal's Loganges		
			Potatoes (Dad)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 50	0 60	Jam		
			Ginger		0 10 0	Jelly		
			Onion		1 00	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each	0 10	0 12 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer		0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 80		Do. per bottle		
			Pons	1 12 0	2 00	Do. "		
			Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	Do. "		
			Bagda		2 80	Do. "		
			Bhetki	1 80	1 12 0	Do. "		
			Crab (each)	0 18	0 40	Do. "		
			Koi per seer	1 00	2 80	Do. "		
			Crab fish	1 80	1 12 0	Do. "		

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose, Block "H" 1, M/s Para Food Supply Corp., Ltd. Block "G" 3 and 4, Lansdowne Market, Calcutta.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th December, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 10—20	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "			Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatar Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 00	2 80	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz.	4 00	8 00	Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 80	3 00	Do. Madras 2—6	1 00		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 12 0	3 00	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 3 per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 20	0 60	Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Cucumber per pair	0 20	0 30	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		1 00	Do. Sapeda			Ohagnormoni		
Ginger " "	0 12 0		Do. Golapkhaz			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Lemon each	0 26		Do. Himsagar			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 80	0 12 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagti Lemon per pair	0 10	0 20	Kharbuz per seer Jubalpur			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer	1 00		Orange Ichangore 8—16	1 00		per maund		
Do. Bombay " "		0 12 0	Do. Madras			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 14 0		Do. Darjeeling 8—20	1 00		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer			Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)		0 10 0	Do. Bombay			Pashwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan	5 00	8 00	Fine per seer		
Country " "	0 60	0 12 0	Do. Kabul	5 00		Coarse		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pears 6—20	1 00		Medium " "		
Fatal Murshidabad per			Pineapple Singapuri each			SUGAR, ETC.		
seer	0 80		Do. Assam (Local)	1 80	2 80	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 80	
Do. Dhal per seer	0 80	1 80	Do. Country each	0 12 0	2 80	Java		
Do. Hilly " "	1 00		Peaches	0 10 0		Cocconut Oil	1 80	do.
Cabbage " "	0 20	0 60	Plantain Champa per score	1 00	2 80	Mustard Oil		
Cauliflower each	1 00	1 40	Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer	0 80	do.
Pear Ranchi per seer	1 00		Musket per seer	1 80		Flour " "	0 80	do.
Do. Darjeeling " "			Pomegranate per seer	1 80		Atta " "	0 50	do.
Do. Deshi " "	1 00		Do. Multan per seer	2 00		Sujee		
Beans " "	0 14 0		Do. Kandahar	2 00	8 00	Atta fresh per seer		
Squash " "	0 20	0 80	Bedana (Kabul)	2 00	8 00	Ohandausi Atta per md.		
Tomato " "			Raisins (Rad) per seer	2 00	8 00	Til Oil per seer		
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Sultana " "	3 00		Fine per seer		
Bit per seer		1 80	Almond shelled	3 00	4 00	DAL		
FRUITS			Do. without shell		6 80	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 13
Apple Cashmere 2—8	1 00		Do. do. large		1 12 0	Mug Dal	0 10 0	0 11 0
Do. Kulu			Surdah Quaman per seer			Arhar		0 10 0
Do. Peshwari			Water melon Goaland			Kala		0 70
Do. Nainital			Do. Deshi each	0 80	1 80	Khesari	0 60	
Alubokhara per seer	2 00		Do. Farukabad			Mosoor (split)	0 12 0	
Apricot " "	2 80		Do. Quetta			Do. (khari)		0 12 0
Batavia each	0 30	0 10 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mator	0 80	0 12 0
Bal fruit each	0 20	0 80	Sarbat Lemon			Chana Dal		
			Musambi 6—10	1 00		TEA.		
Cocanut each (green)	0 20	0 40	Walnut per seer	3 00		Rose Mixture	2 00	
Do. dry each	0 20	0 40	Do. Shelled " "	2 00		Golden Orange Pekoe		
Onion	3 00	4 00	Nut Ground			Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
Pates Arab			Sharifa			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad	1 00	1 40	Nona (each)			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		1 40	BUTTER, ETC.			Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 66
Do. Nasik			Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 40	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Quetta			Bombay " "		2 80	Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Ohaman			Aligarh " "		2 40	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 00
Do. Australia			Jessore " per seer		4 00	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 60
Khurma per seer	2 00		Dinapur " "		8 80	KEROSENE OIL.		
Ketur Deshi			Pabna " "		8 40	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Khobani			Darbhangha " "		8 40	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Kajoo Nuts	5 00	6 00	Masafpur " "			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Lichis Country per 100			Cow's Ghee	5 00	6 00	"Victoria" Swan—		
Do. Masafpur per			Do. Milk	0 80	0 12 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per score			Bhalsa Ghee	4 80	5 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 40	1 00	FISH			Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Pine			Bagda per seer	1 12 0	2 00	"Bulk		
Jamrul per score			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 80	2 00	Owl & Swan per tin		
Galapam " score			Prawns (Galda)	1 80	2 00	"Bulk		
Panial per seer		0 80	Hilsa	1 40	1 80	Monkey Brand per tin		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi	2 00	2 80	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Score			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 00	2 80	(White)	0 80	Controlled shop
Shank Alu per seer	0 80		Small fish		1 80	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Ohetal			(Red)		
			Crab per pair	0 80	0 40	Snowflake per tin		
			Koi per seer	2 00	3 80	Soft Coke per md.		1 90
			Singhee per seer	2 80	3 00			
			Magoor per seer (small)					
			Do. (large)	3 00	4 00			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone—Calcutta 1321. Telegram—Burmawala.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 20th December, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer (Controlled) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Controlled) ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sujea (Rationed) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Silong ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do. ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Squash per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed ...	0 5 6	0 5 6
Bagda ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Wheat ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
Bhangaur ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0			
Bhetki ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	New Potato ...	0 4 0	0 7 0			
Other Fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				RICE.		
Hilsa ...	1 12 0	2 8 0				Rice (Controlled) ...	0 5 6	0 5 6
Koi & Magoor ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Paray ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Mangoes 2-4 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
Orab each ...			Grapes ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
			Alubokhora per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton " ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Beal each ...	2 8 0				
			Dates per seer ...	0 1 6	0 8 0	DAL.		
EGGS.			Almond " ...	1 0 0		Arahar per seer ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	2 8 0		Lime per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ohana " ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
Fowl's eggs ...	2 8 0		Orange 12-16 ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Masoor " ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga " ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) doz. ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	1 9 0	0 5 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Kalai " ...	0 11 0	0 11 0
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pull " ...	0 14 0	0 14 0
Cabbage (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0		Pomegranate per seer ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 3 0		Apples ...			" (Fried) per seer ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0		Green Cocoonut ...			Mattor " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Lichi per 100 ...			Salt (Rationed) " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0					COKE & COAL.		
Garlic " ...	1 0 0		BUTTER.			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Green Chilly ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Coal " (Control) ...	1 10 0	1 10 0
Onion ...	0 12 0		Madras " ...			Fuel " ...	8 8 0	8 8 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Ghee Lukhee ...			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
Potato (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. Bhadwa ...					
			Do. Sree ...					
			Pura Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0				
			Milk " ...	0 8 0				

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 20th December, 1944.

[illegible]

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 20th December, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0		Kashin Bhog		
Mutton	3 0 0		Sweet Potatoes " "	0 1 0	0 2 0	Fash 4-5		
Goat and Kid "	3 0 0		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prins S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarda per seer		
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Water Melon each		
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz			BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer			Aligarh per lb.	5 0 0	
Pigeon		0 5 0				Dinapur "		4 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)		2 2 0	Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	
Fowl's " "	3 8 0	3 0 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD.		
FISH.			Apples 4-5	1 0 0		Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	
Fena per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer	3 8 0		Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0		Amra (Belati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Shong	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Beal each		0 4 0	Flour per seer		
Bagda			Pomegranate "		2 0 0	Atta "		
Bhangar	1 8 0		Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Sujee "		
Bhotki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoonut each	0 8 0	0 5 0	RICE.		
Other Fish		0 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		Patna per seer		
Crab per pair	1 8 0	2 0 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.		
Milaa	2 0 0	3 0 0	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)		
Koi & Magoor			Grape "	2 0 0	4 8 0	Chinisakhar per seer		
Pomfret per seer			Do. per box			Deshi "		
Mango fish per seer			Goosbarry per seer			SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each			Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 5 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per seer			Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbaza "			Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score			Gur	0 4 3	
Brinjal "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lokote "			DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Arhar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 1 0	0 6 0	Pesta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Chana "	0 6 0	
Caulliflower			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga "	0 10 0	
Do. (Darjeeling) "			Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	
Calary per seer.			Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Mattor "	0 10 0	
Garlic	1 0 0	1 4 0	Roseberry per score			Salt		0 2 9
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Star apple			COKE AND COAL.		
Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 2	2 0 0	Coal per md.	1 8 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut "		1 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk		
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100			Do. (Elephant)		
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)			Brand per tin Refined		
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas			Ordinary		
Potatoes (Nainital)			Langra			BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Bombay			Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		
Fulbul		0 8 0	Totapari per score					
Kaddish (English) per bundle			Sipla					
Kaddish (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
24A	0 4 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
38 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 180)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 8 0	Do
10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 8 0	Do
12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 41-48	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 8 0	Do
13	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 17	0 8 0	Do
14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 8 0	Do
15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 8 0	Do
16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 8 0	Do
17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 8 0	Do
18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 8 0	Do
19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 8 0	Do
21-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 8 0	Do
31	2 0 0	Do.				" 35	0 4 0	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Do.				40-44	0 8 0	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.		each	
35	2 0 0	Do.						
36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F. R. N. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods European Vegetable.
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.			
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			
			" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do.
			" 43	35 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
46B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 46	33 0 0	Do.			
49C	0 10 0	Do.	" 48	33 0 0	Tailoring.			
			" 49	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.			
56A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores	" 50	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
			" 51	30 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
			" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
			" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 5 0	Do
			" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 33	0 5 0	Do
			Poultry.					
			" 7-12	1 14 0	Poultry.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
			" 13-19	2 18 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
			" 20-23	3 7 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
			" 24-28	1 9 0	Do.			
			" 29-30	3 7 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
			" 31-32	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
			" 43-52	0 10 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
			" 53-56	1 4 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
			" 57-74	7 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 75-130	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 83-98	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 99-108	3 2 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.	North Range		
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4	0 8 0	
			" 115-134	1 4 0	Do.	" 5 & 10	1 0 0	Hotel
			" 135-138	1 4 0	Do.	" 11-12		Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 139-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-163	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Poultry-Bird	" 24	1 0 0	Hosiery
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.	" 36	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-212	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 213-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Potato Range		Potato.						
16	0 6 0	Do.						
21	0 6 0	Do.						
		Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.						
23	0 8 0	Potato.						
24	0 8 0	Do.						
Cocconut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
14	—	Do.	" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
15	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
16	0 4 0	Do.	" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
17	0 4 0	Do.	" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
18	0 4 0	Do.	" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
19	0 4 0	Do.	" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-212	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 213-214	1 4 0	Do.			

A few apartments are available. Apply to Market office for terms & conditions.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	4 W. B.	0 8 0	Non-foodstuff.	20 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables
5 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Paan.	30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	64 "	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	65 "	0 2 0	C. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 4 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	67 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	0 15 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	78 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
			25 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
			5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.			
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.			
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"			
" 6	0 8 0	"						
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3 & 12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Do.
G. 8	" 7 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 3 "	Milk.
		To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
			Fruits-2 to 4	0 3 0	Fruit.
			Betel-2	0 3 0	Betel.
			Others-2	0 3 0	Others.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 6th January, 1945

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
SUPPLEMENT—		SPECIAL ARTICLE—	
List Of Text Books For Use In C. F. P. Schools For 1945		The Improvement Of Calcutta Buses	197
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT 193		HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
Alderman Siddiqi		Limitations Of Public Health Services In India ...	200
Congress And Municipal Election		LETTER TO THE EDITOR—	
Corporation And Public Health Department		Our Corporation	202
Black-Market In Meat		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS	203
Rasanta Babu		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES ...	211
Calcutta Transport Board		VITAL STATISTICS	212
A Mayor's Appreciation		MARKET PRICES CURRENT	213
Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee At Bilaspur			
Medical Schools In Bengal			
Calcutta-Burma Pipeline			
GENERAL ARTICLE—			
Town Planning In Karachi—I 195			

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

GREETINGS

The CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE offers its X'MAS and MOHARRUM Greetings to its Christian and Muslim readers and well-wishers in Calcutta and throughout the Country on its reappearance after the X'MAS and MOHARRUM holidays.

Chronicle And Comment

Alderman Siddiqi

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, is reported to have recently paid a courtesy visit to Mayor LaGuardia in New York City Hall.

He is in America as a delegate to the International Business Conference, but he will attend the Pacific Relations Conference opening at Hot Springs, Virginia, on January 6. He is expected to come back to Calcutta during the middle of February.

Congress And Municipal Election

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a talk to the Congress workers at Commercial Museum hall on Tuesday last dwelt on current political problems and the duty of Congressmen in the present crisis in Bengal.

She answered many questions, such as whether Congress recognised the Communist party, whether Congress workers should work along with those

who hold different ideology, and whether Congress should participate in municipal elections.

Questioned as to whether Congress might seek elections in Municipalities, Mrs. Naidu said that as far as she knew there had been no bar against this, but she considered that constituted as they were, it would be wiser on their part not to increase bitterness in any way.

Corporation And Public Health Department

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have, under Section 16 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, deputed Major M. Jafar, Director of Public Health (Bengal), to inspect the organisation and working of the Health Department of the Calcutta Corporation.

Black-Market In Meat

Mr. Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York, and retail butchers of the city have combined in a great boycott of the black market in meat stated to involve from 60 to 85 per cent of all meat sold.

An ingenious plan put forward by the Mayor persuaded the butchers overnight to cancel their proposed strike in favour of joint refusal to buy meat from wholesalers above the maximum price. All meat will be sold either to retailers direct or to the city authorities.

It is estimated that as little as 15 per cent of the meat supplies will be available during the period of this "plan to drive black market out of business in New York."

Basanta Babu

The premature but voluntary retirement of Mr. B. K. Ghosh from the Corporation service is a loss to the Accounts Department. His place will be difficult to fill. A Corporation Budget without "Basanta Babu", as Mr. Ghosh was known to Councillors and heads of departments, is almost like playing *Hamlet* with Hamlet's part left out. What Basanta Babu did not know of the details and intricacies of the Corporation Budget were not worth knowing. He had a remarkable grasp and memory of figures and he could always be relied upon.

Mr. Ghosh entered Corporation service in August, 1919 as an Assistant in the Accounts Department and rose to the position of the Head Assistant in the Pre-Audit Section. He had been in charge of the preparation of the entire Budget of the Corporation for the last 20 years and, lately, also of raising the Loans. His thorough knowledge of the work entrusted to him and his great devotion to duty gained him the confidence of successive heads of the Accounts Department. His amiable and

MR. B. K. GHOSH RETIRES**Loss To Corporation Accounts Department**

A farewell address was accorded to Mr. Basanta Kumar Ghosh, Head Assistant of the Pre-Audit Section of the Accounts Department of the Corporation of Calcutta, on Wednesday afternoon, January 3, 1945, in the office room, on the occasion of his voluntary retirement.

The function which was organised by the co-workers of Mr. Ghosh and was presided over by Mr. N. N. Sircar, the Chief Accountant, commenced with an opening song by Mr. B. B. Ghorai of the Water Works Department. Besides the staff of the Accounts Department a large gathering of admirers of Mr. Ghosh from other Departments of the Corporation were present. On behalf of his colleagues, Mr. Bimalendu Mazumdar read out the Farewell Address, which was presented to Mr. Ghosh along with other presentations.

Mr. N. N. Sircar, the Chief Accountant, in offering his felicitations to Mr. Ghosh referred to the valuable and meritorious assistance he had received from Mr. Ghosh in many a complicated task of accounts of this great city administration. Mr. Sircar expressed his deep regret at prematurely losing such an important officer though he appreciated Mr. Ghosh's voluntary retiring from Corporation services to join an independent profession. He wished him all success, which he so richly deserved.

Messrs. P. Mitra, the Deputy Chief Accountant; H. P. Mitra, the Accountant; Ananthbandhu Dutta, Amarnath Basu Mullick, Jnanendra Nath Sen, T. P. Chanda, M. A. R. Nashiruddin, Ahmed Ali, N. Roy, Tejendra Bose, G. C. Chatterjee, J. P. Roy Chowdhury, S. K. Banerjee, A. C. Das and several other colleagues and co-workers of Mr. Ghosh spoke highly of his many qualities of head and heart. It revealed from the speeches that besides being a good officer in the Corporation he was also a public worker, a man of letters and a reputed Homeopathic physician. He was some time Vice-Chairman of the South Suburban Municipality where he was still very popular and was held in high esteem. His civic activities were cut short by the ban placed by the Corporation on their employees some years ago.

Mr. Ghosh replied in a fitting manner to all the compliments and respects paid to him by his officers and co-workers. The function terminated after light refreshments had been served to the party on behalf of the Farewell Committee.

unostentatious nature endeared him to his colleagues and all who came in contact with him. After rendering meritorious service to the Corporation for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Ghosh now retires, voluntarily, to take up an independent career. We wish him a happy and prosperous future.

Calcutta Transport Board

Although many city speculators have burned their fingers by gambling in Tramways, there is considerable interest in London, according to a recent news, in the Bengal Government's suggestion in relation to Calcutta's Tramways, that there should be a Transport Board for the city.

The Executives of the London Passengers Transport Board (the world's most efficient transport system), whose interest is purely professional,

PURCHASE OF TRAMWAYS**CORPORATION'S LETTER TO COMPANY**

The Calcutta Corporation have informed the Tramways Company that the question whether under the present circumstances the legal ownership of the Tramways undertaking has vested in the Corporation from January 1 this year need not trouble the Company and them (Corporation) at present. The question may never become of any practical consequence, and if it does, a court of law only can decide it. Under the agreement of December 9, 1899, sanctioned by the Bengal Government, the Company was in law bound to make over to the Corporation the entire Tramways undertaking.

The Corporation add that this legal doubt has been obviated by the Company offering to keep the operation of the notice for purchase in abeyance for one year (1945) and make over possession on January 1st, 1946, on certain conditions.

The Corporation's letter is in reply to a communication received from the Tramways Company wanting to know if its offer to run the service for 1945 has been accepted by the former in toto as also clarification about the legal position.

naturally incline to the belief that Calcutta's street congestion and locomotion difficulties can only be solved by high level planning.

On the other hand, it is realised that Calcutta's difficulties are not comparable to London's, or even those of Paris. The sub-soil of Calcutta rules out underground railways. Although engineers believe this problem is soluble, statisticians point to the high boring and sealing costs of such a venture.

A Mayer's Appreciation

During their stay in Calcutta, Mr. M. Radhakrishnan Pillai, Mayor of Madras, and the other Mayors, who visited this city during the last Mayors' Conference, were shown round the Corporation workshop at Entally.

Mr. Pillai was of opinion that the workshop was one of the best maintained and run by a Corporation

in India. He was very much interested to see the Pulta Water Works and the Central Pumping Station.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee At Bilaspur

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, was presented with a civic address by the Bilaspur Municipality during his visit to the city on the occasion of the last All-India Hindu Mahasabha Conference.

Replying to the address, Dr. Mookerjee said: "You must not allow the work of your municipality to be interfered with by any extraneous considerations. All of us belong to different communities and parties, but when we come to serve an institution like the municipality it should be possible for us to raise ourselves above party and communal prejudices. We must do our level best to serve the interests of the people at large with whose confidence we have been elected."

Mr. T. Y. Dehanka, President of the Municipality, said that the expected income of the Municipality this year was Rs. 1,96,000 out of which they were spending over Rs. 81,000 on education and over Rs. 87,000 on sanitation.

Medical Schools In Bengal

Following a joint recommendation by the Governing Body of the State Medical Faculty, Bengal, and the Bengal Council of Medical Registration for revision of the curriculum of the Licentiate examination, the Bengal Government has, says a *Press Note*, appointed a Committee to suggest improvements in the standard of education in medical schools in the province.

The State Medical Faculty and the Council of Medical Registration had among other improvements submitted proposals for extension of the course of study of medical licentiates from four to five years

and raising the basic educational qualification for admission to I.Sc. with physics, chemistry and biology.

The Committee, which is to submit its recommendations within six months, is to (a) consider the scheme to bring all Government medical schools (excluding the Dacca Medical School which is proposed to be converted into a medical college) up to the standard proposed by the above two bodies; (b) consider the proposal to encourage private medical schools to come up to the standard of the revised curriculum or to the university standard and to get affiliated to a university; and (c) examine the proposal for corresponding improvement of the hospitals attached to the medical schools and report about the financial aspects of the proposal.

The Committee will consist of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, (President); Principal Medical College, Calcutta; Superintendent, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta; Superintendent, Burdwan Medical School, Burdwan; Superintendent, Calcutta Medical School, Calcutta; Dr. A. K. M. Abdul Wahed; Dr. K. S. Ray, and Dr. A. D. Mukherjee.

The Secretary of the Bengal Council of Medical Registration will act as Secretary.

Calcutta-Burma Pipeline

It is understood that the Calcutta-Burma pipeline, which will ultimately extend to central Yunnan, is already delivering more oil than the American Air Forces in Burma can use.

When completed, the pipeline will have at least double the fuel capacity of the Ledo Road. The line can carry a variety of fuels and oils, the different kinds being separated by coloured liquids.

This pipeline will go to add a new importance to Calcutta—a military importance.

General Article

Town Planning In Karachi—I

THE Government of India, the various Provincial Governments and other Local Bodies are at present engaged on post-war reconstruction work. The Government of India have recently set up a separate department for this purpose which is busy at this work. Apart from this *ad-hoc* Department various other Departments of the Government of India are busily engaged in reviewing conditions coming within their sphere of work and are laying down plans to be followed in the post-war period, and have in some cases appointed Committee to find out facts and make recommendations *e.g.*, regarding labour housing schemes, education, medical relief, agriculture, communications etc., etc. Besides, there are several non-official agencies at work, such as a number of leading industrialists and commercial magnates who are busy preparing five years', ten years', and fifteen years' plans and the blue prints—witness the Bombay plan. The progressive Indian States are also marching in line.

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that Karachi should take up this work betimes. Karachi is an important sea port town and Military Centre. It is the aerial gateway to the East and recent de-

velopments have made it an important naval base. It has also great industrial and commercial potentialities. The city has thus an important destiny in the future scheme of things and will occupy an important place in the map of the world. The Municipal Corporation and other Authorities should, therefore, look and plan ahead as otherwise it may be completely left behind in the onward march of the cities of the world and will never again occupy the front rank place if it misses this opportunity.

The most important step is town planning and zoning in order to prevent haphazard development of the city, congestion and establishment of industries in the midst of residential areas, resulting in deterioration of public health. The importance of careful town planning and zoning in the orderly development of a city is not often realised. Careless town planning and absence of zoning are often the root cause of ill-health, epidemics, unsatisfactory social conditions and backwardness of a city. The deleterious effects on public health on account of the existence of industries in the residential areas are too well known. The noise, smoke, soot and dust

all lead to impairing public health. It is also desirable to set apart areas for construction of bungalows, flats and tenements. If this is not done, the Corporation will have to carry out important schemes at tremendous cost and in the teeth of powerful opposition. Luckily the city is not yet fully developed and the problem is not so serious. The Corporation have also a set of regulations for building and establishment of factories. This is, however, not enough. Industrial zones should be formed at once and no industry or a dangerous or offensive trade allowed anywhere else. It is suggested that the site beyond the New Jail, on Maggar Pir Road across the bed of Lyari River and Trans-Lyari, should be set apart for this purpose. It will be necessary to give facilities like railway sidings, electric current and water-supply at these places and the Authorities responsible will have to play their part. Town planning should provide for making out building sites for being sold by public auction or for grant to Housing Societies for housing lower middle class people and the nature of buildings to be put up.

At present there is a woeful lack of co-ordination between the various Authorities responsible for the development of the city, viz., Government including Railways, the Port Trust, the Military and the Municipal Corporation, with the result that the activity of one department oftentimes hinders the development of the city by another Authority and at times proves actually harmful to the city. In view of the large scale post-war development, it will be necessary to set up in the Municipal Corporation a City Improvement and Development Department with a trained officer at the Head. The department will prepare all plans, designs and estimates for improvement and development schemes. This will be a full time job for the officer and will more than occupy him. It will also be necessary to have a Co-ordinating Committee to work as a Liaison Committee for examining schemes drawn up by various Authorities in the city to see that they fit in with the future development.

At present the Cantonment boundary runs parallel to the Municipal boundary in some places right in the heart of the city and places cuts across it. A map is attached showing the respective boundaries of the two Authorities. It will be seen that in some cases one side of a road is within Municipal limits while the bungalows on the other side are outside and within Cantonment limits. The two areas are in different stages of development and within the jurisdiction of separate public health authorities. The reaction of one is very close on the other and adverse on the municipal area e.g., the Cantonment limits have no underground drainage in several places and the Municipal Corporation provide water-supply. Although the residents participate in the general amenities, they pay no house tax to the Corporation as the residents in the Municipal area. But apart from that the state of affairs is unsatisfactory as pointed out above. The question of the transfer of such areas to the Municipal Corporation has been taken up in the past and was postponed on account of the War. It is suggested that it be reviewed at the earliest possible moment and the areas be brought within the jurisdiction of the Corporation on terms equitable to both parties bearing in mind the capital expenditure which the

Corporation will have to bear in laying drainage and water mains and provision of other amenities. The Military Authorities could retain only the minimum land required by them for administration and necessary troops in one separate compact block on one side, other troops etc., being removed outside to Drigh Road or the new Malir Camp as a part of post-war reconstruction. This will incidentally release sufficient area opposite the Mahatma Gandhi Garden for extension of the garden and Zoo. The Zoo could be enlarged and made more attractive and the conditions of captivity made as comfortable as possible. The garden itself has become much too small for the needs of the public and there is great rush on Sundays and holidays with the result that on account of over-crowding, the public do not derive that amount of recreation and quiet enjoyment which they would otherwise do, and the lawns and beds get trampled upon in the rush and crush, resulting in avoidable damage and loss to the Corporation. This stumbling block in the way of the progress of the city should, therefore, be removed as quickly as possible.

Labour legislation and particularly child labour will have to be tightened and rigidly enforced. It should be only a memory of the past "when boys and girls were awakened at 5 o'clock in the morning to work for 12 to 15 hours and then to stagger home half asleep only to be awakened once again in the early morning until life became one long torture."

Common kitchens should be encouraged, and if not possible, in the beginning there can be at least common restaurants in labour quarters. There should be a number of milk bars in the city. This again presupposes an abundant supply of pure milk. These milk bars should preferably be run by the Municipal Corporation. They will encourage milk drinking habit and at the same time discourage several other kinds of drink which have deleterious effects on the health of the children and young persons. These milk bars will be self-supporting.

There should be two or three female staff wardens to look after female labour of the Corporation, to see that they get proper protection and to bring their needs and grievances to the notice of the Heads of Departments and the Chief Officer. This is a most essential step and will be a boon to the female employees. There should be a large number of qualified Lady Health Visitors to look after women and child-welfare work. Mary Sutherland the Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party said "it is safer to be born in poverty stricken Brompton (a London Borough) to-day than in many well-to-do areas, thanks to the bold policy of the Council and to the whole-hearted way in which the Maternity and Child Welfare Act has been carried out. Just a year before the war began more than 8,000 women Health Visitors in England alone paid between them nearly 80,00,000 visits."

There should be a number of public shower baths for working classes, a number of washing and bathing places and water-stand posts of waste preventive type, for which some literature has been collected. A number of up-to-date lavatories and urinals, underground where possible, will have to be constructed.

(To be continued.)

The Improvement Of Calcutta Bustees

P. C. Boaz, B.Sc., (Glasgow), Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation]

THE public in Calcutta and other towns in India in general are used to bustees and slums and think these are destined to be with them like cholera, typhoid and small-pox, and the best thing possible to do is to avoid them as far as possible. The sanitary commissioners and aesthetic sense of a visiting Mayor of another big city of India were offended when he noticed an open sewage channel within three miles of this city, but while, disappointed with the condition of the "slum" of his city, he had to admit that conditions were pretty much the same, but in the post-war development scheme ample provision has been made for the abolition of the slum. Mr. Siddiqui, our ex-Mayor, tried to chalk out a programme in connection with the improvement of bustees, but this, as usual, on the grounds of paucity of funds and legal difficulties, did not meet with any measure of success. This time, however, no less a person than His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has taken up the question and it is reasonable to expect that something shall be done.

The Chief Valuer in a 'Note' on the subject to the Chief Executive Officer has explained how any attempt to improve a bustee is frustrated, and I agree with him that Sections 511 and 359 require modifications. Funds must be provided every year for improvement works to be carried out in the bustees at the risk and cost of the landlord in case of his failure to comply with the requisitions of the Corporation. Mere taking shelter under the penal section does not help anybody but the practising lawyer in the Municipal Magistrate's Court. Besides the improvement works, day to day maintenance, such as the disposal of refuse, cleansing of drains etc., should not be left to the tender mercies of the landlords, and powers given to the Health Officer to get the work done in case of default on the part of the landlords would be of little use. Matters like disposal of refuse and cleansing of drains brook no delay and the procedure of serving notices and getting the work done through the agency of the Health Officer would be cumbersome procedure.

The disposal of refuse, cleansing of drains and supply of potable water are the primary duties of the Municipality and, on no account, it can shirk this responsibility. Funds for this purpose have got to be found by taxing the landlords and hut-owners safeguarding the interests of bustee-dwellers in a way that such additional taxation has no repercussion on the poor inhabitants. If that is not possible, it must come from the Municipal funds. Such amenities should not and cannot be denied to the bustee inhabitants.

At present, as recorded in the assessment register, there is about 5,333 bighas of bustee land, leaving alone the huts and similar structures occupied by poorer people, which are not termed bustees, the total area is each case being less than ten kottahs. The total area of such huts scattered all over Calcutta is not known, but on the basis of estimation it may be taken to be about 5,000 bighas. The total area of the bustees is about 10,333 bighas.

The total area of Calcutta is 16,339 acres or 49,577 bighas excluding the Fort, the Malidan, the Port and the Canals areas. The total bustee area is less than 10 per cent. of the total District Municipal area. It is estimated that the population of this area is 27 per cent. of the total population of Calcutta, the remainder, 73 per cent., being accommodated in the 90 per cent. of the total area. Thus the density of population in the bustee area is 3.3 times of the rest of Calcutta.

Bustee or "slum" may be defined as a residential area occupied predominantly by poverty-stricken people, which is so deteriorated, so sub-standard and so unwholesome as to be a menace to the health, safety, morality and welfare of the occupants and the adjacent community. This definition does not only represent a slum made up of rickety structures, with cesspools, filthy surface drains, insanitary tanks and scanty or no supply of potable water, but it also includes the people who have to live there. It is generally argued that slums are caused by shortsighted city development, lack of planning, greed of landlords and hut-owners, non-enforcement of building rules and such other causes. All these causes might have something to do with the continuance of slum conditions, but the real underlying cause of the slums is the poverty of the people who live there. The better the housing, the higher the rent. The more poverty-stricken the family, the poorer the accommodation both in quality and quantity. The only remedy for persons living under such conditions and without increase in their earning capacity, is public subsidy for those urban elements who can never afford to pay the full economic rent of a house with a minimum standard of hygiene.

(1) Short-term Policy :—

For the improvement of bustees and the rehousing of the bustee-dwellers, there should be two distinct programmes. Under the short-term policy—the improvement in living condition in bustees, under private ownership, should, during the war, take the least line of resistance causing as little disturbance in rehousing the inhabitants as possible and giving primary amenities in the shape of better drainage and supply of potable water, adequate latrines, public baths, wash-houses etc. Apart from overcrowding, the highly insanitary condition in a bustee is caused by unsatisfactory drainage and service privies, which, under the best of circumstances, are difficult to keep clean. Accordingly, the sewerage of bustee roads and the conversion of service privies should receive the first priority. Unfortunately, out of the total bustee land of 5,500 bighas, approximately 3,000 bighas are located in the uncovered areas of Manicktolla (Wards 28 and 29), Compost-Chitpore (Wards 30, 31 and 32), Tanga (Ward 18), Entally (Ward 19). The improvement of drainage of these localities cannot be accomplished during the pendency of war and so each should be included in the long-term policy. In the meantime, however, frequent cleaning and flushing of drains and provision of an adequate supply of water for the removal of night soil should be made.

schemes to rehabilitate these persons of the more convenient sites would have to be considered. For this purpose, a regional survey of the Calcutta industrial areas has to be carried out by the Government of Bengal. One fundamental fact, however, should not be lost sight of, i.e., the abolition or elimination of slums or *bustees* should not be mere shifting of *bustees* from the developed areas into the outskirts of the city, which, in the present condition, are much more insanitary than the worst *bustees* one could think of. Besides, if such *bustees* do spring up in the adjoining municipalities, these would ultimately be more of a liability than an advantage to the local authorities concerned. We have seen the effects of schemes of improvement suggested by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. These have often meant certain *bustees* from the heart of Calcutta, the inhabitants of these places have been found to migrate to the fringe of the city like *Shalabati*, *Cossipore* and *Tangra* where land values are comparatively less but the sanitary conditions, that is, surface drains without proper suction and gutters fall, are much worse. Besides, though the *Shalabati* areas have been very badly congested due to the influx of people from outside Calcutta.

The proposed schemes of improving the wharves of the buster land is estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs (vide Appendix I) based on pre-war rates for constructional works. If it is decided to improve the

Governor's Conference Appoints A Committee

The Conference accepted the suggestion and the Committee was directed to report by January 15.

The following are the terms of reference of the Committee :—

(1) What immediate improvements should be undertaken:

- (2) whether action should be taken on lines similar to those set forth in Chapter 22 of the Calcutta Municipal Act or whether any other procedure would produce better results.

(B) what agency should be entrusted with the work of carrying out immediate improvements; and

- (4) what legislation is needed to give the selected agency proper authority to operate.

The following were present at the Conference:—

[illegible]

area in 15 years. The approximate annual Capital Expenditure would be Rs. 87.5 crores.

The question of financing the scheme should not be an obstacle in all countries like the United Kingdom and America. Sweden, etc., where the earning capacity per capita is much higher than that in India, State subsidy for slum clearance and rehousing in some form or other has been necessary.

In our case it is suggested that the Government should advance two-thirds of the total cost including land value and the cost of construction, free of interest, and the Corporation should provide the cost of sewerage, water supply, lighting and other amenities for the areas to be improved upon. A properly constituted Building Society, who will be in charge of the management and maintenance of these estates, should find one-third of the cost.

Such improved properties would yield a dividend of 5 per cent. (See Appendix II), would go to pay up the debt of the Government in 40 years and provide a handsome income to the Corporation. The Building Society would also be benefited and earn a dividend of about 5 per cent. on its investment. After 40 years of completion of the scheme, two-thirds of the improved areas with structures would become the property of the Corporation of Calcutta and thus make the financial position much more stable than what is to-day. The entire improvement would cost the tax-payers little, remove the plague spots, improve the lot of other poorer people, reduce the cost of health services and bring in additional income to the Corporation.

APPENDIX I

FINANCIAL ASPECT

Government Loan covering two-thirds of the total cost including land-value and construction.

A Building Society, one-third of the total cost.

The Corporation to provide sewerage, water and lighting and other amenities from the Municipal funds.

Area to be improved:—

Covered space	...	50%
Open space	...	16.88%
Roads	...	20.00%
Parks & playgrounds	...	10.00%
Public baths, stores and schools	...	3.66%

Total ... 99.99% Say 100%

Liabilities:—

Municipal tax	...	1% of the total cost.
Interest on Govt. loan	...	nil.
Dividend to Building Society	...	6% " " "
Amortisation of Government loan	...	2% " " "
Maintenance & management	...	5% " " "

If the cost is Rs. 100 Rs. 66½ is Government loan and Rs. 33½ is subscribed by the Building Society. On the above basis expenditure to be incurred per annum:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Municipal tax	...	1	0
Interest on Govt. loan	...	0	0
Amortisation	...	1	5
Dividend to Building Society	...	0	0
Maintenance & management	...	0	0

APPENDIX II

ESTIMATE

Estimate for a unit of four storied tenement house in developed areas:—

Flats containing 2 rooms, kitchen bath and W. C.	...	Nos. 16*
Flats containing 1 room, kitchen and bath	...	Nos. 8
Covered area	...	3,500 sq. ft.
Open area with roads etc.,	...	3,500 sq. ft.
Total	...	7,000 sq. ft.

Land at Rs. 2,500 per cottee say	...	Rs. 24,500
Cost of covered area at Rs. 16 a sq. ft.	...	56,000
3,500 by 16	...	56,000
Parks, publicbaths, wash houses	...	1,500
Total	...	90,000

*Plan (1)

Annual incomes:—

16 flats at Rs. 25 per month—400 by 16	...	6,400
8 flats at Rs. 16 per month—128 by 16	...	1,600
Total	...	8,000

Less 10 per cent. vacancy ...

Rs. 7,200

Rs. 5,616

Dividend of 5 per cent. on the total cost of Rs. 90,000 ...

4,500

Profit ...

Rs. 1,116*

*Per year per unit.

Estimate of the total project:—

Total Bustee land within the developed portion of the city is approximately 2,500 bighas. If the cost of land is Rs. 2,500 per cottee i.e., Rs. 25,000 per bigha:—

Cost of land—2,500 by 50,000	...	12,50,00,000
Construction of building over 50 p.c. of the total area at Rs. 16 per sq. ft.	...	28,80,00,000
2,500 by 10 by 720 by 16	...	28,80,00,000
Roads, sewers, etc.	...	4,89,00,000

Total ... 46,19,00,000
Say Rs. 46.2 crores.

Estimate for a unit cottage in Bustee area—

Cottage with two sets, two rooms, kitchen, verandah and W. C.

Area built up	...	866 sq. ft.*
Area open with park roads etc.	...	1,184 sq. ft.

2,000 sq. ft.

Land @ Rs. 600 per cottah	...	1,200
Construction @ Rs. 3 per sq. ft.	...	2,598

Rs.

1,200

2,598

4,298

Sewer, water supply, road, space

*Plan (2)

Estimate for unit cottage in Bustee areas

Income from each cottage per year @ Rs. 12 per month per set = $2 \times 12 \times 12$...	Rs. 288
Less 10% vacancy ...	26
	<hr/> 260
Dividend 5% on the total cost of Rs. 5,000 ...	250
	<hr/> 10

Area covered by Bustee land in undeveloped areas 2,250 bighas Cost of land @ Rs. 500 per bigha or 12,000 per bigha—	Rs. 2,80,00,000
Land value 2000×12000 ...	2,40,00,000
Cost of construction on propor- tionate area @ Rs. 3 per sq. ft. = $866 \times 21,600 \times 3$...	5,61,00,000
Roads, sewers, etc.— $21,600 \times 796$ say ...	1,56,00,000
	<hr/> 9,77,00,000
Total cost of Bustee improvement—Rs. 46.3 + 9.77 —say 56 crores.	

Health & Hygiene**Limitations Of Public Health Services In India****DR. JIBRAJ MEHTA'S ANALYSIS**

THE policy of importing foreign medical experts means an utterly unmerited slight upon the Indian medical profession of to-day.

One cannot believe, those unacquainted personally with the conditions of living in India can throw, during the course of a short stay therein, useful light on the solution of our problems. These outsiders must, in the very nature of the course, be unfamiliar with our conditions, ignorant of our customs, and unable to assess the actual circumstances of life and work of our people which has such a close bearing upon the general state of public health in the country.

But if it is absolutely necessary that the experiences of other countries in matters of public health are essential and pre-requisite condition for a proper appreciation and effective solution of our own problems why could not have the Government deputed some very competent Indian members of the Health Committee to such foreign countries as may have much to teach by way of experiences already made, or experiences already gained, in the problems affecting this country as a whole?

The Beveridge Report accepting the principles that the maintenance and assurance of the nation's health and working efficiency is a national obligation which can only be solved if the Government of the country shoulders the burden. The efforts of Health Insurance is being confined to a very small section of the country's population only to the complete exclusion or neglect of the very much larger proportion of agricultural and other workers. This is a serious limitation on the popularity and success of the schemes.

While I do not underestimate the wisdom of progressing in such matters by stages, I am of the view that so long as the system of social security is confined to a small section of the people, the country as a whole will not enthuse over it, and the people generally will continue to be exposed to all the evils of modern industrialism which inevitably tends to reduce its working efficiency. I hope that the principle of the scheme will be rapidly extended to include more and more of the workers and property in the country so that the entire working population may be covered and secured by a regular system of social insurance, and the degree of their

working efficiency consequently increased. It will be the duty of the medical profession to study the Adarkar Report and make their observations not only from the professional point of view but also from the larger interests of the nation.

In the new department of the Government of India, i.e., the Planning and Development, under the charge of Sir Ardeshir Dalal, and the plans reported to be in the making, no Committee or Sub-Committee that the Government may appoint should be without an adequate representation on it of the Indian Medical Association, if a proper consideration and lasting solution of the problems, namely public health and medical relief, medical and nursing training, medical research and the drug and allied industry is to be had.

As you know, there are eleven administrative areas or provinces in the country, each with its own Surgeon-General or Inspector of Civil Hospitals. Not a single one of these 11 officers is at present an Indian; some Indians have held these appointments in the past, both as permanent as well as temporary incumbents, though their number has been very small. But what do we find in the sixth year of this war, with a promise of Dominion Status staring in the face and with a "National Government in Indian now", according to Lord Wavell, consisting "Proportionately" of Indian Councillors. We find that not a single Indian officer holds any of these posts at the present moment. To be precise, I may say that one such post was offered to an Indian I.M.S. officer for the Province of Assam. I believe but that officer preferred to continue in his present job in the prison department. But what about the other 10 posts? Can it be said that no suitable Indian officer was or is at present available?

If the Medical Association becomes conscious of its responsibilities, if every member of the Association realises the task before him, and if those in power and authority in the country also realise their duty to the dumb millions of the country, I have no doubt that the public health and general sanitation as well as medical science can be enormously improved within a short space of time in this country.

[—From the Indian Medical Association's statement to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Indian Medical Services, 1946.]

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, etc.

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 2154 & 1013

Telegram:—"SPRINGMAX"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to:—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office:—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Phone Pk. 672

Workshop:—29, Middle Road, Entally.

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of:—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS

Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND

ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal -2308.

59, Khurad Road, Howrah.

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of:—

COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE:—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY:—72, Manikata Main Road

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of:—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

SWASTI & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN MANUFACTURING
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHERS



38, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA. Phone: Cal. 1035.

Phone No: Cal. 6385.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Dutta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 367

SUBOL DUTTA & SONS LTD.
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE CHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegram: "Sheesko"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NET BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK

Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Cupboards, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

SAVE FOR
VICTORY

REPAIRS
• WAR •
SAVINGS
MOVEMENT

Letters to the Editor



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the statements made and views expressed by the correspondents.]

Our Corporation

TO THE EDITOR "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—Now-a-days it has become almost a fashion to blame the City Administration for all conceivable sins of omission and commission in civic affairs. 'Calcutta is the dirtiest City in British India' say some. 'Calcutta's slums are horrifying beyond words' say others. Calcutta's roads are horribly ill-kept, water supply extremely defective, so on and so forth. All these charges are true to some extent, but I am not one of those who indulge in the luxury of Corporation-baiting for the mere pleasure of it.

If one goes deep into the problems in an unbiassed frame of mind, one finds certain basic facts which undoubtedly are at the root of all the evils. The first and foremost is that the finances—I mean the revenue—of the Corporation are unequal to the numerous duties and responsibilities which it has to discharge. A city 40 sq. miles in area with a population growing every day, with many different races of diverse mentality and standard of cleanliness and ideas of civic duty and numbering at present something between 80 and 85 lakhs, presents difficult problems of administration. Even the elementary duties, conservancy, disposal of refuse, water supply, drainage, lighting and maintenance of roads calls for organising ability and technical efficiency of a very high order. In other words, the Corporation requires highly qualified officers and assistants, plenty of skilled labour, plenty of machinery plant and materials, all of which cannot be had except for a huge sum of money. There is no doubt that Corporation finances are inadequate for the purpose.

It must not be forgotten that a large slice of the revenues goes to meet the debt charges. Besides the above she has to meet such heavy expenses, as free primary education, contributions to Hospitals, Dispensaries, Maternity Units, Libraries and learned societies. Unfortunately, the sources of income are extremely limited, the main item being the Consolidated Rate, which provides roughly 80 per cent. of the total revenues. The Government of Bengal, which practically contributes nothing, nevertheless appropriates the whole of the Amusement and Betting Taxes, the entire proceeds of the sales and electricity taxes and about 70 per cent. of the proceeds of Vehicles License although 90 per cent. of the motor vehicles never use any roads except those within the city limits. Unlike the Governments of Bombay and Madras, the Government of Bengal contribute next to nothing for the free primary education of Calcutta's children. The Government of Bengal is jealous of Calcutta, trying to find fault on the slightest pretext, putting up

opposition to every scheme of advancement, and trying to curb the powers of the Corporation every now and then. It consists of a Ministry, the members of which mostly do not belong to the city and have little affection and admiration for the metropolis. They have hardly given any evidence of broad ideas and are entirely ignorant of contemporary civic advancement in progressive countries.

Unfortunately also, in accordance with so-called British democratic traditions, quite an appreciable number of elected Councillors of the Corporation mostly belong to the class known as "vested interests." They are landlords, merchants and lawyers. Most of them have naturally opposed all attempts at increase of the Consolidated Rates; some of them take advantage of their position to delay payment of rates; some even interfere with day-to-day administration. Some of the officers, too, spend many more hours in pleasing them and in securing their favours than in attending to their duties. The idealism which that dynamic First Mayor, Chittaranjan Das, breathed into its bureaucratic frame, has almost disappeared. The frequent postponement of meetings and the poor attendance generally at Committee Meetings, does not redound to their civic reputation. Men of first class calibre have begun to fight shy of Corporation Councillorships.

The problems, therefore, which require immediate handling are mainly three: (1) Steps should be taken immediately to increase the revenues; (2) the Government of Bengal should understand that the Metropolis stands in a class by itself. It offers hospitality not only to a vast number of 'immigrants' from all districts of Bengal, but also to several lakhs of people hailing from other provinces. It is the seat of Government, a vast educational centre, the foremost port and commercial city in India standing in the centre of a vast industrial area. It is, therefore, their clear duty to contribute materially to the limited revenue of the Corporation; (3) an increase of the Consolidated Rate should no longer be postponed. I suggest that it should be graduated so that the incidence of taxation should fall lightly on those least able to bear it; (4) greater facilities should be provided in the Act for raising loans.

The Government of Bengal should appoint immediately a Committee of Experts advising how best to solve the problems of disposal of garbage; augmentation of water supply; modernisation of all road surfaces and drainage, regard being had to the growing population and the certainty that it will be something between 45 and 50 lakhs within the next two or three decades. The problem of rehousing the labour and poorer sections of the population, the problem of a Greater Calcutta; the problem of planning the city with a view to concentrate industries and trading centres in certain specified areas and the problem of transport should also be fully tackled. Medical relief should be organised on a far more liberal scale and Government should liberally contribute towards education at its primary and secondary stages.

The Administration is highly inefficient in red tape, and the Corporation is in a state of

What is wanted are men with real drive and resourcefulness at the head of some of the Corporation Departments. We want fearless Councillors and Aldermen not too anxious at the cost of principles to oblige dishonest rate-payers with an eye on their future re-election. People who have broad ideas, who love the city, who are prepared to sacrifice for the attainment of civic ideals, who have time to devote to the Corporation's many problems, who steer clear of nepotism and who are fearless and patriotic should be elected as Councillors. The five Aldermen should be elected from among citizens well-known for their high attainments, integrity, intelligence and success in life—men who have no axes to grind. Men rejected at the elections should never be entertained. I believe a fee of Rs. 25 per meeting should be paid to Committee Members who attend. This is reasonable as Councillors can not be expected to give up their income and professional calls too often. Building regulations must be strictly upheld. They have at present been reduced to a farce. Above all, Councillors must not be afraid to displease rate-payers by raising the percentage of the Consolidated Rate and insisting on prompt payment.

It must not be forgotten that the Calcutta Corporation is expected to be a pattern to be followed with admiration by all municipalities in the country. Party intrigues, party manoeuvres must be shunned. Is it not a shame that one of the past Mayors should give the first place to Calcutta so far as dirt, filth and abomination are concerned on God's Earth?—Yours etc.

NRIPENDRA KUMAR GUPTA.

YOUR HAZRADI BANK LTD.

IS AT YOUR DOOR

AT

80, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BRANCHES:

ALL OVER BENGAL, BEHAR,

ASSAM AND U. P.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

KALI CHARAN SEN.

Telephone: "TAKERDHAN"

Telegrams: R.R. 510

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

GOVERNOR'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, broadcast a Christmas message from the All-India Radio, Calcutta, on the morning of December 25. He said:—

"I would like to take the opportunity this Christmas morning to wish the people of Bengal a happy Christmas and a happier New Year than most of us have had for a long time.

"My wife and I would like to have been able to give you our good wishes in person.

"To the people of Bengal—many of whom have been through so much suffering and sickness in the last few years, we would like to bring a message of cheer and encouragement and to tell you that your welfare is very near to our hearts.

"To all of you who live or who find yourselves in Bengal—we give this sincere message of fellowship and goodwill on Christmas morning.

"This is a day that looks both into the past and into the future. Let us draw from it the maximum of hope and direction."

PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL BUREAU

It is reliably learnt that preparations for setting up a Provincial Statistical Bureau by the Government of Bengal are in progress.

According to the decision of the Government, each department of Government will be instructed to keep the Bureau informed of their activities in statistical matters and to seek the guidance of the Bureau when it proposes to introduce new schemes or methods.

It is also learnt that the first task to be undertaken by the Bureau will be a review of the statistics that are being collected by the department under the existing arrangement and an examination of the best means of collecting such additional information as the departments consider will be useful for their proper functioning.

MAHARRUM IN CALCUTTA

After nine days' street processions, *lathi* play and other ceremonies the great Muslim festival Maharrum was over, on December 27 with the immersion of *Tazias* at Karbala at Manicktolla.

The processions carrying *Tazias* were out from different *akhayas* in the city and suburbs from noon and 2 o'clock the entire Upper Circular Road from Manicktolla to Sealdah Station presented the scene of a seething mass of humanity.

The Khilafat Committee volunteers rendered ungrudging services to the sight-seers throughout the day. A temporary hospital was erected at the Rajabazar crossing with a view to render first-aid to the injured people in case of any accident.

AFGAN MILITARY MISSION IN CALCUTTA

The Afgan Military Mission, which arrived in India about a month ago, was in Calcutta during the last week of December.

Led by Gen. Umar Khan, a person of distinguished service, the party consisted of the Brig. Muhammad Arif Khan (Infantry Officer); Col. Mohd. Ali Khan (Signals Officer); Maj. Abdur Razak Khan (Officer of the Afgan Air Force); Maj. Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Cavalry Officer); and Maj. Mohd. Naeim Khan (Artillery Officer).

Officers accompanying the Mission were Col. A. R. Lancaster, Military Attaché, British Legation, Kabul;

Lt.-Col. M. W. E. Umfraville (Allies Liaison Section), Tour Manager, Capt. A. Rastak; and Maj. E. F. Fox, American Military Attache, Kabul.

Interviewed by a Press representative Gen. Umar Khan told him; "Although Afghanistan has maintained a neutral attitude throughout this war, she has not forgotten the interests of her great neighbours, and this has been to our mutual advantage. Afghanistan is very grateful to India, Britain and America for supplying, when possible during the war, certain commodities and articles which are essential for maintaining the economic life of the country."

GURU GOVIND SINGH BIRTHDAY

The birth anniversary of Guru Govind Singh was celebrated by the Calcutta Sikhs on the 24th December, under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Calcutta. The function was arranged in a specially decorated Pandal in the park adjacent to Gurdwara Jagat Sudhar in Rashbehari Avenue. Tens of thousands of Sikhs, ladies and others participated. The programme comprised *kirtan*, lectures and music.

Professor Ganga Singh spoke on dynamic Sikhism. He explained the circumstances in the India of 14th Century which necessitated the birth of Khalsa and how it brought about a revolution in the antiquated social and religious condition. He advised the audience that we should guard against falling into those errors again.

Sadhu T. L. Vaswani from his intensive knowledge of Sikhism and what it stands for, addressed the audience on the preachings of the Guru.

SIR AZIZUL ON PRICE CONTROL

Sir Azizul Huq, Commerce Member of the Government of India addressing the Rotary Club of Calcutta on December 27, said that the various control measures instituted by the Government had undoubtedly checked the tendency to high prices and had in quite a number of cases definitely brought it down.

"Success," he said, "must depend on so many factors. Much depends upon successful prosecutions and their convictions, specially in cases of deliberate breaches. Fortunately, there has been within recent months a growing realisation of the need of adequacy of punishment."

Tracing the history of economic controls in the country to 1943, the Commerce Member said, "The position in 1943, was almost critical in the economic life of the country. It looked almost just about the point of an inevitable breakdown. Freaks of monsoon synchronised with this perspective and hastened the process. We are aware of the painful and tragic events of 1943. All at once we were confronted with acute scarcity of food, clothing, coal, fuel, kerosene and consumer goods. The transport system of the country was most seriously taxed, making movements difficult. It was in such circumstances that India had to face the problem of looking after her economic front."

Sir Azizul Huq described the numerous control measures instituted by the Government to combat hoarding, black marketing and profiteering and said, "Our task was almost unprecedented in the history of economic controls of the world."

DR. SUNDARI MOHAN DAS

The 87th birth anniversary of Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, founder and late principal of National Medical Institute was celebrated on December 23 at the premises of the Institute by the students. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier, Bengal, was on the chair.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in his presidential speech, said that during the present age of party faction and opportunism

Dr. Das's practical and active life will inspire our countrymen to unite and hazard all risks for the welfare of the society. Incidentally, he referred to the Indian National Congress as the only and sole representative organisation of Indian people. He said that it will do more good, if we voice our demands unitedly from the common platform of the Congress than if we divide and shout from different platforms.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das in his reply to the students asked them to bear their medical knowledge to fruition by making their knowledge serve the social and humanitarian cause to the greatest extent possible.

DR. SARASHI LAL SARKER DEAD

The death occurred on December 25 last of Dr. Sarashi Lal Sarker, retired Civil Surgeon. Dr. Sarker was the son of Late Kishori Lal Sarker, who was a Tagore Law Lecturer. Dr. Sarker had a brilliant academic career. He got scholarships in Entrance, and F.A. examinations and after graduation he entered the Medical College and passed the L.M.S. examination in 1898. Before this he passed the M.A. examination in 1894. He entered Government service as Assistant Surgeon in 1899 and became Civil Surgeon in 1915, retiring from Government service in 1930. He was thrice recipient of the Elliot Prize of the Calcutta University on his original papers on "Theory of Numbers". He also received the Woodburn Medal from the Indian Association of Cultivation of Science. Dr. Sarker was the first among medical men to propound the theory that Beri Beri was caused by Mustard Oil, and wrote original papers on "Epidemic Dropsy in a Family of Sandwip and 'Katakara Oil Poisoning.' He was a keen student of psychoanalysis and wrote books. 'Maner Khata' and 'Rabindranath Trayi Parikalpana' published by Viswabharati.

During last year's famine he became the President of Arta Seva Sangha, and as such rendered great service to the suffering people. He leaves behind his widow, two daughters and three sons, eldest being, Dr. Sudhansu Lal Sarker, acting District Health Officer of District No. III of the Calcutta Corporation.

Dr. Sarker was a cousin of Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

DEATH OF MR. JAGADINDRA NATH LAHIRI

The death occurred at the age of 52, after a protracted illness of Mr. Jagadindranath Lahiri, ex-General Manager the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., on December 22 at the factory premises of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., on the Manicktolla Main Road, Calcutta. The deceased had a paralytic stroke about one and a half years ago and was confined to bed since then.

He left behind his elder brother, widow, four sons, two daughters and a large number of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

Mr. Lahiri came from the district of Howrah and was a son of the late Durgadas Lahiri of *Prithibi Itihās* fame. After passing the Matriculation examination from the Bantra High School he got himself admitted in the Presidency College where he had the privilege of studying under the direct guidance of late Sir P. C. Ray who was then a Professor of Chemistry of that College. After taking his M.Sc. degree from that college he joined the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works as a chemist at the age of 20. Sometime after he became the Chief Chemist and finally the General Manager of the Company about 10 years ago, and retired by the end of 1943.

He was the Chairman of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association and for sometime an examiner of the Benares Hindu University.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' FEDERATION

The eight annual session for the All-India Students' Federation after deliberations for over three days concluded on the 30th December last.

The Conference, held at Mohammad Ali Park, was presided over by Prof. Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji and was opened by Dr. B. C. Roy.

More than one thousand delegates from all parts of India attended the session. The Pandit of the Kasturba Nagar which was decorated with portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Azad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharjya J. C. Bose and Acharjya P. C. Ray was packed to capacity with thousands of delegates and visitors.

Mr. Sadhan Gupta, on behalf of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and visitors. Chowdhury Muazzem Hossain, Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyay and Mr. J. C. Gupta greeted the students.

A large number of messages from different parts of India and abroad were read out in the meeting.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing the Conference on 28th December, the opening day, made a passionate call to the youths of the Country to close up their ranks and differences for winning the freedom of the Country.

She said :—

"I would say to members of the Federation, to non-members of the Federation and also to the younger generation to whom my voice may reach: why quarrel over words? Those are mere slogans. Why not take the reality of the situation of your own country and the world situation, and create conditions of freedom for your own country in the right perspective, so that your country will fulfil your dream of taking its own noble place in the international federation of the world. Our India is down-trodden; our India is in the grip of poverty and pestilence, our India is torn asunder by feuds and factions; our India is steeped into ignorance; our India is dehumanised by generations of enslavement; the freedom of our India is a living entity but not isolated entity in the world. We have to create conditions of our freedom."

She had been, said she, addressed as the eternal mother of the Indian youth. She claimed to be the eternal mother of all the youths of the world because she loved the youth of the world whom she could scold, she could beat and put a ring round its neck and sometimes could say that rude phrase—*Jahannamey Jao* (Go to hell). But she could also claim that she loved the younger generation of the world because the younger generation of the world—no matter what its colour, creed or political pattern might be—represented the hope of the world.

Prof. Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji, who presided, referred to the intellectual, moral and cultural disintegration that had been eating into the vitals of the student body of the present generation. There were fratricidal wars between multifarious groups of students. Slogan shouting, heresy hunting, traitor-baiting, according to him, had been the chief pre-occupation of the Indian youth of the day. The students had bidden adieu to the older values which were once the pride of the older generation. He warned them if the young take this state of things as given, they were nothing better than primitives.

Continuing Prof. Mukerji said that the students' movement in India suffered from the defect that it had inherited from the political problem. Politics formed a large segment of life, but they were not the whole of life. The youth had problems peculiar to themselves, and national problems for them must be related to such problems from the apex to the base.

At its session held on the 29th December the Conference adopted a resolution stressing the need for evolving a common outlook as the basis for another meeting between Mr.

Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah for a Congress-League united front to win power for the Indian people. Prof. Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji presided.

The resolution added that in this way they could "compel the British Government to release the Congress leaders and make way for a provisional National Government which would check famine and epidemics, draw India whole-heartedly into the war for the final destruction of Fascism in Asia and take us forward to Indian freedom."

By another resolution the Federation demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the members of the Congress Working Committee, political prisoners and student detenus, and the withdrawal of internment and externment orders against students.

Addressing the session, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.L.A., appealed to students to create a healthy atmosphere for achieving national freedom.

In the evening a Cultural Festival was organised by the Reception Committee in which squads from different parts of India, such as Andhra, Delhi, Assam, Mymensing, Dacca, Jessore, Santhal Parganas, and Nepalese students from Darjeeling, Chittagong and Calcutta participated. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was one of those who witnessed the 'show' with keen interest.

The programme of the Cultural Festival which continued for more than three hours included Folk dance, *jari* songs, *Naga* dance, *Kathakali* dance, recitation of poems and national songs.

The Conference on the concluding day adopted a resolution endorsing the decision of the Working Committee not to characterise this war as "People's War", because characterisation of the war was not a burning issue facing the students and hindered instead of helping them in the task of uniting the students of all shades of opinion behind the commonly agreed policy of winning a national Government to defend the country and winning the war against Fascism and winning Indian freedom.

It appealed to students not to divide their ranks on the issue of characterisation of the war, for that only detracted their attention from the urgent task of joining together for service of the people and achieving a national Government.

By another resolution the Conference congratulated students, teachers, citizens and organizations which rallied to aid Bengal last year with cash, clothes, volunteers and medical supplies. It specially greeted the units of the A.I.S.F. and the Muslim Students Federation in the Punjab and Bengal and the Students Christian Movement of Madras for their joint work in Bengal relief.

The All-India Students' Federation organised on the 31st December last a debate on the Pakistan issue at Mohammad Ali Park Conference pandal when a number of students from different Universities of India participated in it. Hon. Mr. Nausher Ali, Speaker of Bengal Legislative Assembly was in the chair.

The text of the resolution on which the debate took place is as follows :—That in the opinion of the House a demand for Pakistan was inconsistent with the demand for self determination of nationalities".

Both the supporters and the oppositionists approached the subject rather enthusiastically and skilfully and all the offensive and defensive weapons of oratorical fighting were much in evidence.

Bringing the debate to a conclusion Mr. Nausher Ali said that the morrent India would be free from bondage the whole world would be free from the present-day ills it was suffering from. He congratulated the students on their so successfully debating on such a difficult problem in the manner they did. The style of the debate, added he, was of high order.

According to the decision of the umpires Mr. Z. Islam of Lucknow University was awarded the first place. Mr. S.

K. Malhotra of Lahore University the second place and Mr. Al Kasi of Bombay the third place. Mr. A. K. Dutta of Calcutta, Mr. S. K. Patel of Gujrat, Mr. Venkatachariar of Benares, Mr. A. Rajan of Delhi and Mr. Mohit Sen of Calcutta were specially mentioned.

DRAFT HINDU CODE

A warning to her countrymen that if they did not move with the times, they were doomed, they would be marooned and atrophied in prejudices, was uttered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding at a crowded public meeting convened at the University Institute Hall, Calcutta on Monday last to consider the Draft Hindu Code.

Every seat in the spacious hall was occupied, the corridors were full and a large crowd stood on the street and pavements outside listening to the speeches transmitted through the loudspeaker. A large number of ladies attended the meeting.

Viewpoints both for and against the Code found expression at the meeting. Mrs. Anurupa Devi, Mr. Damodar Das Khanna, Mr. Rama Prasad Mookerjee and Mrs. K. C. Chunder spoke against the Draft Code while Mrs. Renuka Roy, M.L.A., (Central), Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, Mrs. Saralabala Sarkar, Dr. Naresh Chandra Sen-Gupta, Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar and Mr. Sitaram Sakseria supported.

A small number of people attended at times to shout down the speakers supporting the Code. Most people comprising the audience, however, resented these interruptions.

THE TOLL OF THE STREETS

Osman Gazi (40) while boarding a tramcar at the crossing of Strand Road and Koilaghat Street on December 22 slipped down and one of his legs which got under the vehicle was chopped off. He was stated to be lying in a precarious condition at the Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

A boy (12) in Lalbazar Street received injuries in his head as a result of falling of a portion of a parapet from the roof of a house. He was removed to hospital where he was detained for treatment.

Three women were injured when a lorry in which they were travelling collided with another lorry on Barrackpore Trunk Road on December 23.

The injured, who were thrown off their seats, were taken to the Presidency General Hospital.

Mahamad Haniff and Shaik Kaleo aged 12 and 15 respectively were knocked down by a private motor car in Shib Bagan on December 25 receiving serious injuries. They were removed to Medical College Hospital where the boys were detained for treatment.

Anadi Bhusan Dutta (28), Atin Baksh (60) and another unknown man were knocked down by lorries in different parts of the city on December 27. They were detained in hospital for treatment.

Another man was knocked down by a tramcar near about the Curzon Park. He was removed to Medical College Hospital in an unconscious state.

One person was killed and about a dozen others injured, five seriously, as a result of a collision between two lorries at the junction of Rashbehari Avenue and Lansdowne Road on December 28 last.

It was stated that the lorries which were coming from opposite directions met in a headlong collision injuring thereby the occupants as also some passers-by.

Magar, a cooly (18) while proceeding along a road in North Calcutta in a lorry slipped and fell down on the road receiving serious injuries in his head and became unconscious. He was promptly removed to the Medical College Hospital by ambulance. The injured man, it was stated, died on his way to hospital.

One Mudial Rahman (26) while proceeding along Esplanade was knocked down by a lorry near Curzon Garden receiving serious injuries in his legs. He was removed to the Medical College Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

Kaithan Wash (35) was knocked down by a special type of lorry on December 29 last near New Kidderpore Bridge. His condition is also serious.

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF POET HALI

"Hali was one of the great makers of modern India. His was a language of simplicity and gave a true picture of a great and united India"—thus observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding over the 30th death anniversary of the late Shamsul-Ulama Maulana Altaf Husain Hali held on Sunday, 31st December last at the Islamia College before a large and distinguished gathering.

In paying her tribute to the memory of Poet Hali, Mrs. Naidu said that she had personal association with the family of Hali for three generations. When she was a mere child, Hali had come to the Court of the late Nizam and the Nizam fixed up a small pension for him as a token of admiration for his genius. Hali was one of the great lords of languages. He was really one of the great makers of modern India. Though he wrote in Urdu it was the language of Indian renaissance. He had begun by clearing the Urdu language of every impurity so that he could give his message to mankind. He was the creator of modern Urdu.

Hali had a prophetic vision. In him had been born a spark of fire called patriotism,—not in its narrow, stupid and isolated form. She thought that the Memorial Committee in Bengal would do a great thing if they get the work of Hali translated into Bengali so that no single child of Bengal should be left ignorant of the great treasure he had left.

Khan Bahadur Wali-Ul-Islam, Chairman, Memorial Committee, Mr. M. Rahman, Prof. Abbas Ali Bekhud, Mr. Mukhtar Masood of Aligarh University, Khan Bahadur Reza Ali Wahasat and Mr. H. H. Noman also paid their tribute to the memory of the poet.

MRS. NAIDU'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO WRITERS

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in a message to "all fellow writers" on January 1, said:—

"My New Year's greetings to all fellow writers. I remind them that the pen is really mightier than the sword of many armies.

"I was telling a literary gathering at Shantiniketan exactly a week ago of what the great Syrian poet Khalil Gibran said to me in New York many years ago. Quoting an old Arab proverb he said: 'Poets are the foundation on which God builds His throne.' I would expand the word poet to include all whose medium of expression lies in words—editors, essayists, novelists, historians, philosophers—all who are in a position to give force to thoughts and ideas. There should be a real brotherhood of the pen like the international P. E. N. pledged to create an atmosphere of goodwill, good understanding and good fellowship among communities, nations and races. Let us commence the New Year with the purpose the common and lovely ideal of service of the world."

"THE MESSAGE OF BILASPUR"

"Hindus who rightly regarded this country as their sacred and holy land and are prepared to make every sacrifice and face every suffering for its emancipation, must shake off their lethargy and inferiority complex, uproot the weaknesses and the evils that stand in the way of their solidarity and proceed fearlessly along the rugged path that leads towards Indian unity and freedom. Let them feel that power lies in disciplined organisation and that there is no force on earth

that can prevent Hindus from reaching their goal if only they proceed on their task with complete realism and in a spirit of devoted sacrifice."

Thus observed Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, while speaking on the "Message of Bilaspur" at a crowded public meeting at the Sradhananda Park on Sunday last. The meeting was organised by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha.

Continuing Dr. Mookerjee said: "We believe fully in communal harmony, each having its due share, but we have no faith in short-lived plans of communal appeasements or in periodical showers of blank cheques. The Mahasabha is not an anti-Moslem or anti-anybody organisation. It is willing and even anxious to grasp the hand of co-operation of any party or organisation or community with whom there is an agreement on the fundamental issues of Indian freedom."

COLOURWASH FOR BUILDINGS

Buildings should not be painted or colourwashed, says a 'Press Note', unless the new finish is of a dull colour, low in tone and harmonising with the surroundings.

Camouflage unless properly carried out, may result in attracting unfriendly attention to a building, more so than if it is left untreated. Also unauthorised camouflage carried out in the neighbourhood of important buildings which are to be camouflaged may result in drawing attention to more important buildings in the vicinity.

It is, therefore, in the interests of all concerned that camouflage work should be controlled and worked in with the general surroundings.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that unless they follow these instructions strictly action under Rule 51-E of the Defence of India Rules may be taken against them, under which they will be required to repaint or colourwash their buildings in accordance with the above instructions at their own expense.

Enquiries relating to schemes for camouflage in the Bengal area should be referred to the Director of Civil Camouflage, Civil Defence Branch, Defence Department, New Delhi, before any work is undertaken.

SILPA-SHREE HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION

Mrs. Casey opened a handicrafts exhibition organised by Silpa Shree at 10, Chowringhee Terrace, Calcutta, on December 29 last.

The institution, which is a newly started one, aims at providing work for destitute women belonging to middle-class families. About 200 exhibits, the work of 18 destitute women are on show.

Mrs. Casey said that Bengal had been through much suffering and sickness and any attempt to organise relief for her people deserved help from the public. She hoped that out of this suffering would arise consciousness among women of their responsibility towards society.

Mrs. Mira Choudhury and Mrs. Haimanti Chakravarti spoke of the activities of the institution. The exhibition was open for two days.

MOVIN HIGH SCHOOL OPENED

"The aim of education should now no more be to create people who would merely help to run the administration. Schools should now cease to serve as mere clerkmaking factories for ever, but instead should impart lessons of nationalism and freedom," said Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, Movin leader, while performing the opening ceremony of the Movin High School, Calcutta, on Monday last.

Declaring that the Movin High School would serve as an All-India institution and was meant chiefly for imparting education to sons of poor and the destitute, the Movins as

well as other 'Peashawar (functional class) Muslims, Mr. Ansari said that it was the raising of the standard of the average man that education must aim at providing at the same time for leadership in every sphere of life.

INDIA DIRECTOR OF CHINESE MINISTRY

Mr. C. H. Lowe, India Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information, has left for the U.S.A. and England to attend the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference to be held in Virginia in January, and to visit the offices of the Chinese Ministry of Information in those countries.

Mr. Lowe will be away for four months. During his absence Mr. H. C. Ho will be in charge.

NARI SEVA SANGHA EXHIBITION

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave an inspiring call for "unity for the redemption of our country", while opening an exhibition of handicrafts of destitute women at the Presidency College on 28th December last.

The exhibition has been organised by Nari Seva Sangha which represents the co-ordinated central body of 19 different organisations doing relief work among women affected by famine.

Mrs. Naidu said that she had always believed that unity in spite of difference between community and community, race and race, was natural in the face of a real disaster. How quickly, as if by magic, men and women of the most diverse and conflicting schools of political thought were able to combine for the succour of humanity in distress.

"Let Bengal that has proved that humanity is greater than community once again lead the Indian Nation to redemption not only from physical hunger and distress but from moral danger and political pestilence so that we may be redeemed as a united people", she said.

And added too, "there is no cloud without a silver lining. And the silver lining of those clouds, black and deep, was that it aroused the hidden strength of Bengal's womanhood. Its tragedy touched them to such an extent that from the proverbial *abala* of the province they became the embodiment of strength of *sakti* herself. Every woman, old and young, rich and poor, reacted instantly, created a sisterhood of service for those who had fallen, for those who had been betrayed into hunger and destitution."

The co-operative movement in Kuomintang China, had failed as a national movement although it had achieved some success as an individual enterprise, observed Mrs. Elsie Epstein at a meeting of women held in connexion with the Nari Seva Sangha Handicrafts Exhibition on 29th December last.

A large co-operative movement, she said, could only succeed in democratic environments. Such conditions did not exist in China at present. Two years ago there were something like 3,000 co-operative societies but now there were only about 1,800. The membership had also greatly decreased.

Mrs. Epstein's speech was followed by a symposium on the Wardha basic education scheme and adult education. Mrs. Soudamini Mehta presided. Mrs. Soudamini Mehta in course of her speech stressed the necessity of Wardha Basic Education Scheme and endorsed the scheme set forth by the Nari Seva Sangha.

Prof. Hiran Kumar Sanyal and Prof. Priya Ranjan Sen also addressed the meeting.

Another meeting to discuss the Adult Education Scheme was held under the presidency of Principal Zakaria.

Principal Zakaria in course of his speech discussed the defective method of education and said that it was quite true that large sums of money were spent in primary education than adult education. He approved the scheme of the Nari Seva Sangha.

Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyay, Mr. Bilas Mookerjee and Mrs. Samsunnahar Begum also addressed the meeting.

In the evening Mrs. Sarojini Naidu attended the dance festival organised by the Sangha.

Rehabilitation of those rendered destitute by last year's famine would not be possible without wholehearted co-operation from all, said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing a Conference convened by the Nari Seva Sangha at the Presidency College, Calcutta, on 30th December last, to consider the question of rehabilitating destitute women. Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas presided.

Referring to the staggering figures of mortality in Bengal from epidemics, Mrs. Naidu said that it was most terrifying for her to think that round them there were thousands of their countrymen dying of diseases. It was stated that malaria was another name for malnutrition. She wondered if Bengal was another name for malnutrition or malaria was a synonym of Bengal. This malarial tragedy of Bengal did not only touch the blood and the bone but also the brain and the soul and the very future of the province. It appeared to her that every epidemic and every other terrible thing that was happening in the world had been sent to Bengal to-day and with that background of poverty and ill-health they could not build up any process for rehabilitation of women only because women like men must inherit the tragedy and disaster of national ill-health. Therefore, side by side with process of rehabilitation of women they must go with the wider rehabilitation of the province itself in matters of health.

It grieved her to hear, Mrs. Naidu continued, that there were many children in Bengal to-day who had never had milk. It was indeed a supreme tragedy that children were being deprived of what was their elementary birth right in the matter of food. She wondered to herself how dare she could be either offered or she could accept luxury milk products like *Itasgalla* and *Rabri* when children were deprived of their elementary food. Therefore, no process of rehabilitation could go on unless all of them who were in a better position had an ordinance of self-denial imposed on themselves and rigidly and rigorously carried out so that milk might be released for the consumption of those to whom it was a life-giving food.

Alluding to spread of venereal diseases, Mrs. Naidu said that there should be no hush hush policy and delicacy in regard to discussion of this problem. She thought that it should be proclaimed in every corner of the world that sins of a father 'shall be visited upon' his children and year after year and generation after generation the sins of the father were not only visited on the children but the children inherited the sins of the father.

Mrs. Ela Reid spoke about the difficulties confronting the Sangha. Important bodies were still refraining from co-operating with the Sangha on technical and trivial grounds which failed to give the organization a comprehensive character. The Government was apathetic to the appeals of the Sangha and its constituent organizations.

Mr. Justice Biswas said that popular support was necessary in a work of the nature undertaken by the Sangha.

A contribution of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. G. D. Birla for the the work of the Sangha was announced at the meeting.

NURSES' CLUBS AND HOSTELS IN BENGAL

A COMMITTEE TO INSPECT THEM

The Government of Bengal have formed a Committee to inspect the various nurses' clubs and hostels and report on the general conditions of living of the nurses. The Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Health, Bengal, will be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee, respectively.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

"Now the time has come when you cease to be a class organisation and be really a people's organisation—not in the sense the Communists say People's War—but a people's organisation in the sense that it does represent every section of the people and every interest of all class," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing the members of the All-India Women's Conference at the Calcutta Dental College Hall on 2nd January.

Mrs. Naidu stressed the need for removing the appalling ignorance and illiteracy among women and for bringing women of all communities, especially of the Muslim section into all branches of the Women's Organisation.

CALCUTTA MORTALITY

During the week ended 23rd December, 1944, while small-pox was on the increase malaria showed a gradual decline. Small-pox attacks and deaths during the week ended December 23 were 212 and 115 against 151 and 106 respectively in the previous week. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 88 and 103 attacks and 55 and 72 deaths.

Malaria caused 55 deaths, a fall of 24 from the previous week's figure. In the corresponding two weeks last year there were 114 and 117 deaths.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 27 and 8 against 27 and 14 the week before. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 86 and 76 attacks and 38 and 35 deaths.

There were 153 recorded deaths of paupers against 169 in the previous week.

Deaths from all causes during the week totalled 988 against 1,034 in the preceding week. Total mortality figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 1,214 and 1,405.

Small-pox continues to exact mounting toll in the city. During the week ended December 30, small-pox attacks and deaths were 280 and 208 against 212 and 155 in the previous week. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 112 and 88 attacks and 75 and 55 deaths.

Mortality from malaria, which had been recently showing signs of decline, registered a sharp rise during the week. There were 87 deaths against 55 the week before. In the corresponding two weeks last year there were 103 and 114 deaths.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 29 and 12 against 27 and 8 in the preceding week. In the corresponding two weeks last year, there were 59 and 86 attacks and 28 and 38 deaths.

Recorded deaths of paupers rose from 153 to 182.

Deaths from all causes during the week totalled 1,063,—an increase of 75 over the previous week's figure. Total mortality figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 1,245 and 1,214.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: "Our whole attempt should be to so recondition our movement that woman can take her right place and responsibility in the all-round scheme of life. That should be the basis of this Conference. In all spheres there are certain lack of opportunities—more or less in every country of the world—women are kept down. Nobody analyses why women should be kept down. Our rights lapsed because of our own negligence. I do feel, however, that the younger people have brought a new vitality to this

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,000,000

Head Office:—28, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 600,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1904)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Veraval (Kathiwar).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,23,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO LET

To accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Hd. Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Khulna, Bagurhat, Danksapur and Dacca.

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent. p. a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest at 5½ per cent. p. a.
LOANS—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1166

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: BANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. { 2125
8483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Nalhati, Kanchrapara, Shatpara, Hill, Dinajpur, Bakurhat, Nishanari, Saidpur, Rangpur, Dabralpur, Sirajganj, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Churmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 549.

Tele { gram—Bankenen
phone—Cal. 1587

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranohi, Biharsheerif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA.

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI, BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHI PAR (DACCA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH, WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4088.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telegram "Memorandum"

Telephone: Cal. 5765

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

- (1) Supply and delivery of Office Stationery for the year 1945-46.
- (2) Supply and delivery of Printing Stationery for the year 1945-46.
- (3) Supply and delivery of Drawing Materials for the year 1945-46.
- (4) Supply and delivery of Typewriting and duplicating materials for the year 1945-46.
- (5) Supply and delivery of Mother Binders for the year 1945-46.
- (6) Supply and delivery of Miscellaneous Stores for the year 1945-46.
- (7) Rewiring and remodelling the electric installation of blocks—Beef, Mutton, Suet, Sir Stuart Hogg Market.
- (8) Rewiring and remodelling the electric installation of Superintendent's Quarter, Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 16th, for 3, 4, 5 on 17th, for 6 on 23rd and for 7 and 8 on 24th January, 1945. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above will hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd January, 1945.

College St. Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Shaikh Abdul Latif for admitting Bhagirath Prasad as partner in his potato business at stalls Nos. 19 and 30, Potato Range, College Street Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

College Street Market,
The 21st December, 1944.

Plumbing Examination

NOTICE

Re. Plumbing Examination for holding a House Drainage Contractors License under Chapter XVIII of the *Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923*.

It is hereby notified that the above Examination will be held on Tuesday, the 9th January, 1945, at 1 p.m. at the District No. II Office, at 22, Mirzapur Street.

An examination fee of Rs. 15 (which on no account shall be refunded) shall have to be deposited with the District No. II, Engineers' Office, at 22, Mirzapur Street, on or before Monday, the 8th January, 1945, by each candidate failing which the candidate will not be allowed to sit at the Examination. Intending candidates should submit three copies of photographs, together with a certificate from a licensed plumber, showing that they have undergone practical training for a period of three years under him.

Each candidate shall bring his own drawing instruments, pen and pencils and shall produce the cash receipt for the deposit of Examination Fee at the Examination Hall.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 23rd December, 1944.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Aisabai for registration of her name and the names of her minor sons and daughters namely (the sons)—(1) Abubucker, (2) Adam, (3) Abdul Latif, (4) Abdul Gafar, (5) Abdul Sakoor and (the daughters)—(1) Hanifa, (2) Rabiya and (3) Fatma represented by her as natural guardian as occupiers of stalls Nos. 25 and 42 in Block F in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of her deceased husband Abdul Sakoor and to the exclusion of the names of Messrs. Ahmed and Ali Md. the other recorded occupiers of the above stalls and for permission to take in Mr. Jusab Ibrahim as partner in the business carried on in the above stalls subject to the conditions that the new partners will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottees retire from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 20th December, 1944.

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Mr. Ganga Prasad Trivedi for registration of his name as occupier of Stall Nos. 79-80 in Block 'D' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of his deceased father Prohad Trivedi one of the recorded occupiers of the above stalls.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 22nd December, 1944.

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Haji Imaman the recorded occupier of Stall No. 22 in Block 'K' (Now) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to his wife Fudia Bibi and his nephew Abdul Rahaman.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 22nd December, 1944.

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Babu Satyendra Nath Ghose the recorded occupier of stall No. 9 in the Flower Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to take in Mr. Madan Mohan Addy as a non-lien partner in the business carried on in the above stall to the exclusion of the name of Mr. Basanta Kumar Pal who was formerly his non-lien partner.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 22nd December, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Abdul Rezzak Mullick for registration of his name as the sole occupier of Stall No. 86 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of Md. Amin, the recorded occupier of the stall and for permission to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall from miscellaneous goods to ready made clothes. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of first publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th December, 1944.

PHONE, B. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
30th December, 1944

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,036 against 988 and 1,034 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 209. The general death-rate of the week was 23.68 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 30th December, 1944, was 814 against 799 and 812 in the two preceding weeks. There were 10 deaths from cholera against 7 and 11 in the two preceding weeks. There were 135 deaths from small-pox during the week against 110 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 6 in the previous week. Mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 90 and 89 respectively against 66 and 115 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19.82 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 19.19.

There were 126 deaths from respiratory diseases against 116 in the previous week.

There were 41 deaths from tuberculosis against 49 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 249 against 189 and 222 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, 73 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 50 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints and 25 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 43.25 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 42.72.

There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	Rs. A. P. 0 5 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	E. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Hardware.
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 108-109	3 8 0	Do.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.			...	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 162-169	1 7 9	Do.			To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly		" 111	0 10 0	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market

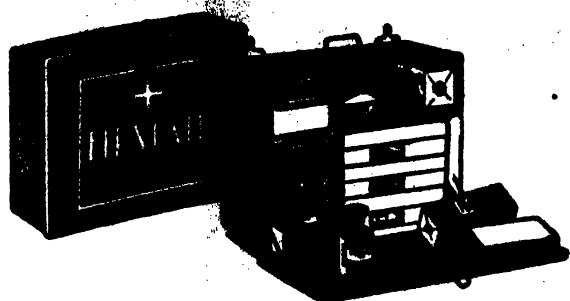
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 28	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Flower.	"P 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
G. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 12 0	Do.			
"P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 223)



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 28th December, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes per seer	0 5 0	0 7 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 4 0	" (Nainital)			SUNDRIES		
Shlong	1 0 0	1 8 0	per seer	0 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
Lobster	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			Sugar	0 8 0	
Baghda	1 8 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer			(Con.)		
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 5 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Bhutki	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	
Hilaa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 12 0	
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 8 0	(Ration Shop)		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			0 8 0	(Con.)	
Crab each			Mangoes 12—20			DAL.		
MEAT.			Grapes			Arhar per seer (medium)	0 8 0	0 11 0
Mutton.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Bhanga "	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 2 0	Khasaree "	0 8 0	0 6 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai "	0 6 0	
Fowls eggs	1 14 0	2 4 0	Almond "	2 0 0	4 0 0	Bluli "	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 10 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 25	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar "	0 6 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 5 0	0 12 0	score	0 6 0	0 10 0	Salt	0 2 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaaban)			COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	per doz.			Soft Coke per md.	1 9 0	
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate	1 4 0	1 8 0	Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly "	8 8 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Pasa (Drying)			Madras "			Do.		
Do.			Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
			Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0		Do.		
			Do. Sree	5 0 0		Corn Flower 1 "		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	Robinson's Barley		
			Milk			Onion Seed Potatoes	0 12 0	1 0 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0				
			Atta White No. 1	0 6 0				
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd January, 1945.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 80	1 120	0 120	0 140	Breast per seer	0 140	1 00	0 120	0 150
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 120	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 100
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 120	3 80	1 120	2 80	Leg per seer	1 40	1 80	0 50	
					Loin	1 00	1 40	0 50	0 60
Hump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 140	1 120	Shoulder ..	0 140	---	0 50	0 60
Rib	1 80	1 120	0 80	0 140					
Round ..	1 80	1 120	0 120	1 00	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	2 80	3 00	1 80	1 120	Fore-quarter per seer	3 80			
Suet (Kidney)	2 80	3 00			Hind-quarter ..	4 80			
Do. Salted per seer	---	---			Saddle	4 80			
Do. Malted ..	---	---			Leg per seer	4 80			
					Other portion per lb.	---			
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	---	---							
Lump ..	---	---			MUTTON.				
Round	---	---			Chops per seer	4 00	4 120		
Tongue each	---	---			Breast ..	3 80	4 40		
					Curry Mutton per seer	3 80	4 40		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	4 40	4 120		
Brain each	0 80	0 100			Saddle per lb.	4 40	4 120		
Heart each	0 120	0 140			Shoulder per lb	3 80	4 40		
					Kidneys each	0 40	0 50		
Oxtails each	0 140	1 20			Heart ..	0 36	0 40		
Shinbones each	0 120	1 40			Liver ..	1 40	1 120		
Skink each	0 60	0 120			Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
Tongue each	0 120	1 40			Tongue ..	0 80	0 100		
Kidney per dozen	5 80	6 00			Trotters ..	0 10			
Liver per lb.	0 80	0 100			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 00	1 40			brain) each	0 30	0 36		
					Head (entire) each	0 80	0 100		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 140	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00			

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40	3 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40	1 80	2 100	2 80	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80	2 00		
Chops per seer	2 80	3 100	3 80	4 00	Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80	3 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	2 80	3 80	4 00	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80	4 00		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.	---	---	---	---	Bombay Duck per 100	---	---		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	3 80	4 80	5 00	Pomfrets per seer	---	---		
Bolled Ham per lb.	4 00	4 80	5 80	6 00	Bhetkies ..	2 120	3 80		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80	2 80	3 00	Maldine ..	---	---		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 120	2 00	3 80	4 00	China Grass White per packet small	---	---		
Luncheon Sausage per lb	3 40	3 80	4 00	4 80	Do. large per ..	---	---		
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00	5 80	6 00	Bali chan per seer	---	---		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 80	3 80	4 80	5 00	Papadams per 100	1 140	3 80		
Ham Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80	5 00	6 00	6 80	Smoked or Salted Bhetkies per seer	3 00	3 80		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 00	3 80		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

TALC POWDER

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 ea. ...	1 60	1 80	Cauliflower, Benares each ...			Apricots (fresh) per lb. ...		
Chicken (Broth) 8 ea. ...	1 12 0	2 20	Do. Nagpur " ...			Apples (Cooking) 4-5 ...		
Capon " ...	7 00	11 00	Do. Lahore " ...			Do. S. Africa ...		
Duck (curry) " ...	2 12 0	3 40	Do. Darjeeling P. s. ...	1 30		Do. Kulu per lb. ...	2 00	2 80
Do (roasting) " ...	3 40	4 00	Do. Fyzabad " ...			Do. Nainital ...		
Do. (special) " ...	3 80	4 80	Do. Country each ...	0 40	0 80	Do. White Pearman ...		
Fowl (curry) " 12 ea. ...	2 40	2 12 0				Do. American ...		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 or ...	2 14 0	3 80	Brussels Sprouts per doz. ...			Do. Cashmere per lb. ...	2 00	2 80
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	3 00	3 80	*Celery Darjeeling per seer ...	1 16		Do. King David ...		
Do. (special) each ...	3 14 0	4 80	Cucumber per seer ...	1 80	2 00	Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. (Medium roasting) ...	3 80	4 00	Garlic per seer ...	1 20	1 40	Do. Lutan per doz. ...	5 00	6 00
Goose " ...	20 00	25 00	Ginger ...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Quetta ...		
Pigeons " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Delicious ...		
Turkey Cook " ...			Turmaric ...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb. ...		
Do. Hen " ...			Indian Corn each ...			Amra per seer ...	0 60	0 80
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots ...	1 60	1 80	Knol kohl Country each ...	0 20	0 60	Beal Fruit each ...	0 80	1 80
Do. (Dressed) ...	2 40	2 80	Ladies finger per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per seer ...	2 80	3 00
EGGS.			Do. Do. per seer ...	0 20		Black Berry per seer ...		
Ducks per seer ...	2 80	2 10 0	*Leek Darjeeling per seer ...	1 30		Cocconut each ...	0 20	0 30
Fowls, fresh, per seer ...	2 14 0	2 20	*Lettuce each ...	0 23		Country Apples ...		
Do. (special) per seer ...	3 40	3 60	Lettuce per seer ...			Gooseberry per seer ...		
GAME.			Lobia per bundle (small) ...	0 30	0 36	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Dove each ...			Do. Do. (Large) ...	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Nask 1 lb. ...		
Guinea fowl " ...	15 00	20 00	*Onions, (New) per seer ...	0 90	0 10 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large) ...		
Portridge " ...			Do. Patna red (old) " ...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Black per lb. ...		
Peacock " ...			Do. " white " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Peashen " ...			Do. Country red " ...	0 90	0 10 0	Do. S. African per lb. ...		
			*Paranip each ...	1 30		Grape Fruit per doz. ...	9 00	10 00
			Peas Modhupur per seer ...	1 80	1 12 0	Jaffa Orange per doz. ...	2 00	2 80
			Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 80	1 12 0	Anar per seer ...	2 80	3 80
			Do. Hazaribagh " ...			Guava (Local) per doz. ...	1 00	1 40
			Do. Ranchi per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Jack Fruit each ...	1 00	2 80
						Kajoo nuts per lb. ...	2 80	
						Khurbanee " ...	1 00	1 80

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 15, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Plovers each ...	0 60	0 80	Do. Simla " ...	1 40	1 80	Do. (large) per lb. ...		
Quail " ...	0 12 0		Do. Country " ...	0 80	0 12 0	Kesur China per seer ...		
Rabbit " ...	6 00		Snake Coil each ...			Lime patty per seer ...	0 60	0 12 0
Snippets per each ...	0 40	0 60	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...			Lemon (English) per doz. ...		
Snipes " ...	0 60	0 80	Do. Country do. ...			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffarpur) ...		
Teal (large) " ...	1 00	1 40	Do. Kidney hill per seer ...			Do. (Country) ...		
Teal (cotton) " ...	0 14 0	1 00	Do. New p. s. (Nainital) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Locket per seer ...		
Wild Duck each ...	1 80	2 00	Do. (Old) Nainital ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
Land Grouse each ...			Do. (New) ...			M. Melon Jannpur per seer ...		
Wild Duck (special) each ...	2 00	2 80	*Do. Madras (Controlled) ...	0 80	0 90	Mask Melon per seer ...		
BIRDS.			Do. (Small) (Round) ...	0 60	0 80	Mask Melon " (Lucknow) ...		
Canary (Cook) each ...	15 00	20 00	Do. Shillong ...			Mangoes Alfanzo per doz. ...		
Do. (Hen) " ...			*Rhubarb per seer ...	1 00		Do. Pyri (Bombay) ...		
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 00	3 00	Pulhu. (Patal) per seer ...	1 80	1 12 0	Do. Do. (Madras) per doz. ...	10 00	12 00
VEGETABLES.	Control Price.		Radish English per bundle ...	0 20	0 26	Do. Do. (Madras) ...		
Artichoke Darjeeling each ...			Do. Country per bundle ...	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Langra per doz. ...		
Do. Ground per seer ...			Spinach per lot of 30 ...	0 40	0 50	Do. Bipla ...		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 12 0		*Squash per seer ...	0 70		Do. Fazile ...		
*Beetroot Darjeeling per seer ...	1 30		Country Spinach per seer ...	0 30	0 40	Do. Mohon Bhog ...		
Do. Agra ...	1 40	1 80	Sweet Potatoes red per ar. ...	0 60	0 70	Do. Green per seer ...		
Do. Country per seer ...	0 14 0	1 00	Do. Pumpkins, per seer ...	0 30	0 50	Do. Golapkhosh ...		
Bean Ranchi per seer ...	1 40	1 60	Tomato Allahabad per ar. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Himsagore ...		
*Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer ...	0 11 0		Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	1 30		Do. Begamfull ...		
Do. Butter per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Do. Country " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Kanchan ...		
Brinjal " seer ...	0 80	0 40	Do. Ranchi " ...	1 00	0 14 0	Do. Bombay ...		
Cabbage each ...			Do. Shillong " ...	1 00	1 30	Do. Safeta ...		
Do. (Simla) per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Tamarind (Green) " ...	0 80	0 40	Do. Lilam per doz. ...	12 00	14 00
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 12 0		*Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 10 6		Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Do. (Simla) " ...	1 00	1 40	*Do. Lucknow per seer ...	0 19 0	0 12 0	Mulberry per seer ...		
Carrots (Darjeeling) per bundle ...			Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 50	0 60	Magpur Moosom per doz. ...	2 00	2 80
Do. per seer ...	0 12 0		Do. Darjeeling each ...	0 60	0 70	Poonas " ...	2 80	3 00
Do. (Allahabad) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	White Pumpkins per seer ...	0 40	0 50	Bombay " ...	2 80	3 40
Do. (Lucknow) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Red " per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Oranges Sylhet ...		
			Turai per seer ...			Do. Bombay 6-8 ...	1 00	
			Kankrois per seer ...			Do. Darjeeling 12-16 ...	1 06	
						Do. Madras per doz. ...	1 80	2 50
						Do. Madras 16-20 ...	1 00	
						Do. Peshawar ...		

N. S. Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

Prices in asterisk are Controlled Prices with effect from 20th June, 1944.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple per lb. ...	2 80	3 00	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...		3 00	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 140	1 80	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobothara per lb. ...	1 40	
Do. Singapore ...			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 40	1 80	Chilgoja per lb. ...		2 00
Do. Ceylon ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocconut (dry) per lb. ...	1 00	
Do. Madras ...	2 00	3 00	Sofata 8-10 ...	1 00		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla each ...	1 80	2 00	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 80	3 00	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 80	
Do. Darjeeling ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 00	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 80	1 20	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 00
Do. Martaban ...	0 120	1 80	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 80	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 80	1 20	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 00	4 00	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 80	
Do. Amritsar ...	1 100	2 80	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 120	2 40	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul ...	0 80	1 20	Tamarind per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 40	
Papaya Jansore each ...	0 120	2 80	Water melon Country each ...	0 40	0 80	Haselnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country ...	0 60	0 120	Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 120	
Pineapple (Kabul) ...	1 80		Do. Kabul ...	4 80	5 80	Monkeynuts Madras per seer		0 60
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Farakkabad ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 00	
per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 00
Kandahar ...	2 80	3 00	Water fruit per seer ...	0 100	0 120	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 80	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 60	0 80				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 140	1 00				shelled per lb. ...	2 80	
Fruites Fresh per lb. ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Fruites S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	22 00					per lb. ...	3 00	
Do. Liby do. ...			DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Deimonta do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			per lb. ...		
Galata do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Kandahar per seer		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Almond Salted (large)	2 80		Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 140	1 00	per lb. ...			per lb. ...	4 00	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Almond English (large)	3 80	4 00	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Do. California per lb. ...			per lb. ...	2 80	4 00	Fruites dry per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 80	4 00	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		2 00
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)	1 80	4 00	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 00		Almond Irani (Shelled)	4 00		Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 40	1 80
Do. S. African per lb. ...			per lb. ...			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Cashmere ...	1 00	1 40	Almond Salted (small)			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 00		per lb. ...		2 80	Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 80	2 80
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed	1 00	1 40	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
			per lb. ...			per packet ...		
			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 40		Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
			Do. (Salted) ...	2 80				

GROW MORE FOOD

USE THE BEST SEEDS FROM

MAJHIPARA IDEAL AGRICULTURAL FARM

We are the premier seed growers of Bengal. We supply all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds to all leading Seed Merchants of India.

**WE GROW VEGETABLES FOR THE EASTERN COMMAND WHO ACCEPT
FIRST CLASS PRODUCE ONLY.**

Price list may be had on request.

FARMERS INDUSTRIES, 3, Hazratullah Lane, Calcutta

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 80	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 80	2 00	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 00	2 80				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 00	3 00				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 2 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Household No. 2 and all other varieties per seer	Selling Price	Control Price	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 40	Patent flour No. 1 per seer ...			50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...			Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs. ...			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 80	Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...		Control Price	*COAL AND COKE		
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (retail) per md. ...	1 10 0	
Butter Ghee per seer ...	6 00	6 80	*Atta Red (Chaundash) Do. White per seer ...		0 50	Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
MILK AND CREAM			Do. Red " " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Pure Cow's Milk-fresh per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Wheat " " ...		0 4 6	Spices—		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 40	2 80				Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 14 0
FISH.			*RICE			Halud " ...	0 60	0 70
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	3 40	3 80	Rice (retail) ...		Control Price		0 80	
Do. (cut pieces) ..	6 80	6 80	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (salt-water) ..	3 80	4 80	Bhasmanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Do. (cut pieces) ..	7 00	9 00	Medium per seer			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 40	2 00
Cutla per seer ...	2 40	2 80	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 80	2 00
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 80	2 12 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cakes (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	2 00	
Rohi per seer ...	2 40	2 80	Banktoolai manja per md. Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 80	2 12 0	Chinisakkar per md. Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per packet ...		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 80	3 00	Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 80		Golab Soru rice (best) ..			Assorted Chocolates per lb. ...		4 00
Orab per lot of 4 ...	1 00	1 40	Kamini rice ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Mango fish with roe Do. without roe			Palmai (table) per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per seer ...			*SUGAR			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Mullet per seer ...	3 00	3 40	Gur per seer			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 20	3 00	Sugar Candy per seer ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	3 80	4 00	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Prawns per seer (small) Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 80	3 00	Orytal (best) ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Do. (Large) ...	3 80	4 80	Medium (small grain white) ...			Glaxo ...		
Lobster ...	2 80	3 00	Medium (small grain) Bengal ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Sea fish ...	2 80	3 00	*DAL Etc.			Golden Puffs ...		
Other fish ...	2 80	3 80	Kalal per seer ...			Barley Sugar (English) per lb. ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) Do. (fillet) ...	2 80	2 12 0	Arhar " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...		
Mackerel ...	5 00	5 12 0	Chola " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Gajal (Entire) ...	2 80	3 00	Khari Masoor " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 40	1 80	Khasari " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Ladies finger ...	2 80	2 12 0	Mung (Bhaja) " ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			*Salt ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Cocogem—			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. (Sour) 1 lb. each ...	0 50		1 lb. tin ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 26		2 lb. " ...	2 20		Cheese ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		6 lb. " ...	6 00		Gem ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 10		*Cocoon Oil per seer ...			Gem Iced ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 80	0 86	Castor Oil ...			Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 20		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 00	4 40	*KEROSENE OIL			Marie ...		
Do. Overland " ...			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Milk ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 53		Mixed (Household) ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. } Do. unimixed, " }	1 00	1 40	(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 19		Nice ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. No. 1 ...	0 80	Controlled rates.			
			(iv) Per bottle of 20 oz. No. 2 ...	0 29				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 18 0		per tin	0 15 0	
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 6 0		1 lb. loose		
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Broken			Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 14 0		per tin		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		oz. tin		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 5 0		per pkt.	2 6 0	
			Broken	1 1 0		King George Chocolate,		
						1 lb. per tin		
						O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
						tle		
						Radgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
						Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
						con per lb.		
						Oatmeal (Australian)		
						2 lb. tin		
						Indian Oats per tin.		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
						*Cobra Boot Polish, ...	Small	Large
						*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
						*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
						*Euc's Fruit Salt		
						*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
						*Elerman's Embrocation		
						*Zam-Buk	1 12 0	
						*Amrutanjan Pain Balm	1 8 0	
						*Oriental Balm	1 4 0	
						*Sloan's Liniment	1 2 0	
						*Kruschen Salt	1 6 0	
							2 11 0	
						Blattabane Cock-		
						roach Extermina-		
						tor		
						Do. 1½ Ozs. jar	0 9 0	
						Do. 3 Ozs. jar	0 15 0	
						Do. 6 Ozs. jar	2 4 0	
						Do. 16 Ozs. jar	4 0 0	
						Do. 7 lb tin	21 0 0	
						PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: 2, 3, 391) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
---	--	--

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rent voted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butch 7	0 2 0 each.	Butch.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 2 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 6th December, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "	3 8 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 1 0	0 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 13 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chinichakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0
Polap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil		1 8 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 8 0		Other		
Rapsal			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 0 0	1 8 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)			Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control	0 6 0		Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "	0 6 0		Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patna whole)			Suji			Bhetki	1 4 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Gur (Bell) (control)	0 6 0		Crab per pair		
Mug Dal	0 6 0		" Khajure			Koi		
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	3 0 0	3 2 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 4 0	0 8 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	3 0 0	3 2 0
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaia)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 0 0	Goat		3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 6 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 6 0	0 7 0	Milk		0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	2 12 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Rawa per seer		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 8 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Canoli "			Cocconut Oil			Coffee Poison's lb.		
Free (Mark)		5 2 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 0 0	Apples 6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Shaduwa		5 4 0	Alubokra per seer		2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
"SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12-20	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer		2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Pasta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 4 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 8 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Co. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			Pomegranate per seer		1 4 0	Pearl Barley (O. B.)		
			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
			Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nainital)			Pascal's Legonges		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Ginger		0 10 0	Jelly		
			Onion		1 0 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 12 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer		0 13 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0		Do. per bottle		
			Pons	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Bagda		2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 8	0 4 8			
			Kat per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0			
			Shim Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0			

Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 2, M/s Pure Food Supply Co. Ltd., Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-10 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 5 p.m. on market working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th December, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 10-20	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "			Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 00	2 80	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz.	4 00	8 00	Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 80	3 00	Do. Madras 2-6	1 00		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 120	3 00	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 20	0 60	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 20	0 80	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		1 00	Do. Golapkhass			Chamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 120		Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Lemon each	0 26		Do. Kissen Bhogh			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 80	0 120	Kharbuza per seer Jubalpur			maund (old)		
Kagzi Lemon per pair	0 10	0 20	Orange Ichhanagore 8-16	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer	1 00		Do. Madras	1 00		per maund		
Do. Bombay " "		0 120	Do. Darjeeling 8-20			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 140		Do. Nagpur			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer			Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)		0 100	Pesta Bagdad per seer	5 00	8 00	Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan	5 00		Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Kabul	1 00		Fine per seer		
Country " "	0 60	0 120	Pears 6-20			Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each	1 80	2 80	Medium " "		
Fatal Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)	0 120	2 80			
seer	0 80		Do. Country each			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches	0 100		Crystal Sugar per seer	0 80	per seer
Do. Mily " "	0 80	1 80	Plantain Champa per score	1 00	2 80	Java		Control-
Cabbage " "	1 00		Do. Martaban per score			Cocconut Oil	1 80	led.
Cauliflower each	0 20	0 60	Musket per seer	1 80		Mustard Oil		do.
Peas Ranchi per seer	1 00	1 40	Pomegranate per seer	1 80		Salt per seer	0 80	do.
Do. Darjeeling " "			Do. Multan per seer	1 80				
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Kandahar	2 00		Flour " "	0 80	do.
Beans " "	1 00		Bedana (Kabul)	2 00	3 00	Atta " "	0 50	do.
Squash " "	0 140		Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 00	3 00	Sujea		
Tomato " "	0 20	0 80	Do. Sultana " "	2 00	3 00	Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score			Almond shelled	3 00		Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per seer		1 80	Do. without shell	3 00	4 00	Til Oil per seer		
			Do. do. large		6 80	Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer		1 120			
Apple Cashmere 2-8	1 00		Water melon Goolando			DAL		
Do. Kulu " "			Do. Deshi each	0 80	1 80	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 120	0 130
Do. Peshwari			Do. Farukabad			Mug Dal " "	0 100	0 110
Do. Nainital			Do. Quetta			Arhar " "		0 100
Alubokhara per seer	3 00		Do. Bhagalpur			Kalai " "		0 70
Apricot " "	2 80		Sarbatli Lemon			Khesari " "	0 60	
Batavia each	0 30	0 100	Musembi 6-10	1 00		Mosoor (split)	0 120	
Bel fruit each	0 30	0 80	Walnut per seer	3 00		Do. (khari)		0 120
			Do. Shelled " "	2 00		Mator " "	0 80	0 120
			Nut Ground " "			Chana Dal " "		
			Sharifa				0 60	
			Nona (each)			TEA.		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	2 00	
			Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 40	Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Bombay " "		2 80	Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
			Aligarh " "		2 40	Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Jessore " per seer		4 00	Quality per lb.	1 120	1 140
			Dinapur " "		3 80	Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 60
			Pabna " "		3 40	Pekoe per lb.	1 100	1 120
			Darbhanga " "		3 40	Darjeeling		
			Masafferpur " "			Special per lb.	1 120	2 00
			Cow's Ghee	5 00	6 00	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 60
			Do. Milk	0 80	0 120	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Bhama Ghee	4 80	5 120	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bagda per seer	1 120	2 00	In bulk, per 23 oz. bottle		
			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 80	2 00	"Victoria" Swan—		
						Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Prawns (Gaida)	1 80	2 00	In bulk, per 23 oz. bottle		
			Hilsa	1 40	1 80	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Rohi	2 00		" Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 00	2 80	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Small fish		4 80	" Bulk		
			Chetal			Monkey Brand per tin		
			Orab per pair	0 80	0 40	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	2 00	3 80	(White)	0 80	Control-
			Singhee per seer	2 80	3 00	Elephant Brand per bot.		led aboy
			Magoor per seer (small)	3 00	4 00	(Red)		
			Do. (large)			Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		1 90

N. R.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 20th December, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	seer (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 8 0	Sujea (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Shlong			Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 8 0	
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 8 0	0 8 0	Flour (Wholesale) Rationed	0 8 0	
Bagda	2 0 0	2 8 0	score	0 8 0	0 8 0	Wheat	0 8 0	
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer	0 8 0				
Bhotki	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 8 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 8 0	0 8 0			
Hilsa	1 2 0	2 0 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 7 0			
Koi & Magoor	1 12 0	2 8 0						
Parsey	2 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			RICE.		
Crab each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Mangoes 2-4	1 0 0		Rice (Controlled)	0 6 0	
			Grapes		1 8 0			
MEAT.			Alubokhra per seer			SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 0 8	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 0	
			Beal each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
			Dates per seer	2 8 0		Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Almond	0 1 8	0 8 0			
EGGS.			Lime per score	1 0 8		DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0		Orange 12-16	1 0 8		Arabar per seer	0 12 0	
Fowl's eggs	2 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
			score			Masoor	0 18 0	
			Do. (Martaban) per	0 12 0	1 8 0	Bhanga		
			dos.	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Kalai	0 7 0	
Bean (French) per seer	1 8 0		Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Blul		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 5 0	Pomegranate per seer			Mung (Hari) (Koteha)	0 11 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 12 0		Apples	0 2 0	0 8 0	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Cauliflower each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Green Coconut	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mattor		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0		Lichi per 100			Salt (Rationed)	0 3 0	
Cucumber per score	1 8 0	1 12 0				COKE & COAL.		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		BUTTER.			Soft Coke per md.		
Garlic	1 0 8		Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Coal " (Control)	1 10 0	
Green Chilly	0 14 0	1 0 0	Madras			Fuel	8 8 0	
Onion	0 12 0		Ghee Lakhee			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa			Brand per bottle		
Potato (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0			
			Milk		0 8 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 3rd January, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Green Chilly	0 8 0		Sujea per seer	0 8 0	
Shlong			Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta (Rationed)	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)		1 8 0			
Bagda	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Ranchi)		1 0 0			
Bhangaur	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes Deshi New	0 5 0	0 8 0			
Bhotki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Madras (controlled)					
Other Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger	0 12 0		RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	4 0 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 0	
Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash			Patnai per seer		
Crab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 4 0	0 6 0	Banktula (Manja) per md.		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora)		
Mutton	2 0 0		White	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap)		
Goat & Kid	2 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer			Rangoon per seer		
Gust	1 8 0		Do. (Country)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
						md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 4 0	2 12 0	Almond per seer			Golap Bora		
Fowl	1 8 0	2 8 0	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 8 0	
Chicken	1 0 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sugar (Ration)		0 8 0
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 8	0 4 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
			Beal each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Gur per seer		
			Dates per seer			Coconut oil		
			Grapes			Arabar per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
			Lime per score	1 4 0		Ohana		
			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 12 0
			Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
			Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai	0 8 0	0 8 0
			Pomegranates per score	1 8 0		Blul	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mug Katch	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Sugarcane each	0 8 0	1 8 0	Do. (Sena)	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Orange per score			Mattor	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Mangoes			Salt (Rationed)	0 3 0	
						Barley 1 lb. tin.		
VEGETABLES.			BUTTER.			Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 8 0	
Bean (Darjeeling) per seer.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Robinson's Barley		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 3 0	Ghee Lakhee			Jelly	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cabbage (Deshi) per seer.	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
Cauliflower	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Sree			Brand per bottle		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0				
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	1 2 0	Milk (Co-operative)	0 8 0				
Cucumber per score	0 12 0	1 8 0						
Ginger per seer	0 12 0							

PRICES IN THE RETAIL MARKET Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1913.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 00	1 40	Squash (Darjeeling) per ar.	2 80		Kashin Bhog		
Mutton "	2 00		Sweet Potatoes "	0 12	0 20	Fach		
Goat and Kid "	2 00		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 100	2 00	Pynee S. W. per seer	1 00	1 40
Pork "	1 80		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 40	1 80	Sarda per seer		
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer			Sugarcane each	0 40	
Duck each	2 00	2 80	White Pumpkin each	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each		
Fowl "	1 80	4 00	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 80	0 60	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 00	2 00	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer			Algarh per lb.	5 00	
Pigeon "		0 80				Dinapur		4 00
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	4 80	5 80
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 80		Isabkhora per seer	2 00	3 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 80	
Fowl's " "	2 80		riceot	1 40	1 80	BREAD.		
FISH.			pples 4—8	1 00		Bread—1 lb.	0 40	
Pena per seer	2 00		Figs per seer	2 80		Do. 1 lb.	0 16	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 80		Amra (Bakati) per score	0 40	0 12 5	Do. 1 lb.	0 09	0 10
Shrimp	2 80		Bedana per seer	2 80	3 00	FLOUR.		
Lochter	2 00	2 80	Beal each		0 40	Flour per seer		
Bagda			Pomegranate "		2 00	Atta "		
Bhangar			Blackberries per 100	0 100	0 150	Sufee "		
Bhetki	1 80		Cocconut each	0 80	0 80	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 80	2 00	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 00		Patna per seer		
Crab per pair		0 40	Dates per seer	2 00	2 80	Banktulahi (Manja) per ar.		
Kila	1 80	2 00	Almond "	4 00	5 00	Do. (Kora)		
Kol & Magoor	2 00	5 00	Grape	3 00	4 80	Chinlakhar per seer		
Pomfret per seer			Do. per box			Deshi		
Mango fish per seer			Gooseberry per seer			SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each			Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 40	1 60
Seajroot (Darjeeling) per	0 60	1 20	Khutani per seer			Sugar	0 70	0 70
Do. (Deshi)	1 00	1 80	Kharbasa			Tea per lb.	1 40	1 12
Bean (French) per seer	0 100	0 120	Lichis per 100			Cocconut Oil		
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 100	0 140	Lime per score	0 80	0 60	Gur	0 48	
Brinjal	0 80	0 40	Lokote			DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 80	1 00	Oranges 12 to 16	1 00		Arhar per seer	0 80	0 100
Do. (Darjeeling)			Peas per seer	5 80	6 00	Chana	0 60	
Caulliflower	0 10	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per	0 40	0 60	Khari Masoor "	0 100	0 110
Carrots (Country) per doz.			Do. (Martaban) per	0 80		Bhanga	0 100	
Do. (Darjeeling) "			do.	0 20	0 40	Khasaree	0 60	
Celery per seer	0 80	0 100	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Mung (Hara) "	8 100	0 120
Cucumber per score			Pineapple "	0 40	0 120	Do. (Sona) "	0 120	0 140
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 100	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Mattor	0 100	
Garlic	0 80	0 100	Raisins	2 80		Salt		0 20
Guben Chilly per seer	1 00	1 40	Roseberry per score			COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 60	0 80	Star apple			Coal per md.	1 90	
Onion	0 100	0 100	Tamarind per seer	0 12	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk		
Pena (Darjeeling) "	0 80	0 100	Walnut		1 00	Do. (Elephant)		
Do. (Patna) "	0 80	0 60	Mangoes (Green) per 100			Brand per tin Refined		
Do. (Deshi) "	0 40	0 80	Do. (Madras)			Ordinary		
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 80	0 100	Golap Khas			BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital)			Langra			Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		
Do. (Deshi) "	0 40	0 80	Bombay					
Palui		0 80	Totapari per score					
Raddish (English) per			Sipia					
bundle								
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 100	1 00						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
18	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	22 Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
19	0 4 0 "		23-25 "	0 8 0 "	
20 Chandney	0 5 0 "		26 "	0 2 0 "	
21	0 5 0 "				
22	0 1 6 "				

H. N. SINGH-GUPTA,
Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

(Continued from page 212)

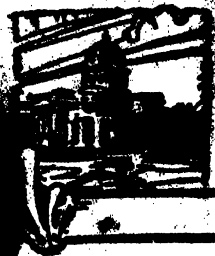
[illegible]

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls in shops as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. E.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	4 W. E.	0 6 0	Non-foodstuff.	29 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables
4 S. E.	0 10 0	Do	9 W. E.	0 4 0	Paan.	30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. E.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. E.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.			
12 S. E.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. E.	0 12 0	Cloth, Shoes, etc.			
13 S. E.	1 2 0	"	12 W. E.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. E.	1 2 0	"	13 W. E.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. E.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. E.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potatoes
16 S. E.	0 12 0	"	15 W. E.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 2 0	Eggs
17 S. E.	0 12 0	"	16 W. E.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 2 0	C. V.
18 S. E.	0 12 0	"	17 W. E.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 2 0	Vegetables
19 S. E.	0 12 0	"	18 W. E.	0 15 0	"	54 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. E.	0 12 0	"	19 W. E.	0 15 0	"	55 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. E.	0 12 0	"	20 W. E.	0 15 0	"	56 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. E.	0 12 0	"	21 W. E.	0 15 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. E.	0 12 0	"	22 W. E.	0 15 0	"	58 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. E.	0 12 0	"	23 W. E.	0 15 0	"	59 "	0 5 0	"
25 S. E.	0 12 0	"	24 W. E.	0 15 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	"
			25 W. E.	0 15 0	"	61 "	0 5 0	"
			26 W. E.	0 15 0	"	62 "	0 5 0	"
			27 W. E.	0 15 0	"	63 "	0 5 0	"
			28 W. E.	0 15 0	"	64 "	0 5 0	"
			29 W. E.	0 15 0	"	65 "	0 5 0	"
			30 W. E.	0 15 0	"	66 "	0 5 0	"
			31 W. E.	0 15 0	"	67 "	0 5 0	"
			32 W. E.	0 15 0	"	68 "	0 5 0	"
			33 W. E.	0 15 0	"	69 "	0 5 0	"
			34 W. E.	0 15 0	"	70 "	0 5 0	"
			35 W. E.	0 15 0	"	71 "	0 5 0	"
			36 W. E.	0 15 0	"	72 "	0 5 0	"
			37 W. E.	0 15 0	"	73 "	0 5 0	"
			38 W. E.	0 15 0	"	74 "	0 5 0	"
			39 W. E.	0 15 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
			40 W. E.	0 15 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			41 W. E.	0 15 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
			42 W. E.	0 15 0	"	78 "	0 5 0	"
			43 W. E.	0 15 0	"	79 "	0 5 0	"
			44 W. E.	0 15 0	"	80 "	0 5 0	"
			45 W. E.	0 15 0	"	81 "	0 5 0	"
			46 W. E.	0 15 0	"	82 "	0 5 0	"
			47 W. E.	0 15 0	"	83 "	0 5 0	"
			48 W. E.	0 15 0	"	84 "	0 5 0	"
			49 W. E.	0 15 0	"	85 "	0 5 0	"
			50 W. E.	0 15 0	"	86 "	0 5 0	"
			51 W. E.	0 15 0	"	87 "	0 5 0	"
			52 W. E.	0 15 0	"	88 "	0 5 0	"
			53 W. E.	0 15 0	"	89 "	0 5 0	"
			54 W. E.	0 15 0	"	90 "	0 5 0	"
			55 W. E.	0 15 0	"	91 "	0 5 0	"
			56 W. E.	0 15 0	"	92 "	0 5 0	"
			57 W. E.	0 15 0	"	93 "	0 5 0	"
			58 W. E.	0 15 0	"	94 "	0 5 0	"
			59 W. E.	0 15 0	"	95 "	0 5 0	"
			60 W. E.	0 15 0	"	96 "	0 5 0	"
			61 W. E.	0 15 0	"	97 "	0 5 0	"
			62 W. E.	0 15 0	"	98 "	0 5 0	"
			63 W. E.	0 15 0	"	99 "	0 5 0	"
			64 W. E.	0 15 0	"	100 "	0 5 0	"
			65 W. E.	0 15 0	"	101 "	0 5 0	"
			66 W. E.	0 15 0	"	102 "	0 5 0	"
			67 W. E.	0 15 0	"	103 "	0 5 0	"
			68 W. E.	0 15 0	"	104 "	0 5 0	"
			69 W. E.	0 15 0	"	105 "	0 5 0	"
			70 W. E.	0 15 0	"	106 "	0 5 0	"
			71 W. E.	0 15 0	"	107 "	0 5 0	"
			72 W. E.	0 15 0	"	108 "	0 5 0	"
			73 W. E.	0 15 0	"	109 "	0 5 0	"
			74 W. E.	0 15 0	"	110 "	0 5 0	"
			75 W. E.	0 15 0	"	111 "	0 5 0	"
			76 W. E.	0 15 0	"	112 "	0 5 0	"
			77 W. E.	0 15 0	"	113 "	0 5 0	"
			78 W. E.	0 15 0	"	114 "	0 5 0	"
			79 W. E.	0 15 0	"	115 "	0 5 0	"
			80 W. E.	0 15 0	"	116 "	0 5 0	"
			81 W. E.	0 15 0	"	117 "	0 5 0	"
			82 W. E.	0 15 0	"	118 "	0 5 0	"
			83 W. E.	0 15 0	"	119 "	0 5 0	"
			84 W. E.	0 15 0	"	120 "	0 5 0	"
			85 W. E.	0 15 0	"	121 "	0 5 0	"
			86 W. E.	0 15 0	"	122 "	0 5 0	"
			87 W. E.	0 15 0	"	123 "	0 5 0	"
			88 W. E.	0 15 0	"	124 "	0 5 0	"
			89 W. E.	0 15 0	"	125 "	0 5 0	"
			90 W. E.	0 15 0	"	126 "	0 5 0	"
			91 W. E.	0 15 0	"	127 "	0 5 0	"
			92 W. E.	0 15 0	"	128 "	0 5 0	"
			93 W. E.	0 15 0	"	129 "	0 5 0	"
			94 W. E.	0 15 0	"	130 "	0 5 0	"
			95 W. E.	0 15 0	"	131 "	0 5 0	"
			96 W. E.	0 15 0	"	132 "	0 5 0	"
			97 W. E.	0 15 0	"	133 "	0 5 0	"
			98 W. E.	0 15 0	"	134 "	0 5 0	"
			99 W. E.	0 15 0	"	135 "	0 5 0	"
			100 W. E.	0 15 0	"	136 "	0 5 0	"
			101 W. E.	0 15 0	"	137 "	0 5 0	"
			102 W. E.	0 15 0	"	138 "	0 5 0	"
			103 W. E.	0 15 0	"	139 "	0 5 0	"
			104 W. E.	0 15 0	"	140 "	0 5 0	"
			105 W. E.	0 15 0	"	141 "	0 5 0	"
			106 W. E.	0 15 0	"	142 "	0 5 0	"
			107 W. E.	0 15 0	"	143 "	0 5 0	"
			108 W. E.	0 15 0	"	144 "	0 5 0	"
			109 W. E.	0 15 0	"	145 "	0 5 0	"
			110 W. E.	0 15 0	"	146 "	0 5 0	"
			111 W. E.	0 15 0	"	147 "	0 5 0	"
			112 W. E.	0 15 0	"	148 "	0 5 0	"
			113 W. E.	0 15 0	"	149 "	0 5 0	"
			114 W. E.	0 15 0	"	150 "	0 5 0	"
			115 W. E.	0 15 0	"	151 "	0 5 0	"
			116 W. E.	0 15 0	"	152 "	0 5 0	"
			117 W. E.	0 15 0	"	153 "	0 5 0	"
			118 W. E.	0 15 0	"	154 "	0 5 0	"
			119 W. E.	0 15 0	"	155 "	0 5 0	"
			120 W. E.	0 15 0	"	156 "	0 5 0	"
			121 W. E.	0 15 0	"	157 "	0 5 0	"
			122 W. E.	0 15 0	"	158 "	0 5 0	"
			123 W. E.	0 15 0	"	159 "	0 5 0	"
			124 W. E.	0 15 0	"	160 "	0 5 0	"
			125 W. E.	0 15 0	"	161 "	0 5 0	"
			126 W. E.	0 15 0	"	162 "	0 5 0	"
			127 W. E.	0 15 0	"	163 "	0 5 0	"
			128 W. E.	0 15 0	"	164 "	0 5 0	"
			129 W. E.	0 15 0	"	165 "	0 5 0	"
			130 W. E.	0 15 0	"	166 "	0 5 0	"
			131 W. E.	0 15 0	"	167 "	0 5 0	"
			132 W. E.	0 15 0	"	168 "	0 5 0	"
			133 W. E.	0 15 0	"	169 "	0 5 0	"
			134 W. E.	0 15 0	"	170 "	0 5 0	"
			135 W. E.	0 15 0	"	171 "	0 5 0	"
			136 W. E.	0 15 0	"	172 "	0 5 0	"
			137 W. E.	0 15 0	"	173 "	0 5 0	"
			138 W. E.	0 15 0	"	174 "	0 5 0	"
			139 W. E.	0 15 0	"	175 "	0 5 0	"
			140 W. E.	0 15 0	"	176 "	0 5 0	"
			141 W. E.	0 15 0	"	177 "	0 5 0	"
			142 W. E.	0 15 0	"	178 "	0 5 0	"
			143 W. E.	0 15 0	"	179 "	0 5 0	"
			144 W. E.	0 15 0	"	180 "	0 5 0	"
			145 W. E.	0 15 0	"	181 "	0 5 0	"
			146 W. E.	0 15 0	"	182 "	0 5 0	"
			147 W. E.	0 15 0	"	183 "	0 5 0	"
			148 W. E.	0 15 0	"	184 "	0 5 0	"
			149 W. E.	0 15 0	"	185 "	0 5 0	"
			150 W. E.	0 15 0	"	186 "	0 5 0	"
			151 W. E.	0 15 0	"	187 "	0 5 0	"
			152 W. E.	0 15 0	"	188 "	0 5 0	"
			153 W. E.	0 15 0	"	189 "	0 5 0	"
			154 W. E.	0 15 0	"	190 "	0 5 0	"
			155 W. E.	0 15 0	"	191 "	0 5 0	"
			156 W. E.	0 15 0	"	192 "	0 5 0	"
			157 W. E.	0 15 0	"	193 "	0 5 0	"
			158 W. E.	0 15 0	"	194 "	0 5 0	"
			159 W. E.	0 15 0	"	195 "	0 5 0	"
			160 W. E.	0 15 0	"	196 "	0 5 0	"
			161 W. E.	0 15 0	"	197 "	0 5 0	"
			162 W. E.	0 15 0	"	198 "	0 5 0	"
			163 W. E.	0 15 0	"	199 "	0 5 0	"
			164 W. E.	0 15 0	"	200 "	0 5 0	"
			165 W. E.	0 15 0	"	201 "	0 5 0	"
			166 W. E.	0 15 0	"	202 "	0 5 0	"
			167 W. E.	0 15 0	"	203 "	0 5 0	"
			168 W. E.	0 15 0	"	204 "	0 5 0	"
			169 W. E.	0 15 0	"	205 "	0 5 0	"
			170 W. E.	0 15 0	"	206 "	0 5 0	"
			171 W. E.	0 15 0	"	207 "	0 5 0	"
			172 W. E.	0 15 0	"	208 "	0 5 0	"
			173 W. E.	0 15 0	"	209 "	0 5 0	"
			174 W. E.	0 15 0	"	210 "	0 5 0	"
			175 W. E.	0 15 0	"	211 "	0 5 0	"
			176 W. E.	0 15 0	"	212 "	0 5 0	"
			177 W. E.	0 15 0	"	213 "	0 5 0	"
			178 W. E.	0 15 0	"	214 "	0 5 0	"
			179 W. E.	0 15 0	"	215 "	0 5 0	"
			180 W. E.	0 15 0	"	216 "	0 5 0	"
			181 W. E.	0 15 0	"	217 "	0 5 0	"
			182 W. E.	0 15 0	"	218 "	0 5 0	"
			183 W. E.	0 15 0	"	219 "	0 5 0	"

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 20th January, 1945

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT	257	HEALTH DRIVE IN THE CITY—(Contd.)	
Alderman A. R. Siddiqi		Why Government Took Over City Vaccination	
Remunerative Municipal Undertakings		Service—Public Health Secretary Explains	262
The World's Youngest City		Reasons	...
Sind's Communications		GENERAL ARTICLE—	
Delhi Electric Supply Co.		Town-Planning In Karachi—II	265
Improvement For Lahore		HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION—	259	A Reflection Of Tuberculosis Problem—II	266
Validity Of Government Order To Be Tested In		LETTER TO THE EDITOR—	
Court—Attempts At Compromise Over Vaccination Ordinance Fail		Public Nuisance	269
Condolence		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	271
"MIDDLES"—		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES—	275
Standard Of Health In India—Prof. Hardikar's		VITAL STATISTICS—	276
Comparative Analysis	260(b)	MARKET PRICES CURRENT—	277
Improvement Of Calcutta Bustees	260(c)		
HEALTH DRIVE IN THE CITY			
Government Superintendence Of City Vaccination			
—Minister Explains Position To Corporation			
Deputation	261		

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle & Comment

Alderman A. R. Siddiqi

In a speech at a meeting of the "One World Citizen League" (named as a memorial to Mr. Wendell Willkie) in New York, Alderman Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, is reported to have said:—

"Freedom in commerce and freedom to commerce and freedom to establish our own industries, unhampered by any other interested party, is also a universal desire. Where we do differ is in the share of each in representation on elective bodies and in administrative facts. An equitable solution of these two aspects of our public life should not be difficult.

"How we will settle our domestic affairs is our own business in which outsiders should cease to feel interested. We are quite capable of coming to an understanding, left to ourselves. Self-interest will force us to come to an accord and present-day difficulties will disappear in no time.

"We claim that if the United Nations are fighting this global war for the establishment of democracy and extermination of dictatorships, imperialistic, colonial or otherwise, it is time they declared openly and unequivocally that domination of one people by another shall come to an end in the post-war world. If not imposed

been fought in vain and this war will not be the last one in history."

Asserting that the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims of India had been given importance out of all proportion, he said:—

"So far as the freedom of the country is concerned, there is no section among the population which does not want it. The Muslims want it more than others, for they come into a clash with imperialistic and colonial Powers at every corner of the earth."

Remunerative Municipal Undertakings

Replying to an address presented by the Tanjore Municipal Council, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar has urged the municipalities to take up remunerative undertakings which would be helpful to their general administration by improving their resources, such as the starting of dairies, construction of buildings and renting them, etc.

The Municipalities all over the country are still too dependent upon the State from the financial point of view. If they could raise their own funds and conduct their own affairs they could very well show good progress. In the western countries, he said, municipalities had undertaken trade, co-operative activities and organised other services which were remunerative. There were various problems awaiting solution at their hands such as dairies, etc. which could not be carried out unless they

were financially self-sufficient. If the municipalities became financially strong, they would be free from outside interference.

The World's Youngest City

Tel-Aviv boasts that it is the first Jewish city in the world. It is so completely Jewish indeed and within its expanding limits so independent, that it does not reflect fairly the problem of Palestine as a whole. Largely self-administered and self-taxed, it does not feel, as mixed populations do, the close pressure either of the majority or of the mandatory Power. It does not have to provide schools, churches or other separate facilities for Catholics, Protestants or Muslims. No other community in Palestine or elsewhere can follow its own bent or work out a single idea so freely. Yet, though Tel-Aviv's language is Hebrew, it speaks a dozen different tongues. It is the first Zionist city but many of its citizens still cling to other national traditions. Almost in spite of itself Tel-Aviv is cosmopolitan and international.

Forty per cent of the Jewish population in Palestine lives in Tel-Aviv. One of the world's youngest cities, it is suffering from a housing shortage which is as acute as that in the oldest cities in ravaged Europe. This is because a large proportion of refugees of the war found shelter here.

These Zionists created by Hitler are easily distinguishable from Zionists by conviction. The original settlers built their dream of a new Zion into shops, boulevards and co-operative houses with such fervour that their joy and triumph pervade the town. An American representing a Catholic relief organization, who arrived in Paris after a trip through the Middle East and liberated Europe, said that the only place where he saw happy faces was in Tel-Aviv. Certainly the first impression pro-

duced on a visitor from the lands on the other side of the Mediterranean is that here at last are people who want to be where they are and are following a way of life that satisfies them.

Sind's Communications

A 10-year plan for the development of Sind's communications at a cost of Rs. 85 crores has been prepared by the special division of the Public Works Department. The programme envisages a network of tarmacadam roads linking all parts of the province to provide easy means of transport for carrying agricultural produce. An important feature of the plan is the construction of highways connecting Sind with the main arterial roads in other parts of India. When completed the plan would add nearly 12,000 miles of new roads to the existing system of communications in Sind.

Rai Sahib Gokaldas, Minister for Public Works, and Mr. Roger Thomas, Post-war Development Adviser in Sind, before attending the meeting of the Transport Board of Communications in India at New Delhi, discussed the programme with the Premier and other officials. They left for New Delhi to place before the Board the present inadequate system of roads in the province and press for special treatment for Sind in the allotment of finance by the Central Government.

Delhi Electric Supply Co.

The Delhi Municipal Committee at its weekly meeting held on 8th January last unanimously passed a resolution urging the local Government to exercise the option of purchasing the Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Company under Clause 17 of the License Act and give notice to that effect.

It was resolved that the Committee as the only authoritative spokesman of the citizens of Delhi strongly felt that necessities of public utilities should be publicly held and not be run for private profit.

It was further decided that a deputation consisting of Mr. Le Billy, the President, two Vice-Presidents, Khan Bahadur Abdullah, Mr. Raj Narain Khanna and Mr. Sham Lal should wait on the Chief Commissioner and appraise him of the Committee's view point.

The present license of the Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Co., expires in March, 1947.

Improvement For Lahore

In order to make an all-round improvement of the city, ambitious schemes, it is learnt, have been prepared by the Lahore Improvement Trust.

The Trust, it is learnt, has decided to construct 280 houses for people of lower income at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. Land will be provided by the Trust free of cost and no interest will be charged on capital investments.

The Trust has also decided to construct grass lawns, terraces, roads, etc., in fort areas at a cost of about 1 lakh of rupees, and thereby improve the fellow lands lying about the fort areas.

By yet another scheme known as the Baradari Garden Scheme, the Trust intends to acquire 400 acres of lands on the bank of the river Ravi to erect a first-class modern park with artificial lakes and gardens with adequate arrangements for fishing, outing, etc.

All these works will be put into execution immediately.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MR. JINNAH

GOODWILL AND CO-OPERATION AMONG COMMUNITIES STRESSED

Assuring that the struggle for Pakistan meant no ill-will towards any other community, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, in reply to a civic address presented by the Municipal Committee of Ahmedabad on Saturday, the 13th January, last, emphasized that the achievement of Pakistan could never be without the freedom of the entire sub-continent of India. "Whether we succeed with the co-operation and goodwill of our sister communities, or whether we fight alone to the success of Pakistan, it means freedom to all the peoples in India. This is an aspect which I know many people do not appreciate", Mr. Jinnah added.

"I believe that the quickest and shortest route to India's freedom and the liberty of all the peoples of India lies in our agreeing to the establishment of Pakistan. One day, perhaps, you will realize that the real opposition and obstacle to my ideal will appear far more strenuously from our rulers than from our sister communities."

Thanking the municipal committee for the address presented to him, Mr. Jinnah said that with goodwill, all communities could work harmoniously in various departments of life. He urged the municipality to improve the deplorable living conditions and housing of the poor in Ahmedabad. Since 1916, the civic amenities in Ahmedabad had been extended and for men with money fashionable suburbs had sprung up but the poor remained poor and continued to live in the slums.

The Work In The Corporation

Validity Of Government Order To Be Tested In Court

Attempts At Compromise Over Vaccination Ordinance Fail

"OUR attempts at reconciliation of co-operation with the Government having been of no effective value, we have had no other alternative but to have recourse to the Corporation's decision to test the validity of our right through a legal procedure."

This was announced in the course of a joint statement made by the Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, and the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mohamad Rafique, before the House when it met on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th January. The meeting was adjourned after discussion which lasted for nearly two hours.

ORDINANCE NOT MEANT TO SUPERSEDE ANY DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Corporation at a previous meeting, the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor met the Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health, Bengal, at Writers' Buildings. At the Conference the Minister, the Mayor stated, maintained that the promulgation and enforcement of the Ordinance was not meant to supersede any department of the Corporation, much less the Health Department. He contended that as the small-pox epidemic was on the increase, Government thought that the progress made by the Corporation was slow and it was time for the Government to assume responsibility.

THE JOINT STATEMENT

The joint statement made by the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor ran as follows:—

"As desired by the Corporation, we met the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government and Public Health, Bengal. The Hon'ble Minister maintained that the promulgation and enforcement of the Ordinance was not meant to supersede any department of the Corporation, much less the Health Department. He contended that as the small-pox epidemic was on the increase, the Government thought that the progress made by the Corporation was slow and it was time for the Government to assume authority and to cover themselves against the cost of this vaccination drive from the Corporation, this Ordinance was promulgated. He assured that as soon as arrangements were made by the Corporation to the satisfaction of the Government, the Ordinance will be withdrawn. It would interest the members to know that Government is of opinion that mature lymph was not necessary for small-pox vaccination.

"We did our level best to arrive at some sort of compromise commensurate with our honour and dignity but we regret our inability to convince them of the *prima facie* nature of our case which has been so openly proclaimed by the press and the public alike. That mass vaccination is a necessity and that we would subscribe full co-operation to the Government to make the scheme effective was never contested neither by us nor by our Health Department. But the Government in its zeal to save the priority in prestige seemed to have over-ridden all possible considerations and, therefore, it pains us to find the machinery determined to seal up the leakage at whatever cost it might entail.

"Whatever the record of the Corporation might have been in the past, the present Corporation, according to the verdict of His Excellency the Governor, proved itself to be very good co-operative in some occasions and so it is not surprising that it should have decided to test the validity of our right through legal procedure."

discharge. But to our regret we found the authority stubborn and unbending being mindful of their prestige only and so naturally callous to any amount of arguments however, logically lodged in the garb of justice and fairness.

"As we could not take down the verdict of the Government lying down unquestioned, when knowing fully well that the fault did not originate with us, we take the public into our confidence as being their accredited representatives in the Corporation and inform them that our attempts at reconciliation and co-operation with Government having been of no effective value, we have no other alternative than to have recourse to testing the validity of our right through legal procedure."

SOME ENQUIRIES

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee enquired how could the Mayor say that the Government had no desire to supersede the Health Department of the Corporation.

The Mayor informed that, that was the reply of the Hon'ble Minister and it was not the opinion of the Mayor.

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman wanted to know how could Mr. Holland say that no mature lymph was necessary for the purpose of vaccination.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri asked if the Chief Executive Officer had taken any steps to file a suit or take legal proceedings as per resolution of the Corporation.

The Mayor replied that he had taken legal opinion. He was preparing for legal action.

The Chief Executive Officer added that a plaint was being made ready and would be filed on Monday next (22nd January).

"NO ALTERNATIVE TO GOVERNMENT"

During the discussion that followed Councillor M. A. H. Isphani held that the rate-payers and inhabitants of Calcutta should be allowed to know that the step the Government had taken in the matter was taken in order to safeguard the former's interests. He would place certain facts before the House and request the Chief Executive Officer to challenge the accuracy of any of these statements. He would like the Chief Executive Officer tell them if it was a fact that on September 17 last the Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, verbally asked the Health Officer to arrange for mass vaccination, if he suggested the use of a Public Ordinance for this purpose; whether the Bengal Government on November 17, officially addressed a letter to the Chief Executive Officer on having a definite programme of mass vaccination and on the 17th of that month, the Government decided to test the validity of our right through legal procedure."

the Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, the Director of Public Health wrote to the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation asking for information regarding a scheme for compulsory vaccination and asked the Health Officer to meet him for discussion. The Health Officer gave a number of details on the action taken by and the resources that were available to the Corporation and said that he was too busy to see the Director of Public Health.

The Director of Public Health visited the Corporation Health Department's Vaccination Branch on January 2 and found only 25 vaccination centres for the whole of the city and not a single one in Ward 1 where small-pox was at its worst at that time. No arrangement was made for increase of vaccination at that time or increase in the output of lymph. The Director of Public Health explained to the Health Officer that the old idea of using mature lymph to increase potency was an exploded myth. The lymph, he pointed out, could not be kept more than a few weeks except in cold storage. Neither the Corporation nor the Government had arrangement for storage below the freezing point. So the lymph should be used presently it was manufactured.

Vaccination, Councillor Ispahani proceeded, was considerably increased during December but it was found to be far too low. Even at the December rate it would have taken one year to vaccinate the whole population of Calcutta.

In the first week of January the Corporation replying to the Government letter of November 9 emphasised the difficulties of finding the staff and suitable centres of vaccination and meeting the cost of the campaign. It was suggested by the Corporation that the campaign should start from 1st April next but in the meantime, the Government felt, small-pox would be creating havoc in Calcutta. As immediate action was necessary and there was no more time for discussion the Government had to take action. Corporation, it was true, did not refuse their co-operation but it was moving too slowly, and no alternative was left to Government but to take the step they had taken.

"AN EXPLODED MYTH"

Councillor Debrabrata Mookerjee enquired if it was the object of Councillor Ispahani to place the Government point of view before the House. In that case he should say that the Government were ill-advised to choose a Corporation meeting for putting forward their case. It was open to them to issue a *communiqué*. Councillor Ispahani had begun reading from a document giving the talks and correspondence carried on between the Government and the Corporation officials and said that the whole idea of using mature lymphs was an exploded myth.

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha asked about the authority of the idea.

Councillor Ispahani replying said that he was making the statement on the authority of the Director of Public Health.

Councillor Dr. Sinha said that the Director of Public Health was no authority on the matter.

He challenged the Director of Public Health, Government of Bengal, to make a statement in public that he had been using immature lymphs for the mass vaccination and according to the recent medical authorities that was the best way of vaccinating the people and there was no necessity of using mature

Proceeding Councillor Dr. Sinha said that the mass vaccination at a time when the epidemic was on the wane, was not the proper time to take it as the negative phase which always occurred in human body after vaccination would make the people more prone to small-pox and he was sure that the mass vaccination would lead to more death rate from small-pox.

Councillor Ispahani further said that Government had lent the services of the A. R. P. personnel after short and intensive training for vaccination work and that the Government were prepared to withdraw the order as soon as they were satisfied that the Corporation had made arrangements of its own for the purpose. In view of the facts placed by him, Councillor Ispahani asked the House to judge whether it would be right for them to say that the Corporation was in right and the Government was in the wrong.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee said that every one of the details placed by Councillor Ispahani had been placed before the House on the last occasion. He also refuted the statement of Councillor Ispahani that the Government order was not a supersession.

"EXTREMELY IN THE DARK."

Councillor J. H. Methold said that at the last meeting they had been kept extremely in the dark.

SIR P. C. RAY MEMORIAL SUPPLEMENT

Copies of Sir P. C. Ray Memorial Supplement of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" published immediately after the death of the great scientist and containing valuable articles are still available at this office at annas four per copy

—EDITOR.

Supporting Councillor Ispahani, Councillor J. H. Methold observed it was a question of life and death and if they did not care a rap for the lives of the rate-payers they had better clear out of the Corporation.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mohamad Rafique said that the facts had been placed before the House on the last occasion. In their letter of November 9 Government had asked them to undertake compulsory vaccination and for that purpose they said they would issue an Ordinance. They wanted the Corporation to submit a scheme for their consideration. After that the Chief Executive Officer had several interviews with Government officials and they discussed the matter threadbare. The Chief Executive Officer had pointed out the difficulties of giving effect to the scheme. It was curious, he said, that they were at times receiving letters from the Director of Public Health and the Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bengal, simultaneously.

Proceeding, the Deputy Mayor said that he could assure the House that it was not for any fault on their part that Government had taken this action, but because Government was anxious that they should take up the work themselves and in order to cover the expenditure of vaccination they had promulgated the Ordinance. "The Minister as well as the Secretary, I am sure," he said, "were satisfied that Government was not at all anxious to take up the work themselves."

If Government had asked them to draw up a scheme for mass vaccination, Mr. Rafique continued, they would have drawn up such a scheme. If Government had kept them the services of A. R. P. men they could have done the same thing as Government had done. He complained that instead of helping them and waiting for an explanation Government had promulgated the Ordinance.

CORPORATION'S LIMITED RESOURCES

Councillor S. C. Ray Chaudhuri said if Government really meant to work in co-operation with the Corporation they could have easily done so without recourse to this Ordinance. The Corporation Health Department were doing all they could with the limited resources at their disposal. The population of Calcutta had now more than doubled. What steps had Government so far taken to secure the civil amenities of the extra population, he asked. Government should have come earlier and placed their resources at the disposal of the Corporation and asked them to work in co-operation with them. Now at the expense of the rate-payers, Government wanted to carry on compulsory vaccination of 10,000,000 people. People outside the city and elsewhere were suffering from diseases and dying in their thousands, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri said, and he asked Government what they had done to prevent it. He challenged them to publish statistics of diseases and mortality figures.

If Government were sincere they should co-operate with the Corporation, otherwise they would not allow them to encroach on their civic rights. They would go to court and if they lost their case there, councillors should resign from the Corporation as a protest.

Councillor A. A. Wise said that the Government had intervened when they found that the Corporation were not getting a move on with the job of mass-vaccination. There was a definite lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the situation on the part of the Corporation. They should take a reasonable and rational view of the situation and if they had erred they should step down. They knew that they were at fault and they were asking for Government co-operation and Government were just extending their hand of co-operation which they should grasp.

FRESH ELECTION WANTED

Councillor S. M. Usama suggested that the Chief Executive Officer should place before the Government an account of the recent activities of the Corporation regarding mass-vaccination. If they were able to convince Government that they were doing all they could with their limited resources, he hoped, a satisfactory settlement would be arrived at.

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman suggested that regarding mature and immature lymphs they should take the expert opinion of men like Dr. B. C. Roy and expose the Government.

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee said: "Let a fresh election take place over this particular issue, whether the action taken by Government is approved by rate-payers or the action taken by Councillors on the floor of this House." If Government was not going to withdraw the Ordinance, the only course that would be left to the Councillors would be to tender their resignations at once. He also said:

and superseding some in its spirit of diligence. The same department owes an explanation to the public why it has not nominated members to the Basirhat Municipality, Baduria Municipality, etc., where election was completed more than one year ago. Is this due to diligence or wilful negligence?"

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha, criticising the statement which appeared in a certain section of the Press, that 2½ lakhs of people had been vaccinated by 500 men in 2 days, remarked: "The thing is absurd, even allowing ¼ minute for vaccination of each man."

The Mayor said that the Secretary of the Public Health Department also did not believe it to be possible.

Councillor N. C. Sen and Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul also spoke.

THE CHIEF'S STATEMENT

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, regretted that while previously the Government had complained of the lack of co-operation on the part of the Corporation now they shifted their argument and said that the ordinance had been promulgated in view of the Corporation's delaying the progress of mass-vaccination. When before the Pujas the question arose he had pointed out the difficulties that lay in the way of introduction of mass-vaccination. It required amendment of the Act since secondary inoculation could not be under the existing law made compulsory. There were also other arrangements to be made in this connection. The Corporation was willing to extend their co-operation but at the same time these facts had to be faced in the shape of recruitment and training of staff and supply of lymphs, etc. The Health Officer had placed a scheme before him but due to his preoccupation with other matters the despatch of the same to the Government was delayed by ten or twelve days.

Government had obviated these difficulties by promulgating the Ordinance and A. R. P. men who had not sufficient training were being used for giving inoculation. That would not have been allowed under the ordinary law of the land. It was fantastic for the Government to claim vaccination of 2½ lakhs of citizens in course of two days; it was a pure bunkum. The trouble originated with the Director of Public Health who was reported to have declared that he would take over the Calcutta Corporation. The Corporation was determined to protect its rights.

The discussion concluded and the meeting was adjourned.

Condolence

A reference was made to the death of Monsieur Roman Rolland, the great French author and essayist.

By his death, the Mayor said, India had lost a staunch friend and the world a savant.

CHITTAGONG AND HOWRAH GENERAL HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

The Government of Bengal have, under the Public Health (Emergency Provision) Ordinance, issued an order authorising their Surgeon-General to take over the administration of the Chittagong General Hospital and the Howrah General Hospital from their respective Managing Committees. The new Managing Committees are to be appointed by the Government.

Middlen:

Standard Of Health In India

Prof. Hardikar's Comparative Analysis

"HEALTH is something more than the mere absence of a nameable disease; between vigorous health and an obvious disease there are varying degrees of ill-health. In a state of good health a person is able to take more food than is required merely to keep alive; he is able to derive joy in the fact of being alive and active, there is in him the urge to engage in sport or work useful or otherwise and the amount of this exuberant energy may be taken as an index of the degree of physical health. This applies also to nations which are after all collections of individuals," observed Prof. S. W. Hardikar, M.D., M.B.C.P. (Edin.), Professor of Pharmacology, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, Deccan, in his address as President of Medical and Veterinary Section of the last Science Congress held at Nagpur.

According to the above standard, says Prof. Hardikar, the principal belligerent countries of the present war show evidence of a high standard of health, Britain, for instance, with a population of about $\frac{1}{4}$ that of India, has continued the struggle for over five years, in spite of enormous losses in material and life until victory is in sight; not only this but she has been able to spare energy for planning post-war reconstruction and improvement in Britain as well as other parts of the Empire.

If one pictures to oneself the condition of India facing a struggle of similar magnitude in proportion to her size the contrast would make one realise the difference in the standard of health (using this term in the sense of actual available energy and efficiency) between the two countries.

STUDY IN COMPARISON

A brief comparison of the chances and risks of life in the two countries is made in the table below:—

- (1) Birth-rate per 1,000 in India 81.1, in England 15.5.
- (2) Maternal mortality per 1,000—births in India 9, in England 1.
- (8) Infant mortality (under one year) per 1,000—born in India 250, in England 72.
- (4) Number living to reach the age of 10—in India 560, in England 890.
- (5) Number living to reach the age of 15—in India 540, in England 888.
- (6) Number living to reach the age of 50—in India 240, in England 747.
- (7) Number living to reach the age of 75—in India 40, in England 296.

This will show how small in our country is the proportion of people in full vigour of life as compared with England. Not only is life shorter but it is more uncertain while it lasts. About 75 per cent. of the deaths in India are due to a few epidemic infectious diseases e.g., Malaria, Plague, Cholera, Dysenteries, Small-pox, etc., which claim not more than 5 per cent. in England.

For the prevention of these diseases it is not more knowledge but application of knowledge already

acquired that is necessary. The difficulties in accomplishing prevention are economic i.e., they often come from the present organisation of society, they are not due to insuperable obstacles of nature.

In India the population group in the active period of life, say 15 to 50 years of age has to bear the economic, physical and emotional strain of looking after a much larger proportion of those of immature and old age while being itself subject to greater risks from disease and in the case of females the strains and risks incidental to child bearing.

ILL DIVERSION OF ENERGY

When a considerable part of the available energy is diverted to meet these strains it is obvious that the part available for human achievements in the field of culture is much smaller than in the case of other countries like England. When we add to this that the proportion of persons of mature age and experience from whom such contribution should be expected is much smaller in our population, we see one of the real reasons for our comparatively poor achievements.

In the medical field, to all the above must be added the lack of adequate organization and opportunity for research and the call of routine duties on the time and energies on the profession as a whole whose numbers are admittedly too small to meet these requirements of the country. There are, however, hopeful signs of improvement in this matter.

The condition of Ascites has been the subject of study for over two years in the Osmania Medical College and the Osmania Hospital, Hyderabad, Deccan.

It is seen fairly frequently in these parts inasmuch as about 1 in 65 of the patients seeking admission into the hospital show its presence. It is not possible to state with accuracy how frequently it occurs in other parts of India.

It would appear to be not less frequent at least, in parts where rice forms the chief article of diet, which is poorer in quality than a more varied diet.

It is not a disease by itself. It is seen most commonly in diseases of the liver but occurs also in disease of the heart, kidneys, in tuberculosis and in tumours in the abdomen and chest. But when all these causes have been excluded there remain about 15 per cent. of the cases which show no evidence of organic disease, on the basis of their response to treatment and observation after discharge these cases appear to be due to malnutrition, i.e., under-feeding and defective quality of diet. It has now been proved that a diet lacking in proteins, i.e. flesh forming foods and vitamins will in time produce poverty of blood and diseases such as beri-beri, and in experimental animals, ascites. Famine Oedema i.e., accumulation of water in the skin and swelling of limbs has been fairly widely recognised as the result of insufficiency and low quality of food under conditions of war and famine. But ascites with or without swelling apart from organic disease occurring in the greater part of the population of India

considered in India has not as yet so clearly been recognised as due to malnutrition. The treatment in these cases consists in giving a well-balanced diet and a sufficiency of it rather than this or that particular drug though drugs are useful where special indications exist.

USEFULNESS OF MILK

Evidence is accumulating to show that Cirrhosis of the liver, the disease in which ascites is most frequently seen, may itself be caused by malnutrition particularly insufficiency of proteins; in fact, it has been shown that certain fractions of the protein molecule such as milk protein is rich in methionine.

To put into very simple language, proper food and enough of it particularly the inclusion of a certain amount of milk in the diet

would go a long way towards preventing the occurrence of this condition and perhaps also of more serious liver disease."

In the not very distant past as a result of brilliant discoveries in Bacteriology the tendency among investigators was to look for external causative agents of disease.

Recent studies have, however, shown that a large group of widespread diseases (e.g., night blindness, beri-beri, pellagra, scurvy, rickets, etc.) is due to a lack of something required by the body rather than an outside harmful agent attacking it. When the views put forward here about ascites are confirmed one more condition would be added to this group.

The problem is deserving of more attention and study than it has received.

Improvement Of Calcutta Bustees

[By MADAN MOHAN BARMAN, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation]

THE problem of *Bustees* has drawn somehow the attention of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. R. G. Casey. He has not allowed his interest to flag as the Conference that he held on January 3, showed.

The unhealthy condition of Calcutta drew the attention of a former Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The result was the Calcutta Improvement Trust. It took about 12 years to start work. The main idea was forgotten and the Calcutta Improvement Trust became a road-making and money-making machinery. No attention was paid to the needs of the population. They pandered to the rich speculators, and the upper class investors who could invest money in land and in building houses for themselves. It was forgotten that unhealthiness of the city, due to congestion and over-crowding should be removed. Instead of that, congestion and over-crowding has more than doubled. In *Bustees* and huts we had one-storied premises leaving one-fourth of the total area, one-fourth in roads and open spaces in between the huts. Now, on both sides of the road, we have houses built up to a height which is greater than the width of the road without proper open spaces on the side or back and let out by rooms. Unhealthy overcrowded *Bustees* have been removed but unhealthy slums on European lines have come to exist and some time again in future, a ruler of the province will kindly go into the problem and these five and seven storied slums will have to be improved at considerable cost to the country.

Leaving apart that problem, I will deal with the present problems of the *Bustees*. The word *Bustee* means where people live. A town in the U. P. is called *Bustee*. The people have lived in huts since historical days when Job Charnock came to Calcutta. There were three villages with forest and marshes intermingling in between. They were designated *Bustees*. Since then any combination of huts in the Calcutta area has come to be termed *Bustees*. As space is scarce now-a-days in newspapers, I will not deal with history and development of *Bustees* in Calcutta. These *Bustees* are not the problem of Calcutta alone but of Howrah and the whole of what is known as greater Calcutta.

TYPES OF BUSTEES

Who live in these *Bustees* and what are the types of *Bustees*? The *Bustees* can be divided into two sections, namely:—

A (1) The huts belonging to the person who owns the land but has not funds to build *pucca* houses, (2) The men of lower middle class who have taken land either on permanent rent or monthly rent and have built these huts at their own cost, (3) The people who have their own houses in their villages, yet to be with their family, have taken some land and built these huts, (4) The huts of persons who have come from up-country to work in Calcutta and have built their own huts.

B. The second section of *Bustees* consists of huts built for accommodation of labour.

(1) Huts are built on rented land by small capitalists and let out to (a) those with family, (b) bachelors, (c) non-descripts, (d) huts built and let out for certain purposes of trade—mainly for (i) gambling, (ii) liquor houses and (iii) housing of prostitutes.

The condition of huts in section A are neat and clean as in Bengal villages. Such huts are to be found now within the Municipal areas of Calcutta in fringe area of Cossipore, some places in Tollygunge and Maniktolla, the whole of Kalighat, Bhowanipore and the present Lake area. The Calcutta Improvement Trust have deboused them all and they have been forced out of Calcutta.

The second set, the 'B' set of *Bustees*, are horrible. They have been built close to the business area or employment area. Let us turn over to *Bustees* round about Raja Ganga area. The *Bustees* in Tangra and the Chinese *Bustees* in Tiljala are worth a visit during the rains.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BUSTEES

It is no use describing them. We should rather find out the causes of and the means to eradicate the evil. The primary cause is the callous-

ness of the employers. There are three big employers in the city:—

- (1) Calcutta Corporation,
- (2) Calcutta Tramways,
- (3) Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

It would be worthwhile to find out the conditions in which their respective labour populations live.

The Corporation provide quarters for some. Even in these quarters such overcrowding and squalor are seen that they cannot be imagined. The Calcutta Tramways and the Electric Supply Corporation do not provide any quarters. The Government of India employ a large number of persons in Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore. They have provided quarters, even cricket and football grounds for their European and Anglo-Indian employees, but there is nothing for labour, yet crores have been spent in Cawnpore and Aligarh.

The whole of western Cossipore is full of jute storing and baling business. No quarters are provided by employers.

There are about 80,000 carts (Bullocks and Buffaloes) in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Men live in *Khatahs* along with the animals. There are about 100,000 men dependant on hand carts and *Rickshaws*. They live in *Bustees* or sleep in streets, meals being obtained at hotels.

The only way is to deal with the problem of over-crowding at its root. This is only possible if the city population can be shifted. The London County Council in their post-war improvement schemes intend to remove some 500,000 men from one section alone providing all city amenities and travelling facilities—especially cheapened. A similar step has got to be taken here. There are plenty of open spaces available in Cossipore and Manicktolla areas. These can be converted into model *Bustees*. But people will not go and live there unless they can come and go from their places of work at a cost of not more than one anna. London County Council have fixed a limit of 100 person per bigha of 14,400 sq. ft. If this can be done here in Calcutta the problem of *Bustee* disappears. There need not be the squalor as is seen now.

REMEDIES

The steps that should be taken now can be enumerated as follows:—

(1) The Government, the Improvement Trust and all big employers should combine to provide quarters for their own employees.

(2) The Corporation and the Calcutta Improvement Trust should combine and with the help of the Government build huts on land available in the City acquired under the Defence of India Act, and then model huts should be built on them immediately.

(3) Tram and Bus facilities should be immediately extended to Cossipore and Manicktolla.

(4) Special cheap fares should be fixed for Railways, Tramways, Buses, etc., to carry the labourers. If necessary with subsidies.

(5) Arrangements for Public Health, etc.

(6) Every *Bustee* should be surveyed and its area fixed for its population.

bustees for which there are no arrangements. The charge should be realised through the landlords.

(b) Every hut where drainage connection can be made should be provided with sufficient number of privies. The cost should be guaranteed by the landlord and realised from the tenants in instalments.

(c) Every hut should be given a filtered water connection where such is available; the cost should be guaranteed by the landlord and realised from tenants on instalments.

(d) The number of persons that should live in a particular hut should be fixed and any violation of the provisions should not go unpunished.

(e) When there are no drainage facilities, a sufficient number of *Mehtars* should be provided to cleanse the privies and it should be seen that there are sufficient privies to suit the population.

(f) In *Bustee* area, there should be a sufficient number of public conveniences to meet the needs of such persons.

(g) There should be a sufficient number of bathing platforms. Where tap water is not available, tanks should be reserved with hand-pump connection.

(h) When filtered water is not available—or where there is scarcity—drinking water supply tanks should be provided.

(6) Where water connections are not available Government should bore a sufficient number of tube-wells to suit the requirements of the inhabitants of the *Bustees*.

(7) The Calcutta Improvement Trust should continue to erect the *Pucca* shelters stopped by the Corporation. They can be used as Community Centres.

(8) Public Lectures and Cinema shows should be arranged to teach the *Bustee* people *Hindusthani*—the task may be taken up by the Publicity Department.

(9) In view of the shortage of petrol and lorries and there being many narrow lanes, the number of animal-drawn vehicles should be increased. There should be small incinerators to burn the refuse collecting near about the *bustee* areas.

(10) Cheap Cinemas and small stadiums and covered spaces should be provided, two in a square mile for providing recreations for the *Bustee* people.

All these improvements require money. Most of the amount is recoverable. Special loans should be raised for the recoverable portion. For the portion not recoverable, the amount should be met by the Calcutta Improvement Trust and Government equally.

For long term improvement there should be a *Bustee* Improvement Board under the Calcutta Improvement Trust to tackle the problem. It will contain representatives of the *Bustee* owners, employers, Government, etc. It will be a body of labour, business and public.

Health Drive In The City

Government Superintendence Of City Vaccination

Minister Explains Position To Corporation Deputation

A DEPUTATION of the Calcutta Corporation consisting of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor saw the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department at the Writers' Buildings on Wednesday, 17th January, morning and represented to him the point of view of the Corporation regarding the assumption by Government of superintendence of the Vaccination Branch of the Corporation Public Health Department.

The Hon'ble Minister explained to the deputation that Government's action did not amount to supersession of the Public Health Department of the Calcutta Corporation but merely the assumption of the powers of superintendence over one branch of it under Section 5 of Ordinance XXI of 1944. He also pointed out that this Ordinance had been promulgated in May last year, therefore, those who were suggesting that a new Ordinance had been promulgated for the alleged 'supersession' of the Corporation's Public Health Department were under a misapprehension.

The Hon'ble Minister explained to the deputation the circumstances under which the Order had been passed. He said that early in September, 1944, the Corporation Health Officer and Chief Executive Officer were verbally urged to undertake mass vaccination throughout the city on a systematic basis and, if necessary, to make use of the Public Health Ordinance to secure compliance.

On November 9, the Corporation Chief Executive Officer was addressed in writing to the same effect. On December 5, the Director of Public Health wrote to the Corporation Health Officer pointing out that small-pox was breaking out in epidemic form and asking for details of any special measures being taken by the Corporation and of any scheme for compulsory vaccination, and asked him to go and discuss measures with him; but unfortunately the Health Officer sent no detailed scheme and could not make time to go for a discussion.

On December 30, Government deputed the Director of Public Health under Section 16 of the Calcutta Municipal Act to inspect the Corporation Health Department commencing with the Vaccination Branch. On January 2nd, the Director of Public Health made the inspection and found that although the number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator had very materially increased during December, the outturn was still much too low and the number of vaccinators and amount of lymph available were far too small; even at the December rate it would take more than a year to vaccinate the whole city population.

The Director of Public Health found that there were only 25 vaccination centres in the whole city, and none for Ward No. 1 where most of the small-pox were occurring. Deaths from small-pox in Calcutta during December were as follows:—

Week ending December 2nd, 40; Week ending December 9th, 35; Week ending December 16th, 25; Week ending December 23rd, 155; and Week ending December 30th, 208.

106; Week ending December 23rd, 155; and Week ending December 30th, 208.

The Director of Public Health submitted his report to Government on January 4, and on the same day Government received the Corporation's reply to their letter of November, the 9th. This reply stressed the difficulty of finding necessary staff and suitable centres and of meeting the cost of the campaign, and suggested that when these difficulties were settled, mass-vaccination might begin from April 1st, 1945.

Government then had three alternatives—

- (1) to do nothing either directly or indirectly for securing mass-vaccination but to allow the epidemic to take its course;
- (2) to carry out the work themselves at the cost of provincial revenues;
- (3) to carry out the work themselves at the cost of Calcutta people realised through the Corporation.

It was obvious which course should be chosen. Government decided to start work at once, and with the co-operation of the A. R. P. Controller, the Director of Public Health trained and set to work 500 First-Aid personnel. With a view to securing the maximum outturn from the Corporation vaccinators and the Corporation's Lymph Laboratory and in order to enable the cost of the operations to be charged to the Corporation instead of being met by the whole of the Province through provincial revenues, Government issued the order under the Public Health Ordinance.

In these circumstances, the Hon'ble Minister added, Government had no alternative but to assume superintendence of the Corporation's Vaccination Branch. There is no suggestion that the Corporation refused to undertake such a campaign, but time was the essential factor. The spread of the epidemic would not be checked by entering into protracted conversations and conferences over difficulties. Lives would unnecessarily be lost in the meantime. Action was required. For the same reason, the Hon'ble Minister said, Government would keep the order in force for the present but would consider its withdrawal as soon as the Corporation could satisfy Government that they had suitable arrangements ready for enforcing mass-vaccination.

The Hon'ble Minister explained that in pursuance of the order Government had asked the Corporation to increase the daily number of vaccinations per vaccinator, to increase production of lymph and to increase the number of vaccinators. He also pointed out that the order did not interfere with the normal work of the Vaccination Branch of the Calcutta Corporation; it merely empowered the Director of Public Health to superintend the work of vaccination.

Why Govt. Took Over City Vaccination Service

Public Health Secretary Explains Reasons

MR. E. W. Holland, Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government, Bengal, at a Press Conference held on Wednesday, 17th January, explained the reasons which had induced the Government to apply Section 5 of the Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1944, to the Vaccination Branch of the Health Department of Calcutta Corporation.

He said that when mortality from small-pox was mounting and despite Government's reminders to the Corporation about the urgency of undertaking mass-vaccination nothing was done by them in that direction, the Government had no alternative but to step in.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT TO BE SOON APPLIED

At the rate at which mass vaccination was now being carried on by the Government it was expected that the whole of Calcutta would be vaccinated by the end of February. The lymph used by the Government was drawn from their laboratory.

The Epidemic Diseases Act was going to be applied to Calcutta in the course of a few days empowering the Government to make revaccination compulsory.

Mr. Holland said that it must be stated in fairness to the Corporation that in December they had administered a larger number of vaccinations than in previous months. Even then the number was far too low, and the Government wanted the Corporation to give still more vaccinations. Working at the rate of December they would take more than a year to vaccinate the whole of Calcutta.

RIISING MORTALITY

In December mortality from small-pox rose sharply from 49 during the first week to 208 in the last week. The Government could not afford to wait a whole year and therefore they assumed superintendence of the vaccination branch to get the best possible result in the shortest possible time.

The Corporation's attention was drawn by the Government to the question of small-pox about the beginning of September. He (Mr. Holland) spoke to the Health Officer and then to the Chief Executive Officer. The Government wrote to the Corporation

early in November asking for a detailed scheme for mass-vaccination and reminded them about it towards the end of that month. The Director of Public Health on December 5 asked the Corporation Health Officer for a detailed scheme and requested him to see him to discuss the matter. The Health Officer sent the general outlines of a scheme but declined to see the Director of Public Health saying that he was too busy. Later, when the Director of Public Health inspected the vaccination branch, he found that no special arrangements had been made to cope with the epidemic situation. There were only 25 vaccination centres and none for Ward I where most of the small-pox cases were occurring.

CALCUTTA MORTALITY

100 P.C. INCREASE IN SMALL-POX DEATHS

Nearly a 100 per cent increase in the number of deaths from small-pox was recorded in the city in the week ending January 13, as compared with the preceding week, the figures for the two weeks being 827 and 176, respectively.

Deaths from malaria totalled 64 as against 78 in the preceding week.

Pauper deaths rose to 212 from 162.

Deaths from all causes were 1,312 against 1,070 in the preceding week.

A NEW SERUM FOUND

EFFECTIVE AGAINST SNAKE VENOM

A new serum, effective against the venoms of the four common poisonous snakes of India—the cobra, the russells viper, the common krait and the sawscaled viper—has been prepared in the Haffkine Institute, it is revealed, in Bombay by Colonel Sokhey, Director of the Institute.

The serum which can withstand climatic changes, is said to keep fresh for as long as ten years, outside a refrigerator. This is important in view of the lack of cold-storage facilities in villages and jungles where people are most likely to come across poisonous snakes.

Before Colonel Sokhey discovered how to preserve sera by drying them in the frozen state, they had to be kept at a very low temperature; even then they deteriorated rapidly.

The old antsnake venom serum is effective against the cobra and the russells viper only, and is comparatively perishable.

THREE COURSES OPEN

In the circumstances the Government had three courses open to them—*first* to allow the epidemic to take its course; *secondly*, to carry on vaccination themselves at the cost of the province (the cost of lymph alone for vaccinating 2,000,000 people would be Rs. 5,00,000); and *thirdly*, to carry on the work and charge the cost to the people of Calcutta, realizing the money through the Corporation.

The Government chose the last course and the Ordinance was issued. The work of mass-vaccination was started at once with 500 A. R. P. first-aid personnel who had undergone training as vaccinators.

Calcutta people must pay for Calcutta's benefits. Here the consolidated rate was 10½ per cent. The consolidated rate at certain municipalities, such as Dacca, Krishnagar, Faridpur, Baranagar, Midnapore

and Chinaprah, which did not enjoy half of Calcutta's amenities, was 20 to 23½ per cent. It was not fair that outside people should pay for Calcutta's benefits.

HASTY ACTION?

It had been suggested that the Government had acted hastily and that in the middle of negotiations they had stepped in with an Ordinance. When it was remembered that the Government drew the Corporation's attention to the question of vaccination in September and had written to them in November and December reminding them about the urgency of undertaking mass-vaccination and asking for a scheme, it could not be said that the Government had acted hastily. For four months the Corporation could not prepare a scheme. The Chief Executive Officer in reply to Government's request for a scheme emphasized difficulties relating to finance, location of sites of vaccination centres, etc., and suggested that mass-vaccination might be started on April 1 after certain points had been settled.

The theory that it was not safe to use lymph soon after its manufacture had been exploded. The latest finding of research workers was that unless lymph was stored at a temperature below freezing point it would not remain effective for more than a few weeks. Since neither the Corporation nor the Government had facilities for storing lymph at a temperature below freezing point, it was obvious that it should be used soon after its manufacture and that no harm would be caused by that.

CORPORATION'S PART

Small-pox has been prevailing in Calcutta in epidemic form since the last week of November. The mortality from the disease has been rising week by week since the beginning of the present epidemic except during the week ended January 6, when there was a fall of 32 from the figure of the previous week.

As a preventive measure the City Corporation has been carrying on vaccination and the permanent staff of 60 vaccinators has been augmented by the appointment of another 94. The Government Public Health Department has also launched a vaccination drive in the city and the surrounding industrial areas.

The vaccinations performed by the Corporation in December, 1944, exceeded the 200,000 mark against 41,346 in December, 1943. The number of people protected against small-pox in January and February 1944, were 155,892 and 178,804, respectively against 51,936 and 85,757 during the same months of the previous year.

LYMPH PINCHING

It was alleged that Government had undertaken their present Anti-Small-pox drive in Calcutta with the intention of "pinching" the vaccine lymphs of the Corporation for "using it somewhere else."

The Director of Public Health states that Government have no intention of requisitioning vaccine lymphs of the Calcutta Corporation.

Government have a reserve of 50,00,000 doses in their own laboratory which are now being utilised in Calcutta. The Director of Public Health adds that the entire stock of the Calcutta Corporation would hardly meet one day's consumption of lymph in the province.

PENICILLIN—THE WONDER DRUG

Demonstrative Lecture By Dr. S. Ghosh

The difficulties relating to the storage of penicillin in India were emphasized by Dr. Sourin Ghosh, Director of Social Hygiene, Bengal, in the course of a lecture demonstration on the drug at the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital, Calcutta, on 3rd January last.

He said that the scarcity of refrigerators in India presented an important problem for storing penicillin. As a rule the drug in powder form might be stored in any part of the refrigerator, but once the solution was made it must be kept in the part next to the ice box since "a temperature below 10 deg. C is necessary to preserve the potency of the drug." In the absence of a refrigerator the drug might be stored in an ice box provided it was thoroughly packed with ice and the necessary temperature was maintained. Once the solution was made it must be used within 24 hours as it loses its efficacy after that time.

Dr. Ghosh described the history of penicillin, its properties, toxicity, routes of administration, absorption and excretion, dosage in different diseases, mode of action, etc.

The drug, he said, was discovered by Prof. Alexander Fleming (now Sir) of London in September, 1928. Since then besides the discoverer other eminent medical persons notably, Prof. H. W. Florey, a medical graduate of Adelaide University (Australia), now Professor of Pathology at Oxford, Dr. M. E. Florey, wife of Prof. Florey; and Dr. E. Chain, Chemical Pathologist at Oxford, had been working on the drug.

LIMITATIONS OF PENICILLIN

Although it was called the "wonder drug" of the penicillin had its limitations. Mammalian results had been

obtained in cases of pneumonia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, diphtheria, anthrax, meningitis and various other diseases, including staphylo and strepto infections, but it had no action on typhoid, dysentery, B. Coli, cholera, plague and tuberculosis. Hence a proper selection of cases was necessary for the drug to be efficacious. Oral administration would be of no value as the drug was destroyed by gastric juice.

After describing the routes of administration and the different dosages necessary for different diseases he added that the drug could also be used with great effect as local application in diseases of the eye, ear, joints and abscesses and empyemas.

The lecture was attended by a large number of medical practitioners. The preparation of the solution and administration of the drug were demonstrated.

Although penicillin was already 98 per cent effective in the cure of gonorrheal infection as well as syphilis, it may appear on the market in the form of tooth-paste and lip-sticks to combat bacteria, has said Professor Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London.

He suggested:—"The fact that we now have rapid and effective means of treatment of both syphilis might make possible legislation to prevent the spread of these diseases. So far there has been no legislation because there has been no cure method treatment." He added that penicillin was no cure-all but he had received numerous pathetic letters from patients suffering from tuberculosis which along with rheumatoid arthritis was not sensitive to penicillin.

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAF"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to :—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Phone PK. 672

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Entally.

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of :—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram : "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS
Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND

ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal -2308.

59, Khurad Road, Howrah.

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of :—

COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE :—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY :—72, Manicktola Main Road

Phone B. B. 5643

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

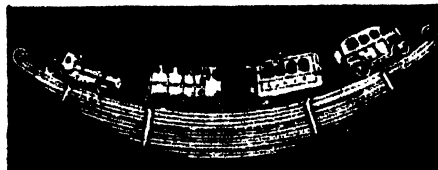
46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of :—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

SWASTI & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN MANUFACTURING
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHERS



38, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA. Phone: Cal. 1085.

Phone No: Cal. 6835.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Dutta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 387

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegram: "Sheeshy"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NET BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

SHAW WALLACE & CO. CALCUTTA



General Article

Town-Planning In Karachi—II

(Continued from the issue of 6th January)

ON account of the rapid growth of Karachi and large increase in population, housing accommodation has never kept pace with the requirements, and on account of the nature of immigration from surrounding areas, the *kutchas* huts without any consideration for sanitation, have a tendency to grow. The total number of buildings according to the last Census is 86,045 and the number of occupied houses is 76,725. This latter figure is now estimated at one lac. The average number of persons per inhabited house vary between 3—6 per house, but conditions are much worse in some quarters where 5—7 people and sometimes even more crowd together in one room. There are at present 10,000 temporary huts in Lyari Quarter. The density of population in the City and particularly in the older parts is very great. The figure according to the Census of 1941 in Old Town is 393 per acre, in Napier 301, in Market 255, in Bunder 215, in Ranchore and Ramswami (Labour Quarters) from 177 to 278. The Corporation have done their best to relieve the housing congestion. Plots have been auctioned and given on 99 years' lease in various quarters of the city. At one time, they were sold at fixed prices. Lands have also been granted on easy terms to Co-operative Housing Societies and lower middle class people in order to remove housing congestion, and it is also proposed to give more lands after the war to the above two classes and to the working people in Lyari Quarter and elsewhere. In order to remove congestion, a scheme is also in hand for the improvement of Lyari Quarter. Under this scheme, 300 plots measuring 100 sq. yds. each on 99 years' lease (instead of plots on temporary occupation lease) without any occupancy value have been set apart in sheets K-6A and K-18A, Lyari Quarter for being granted to the *bona fide* residents of Lyari Qr., whose income does not exceed Rs. 1200/- per annum. 200 such plots have been allotted but the parties have not been able to build upon them due to the war conditions and high rates of materials. The roads which at present run from east to west have been re-aligned to run from north to south, so that the plots may face west and the layout of the plots has been prepared accordingly. Thoroughfares with side-roads have been laid out and provision has been made for schools, recreation grounds and playgrounds, markets and shops. Considerable opposition is anticipated from the old residents and vested interests,

but it is hoped that the scheme will be firmly and vigorously executed for the sake of the welfare of the people living there. It is also proposed to provide underground drainage and water-supply for the whole area. Plots abutting on roads with a width of 80 ft. and more will be sold by public auction, and it is proposed to fund the proceeds separately to form the nucleus of the Lyari Improvement Fund. Underground drainage and water-supply will be provided along with tar-mac roads and electric lights. Low-lying areas will be filled in at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 lacs, and the cost on the improvement of the Lyari Quarter is estimated at Rs. 30 lacs.

The Corporation also decided to grant further land in Jamshed Quarter, Ranchore Quarter and Lyari Quarter to housing societies which proposal the Government did not sanction. They suggested that the existing rules of the societies be amended in certain directions.

The grant of further plots in the Lower Middle Class Scheme in Jamshed Quarter was deferred to provide this area with water and drainage mains which could not be done on account of restrictions due to war.

CHEAP RENT TENEMENTS

In order to help the poor and remove congestion in the city, it is necessary that the Corporation should construct *chawls* to be given on economic rent to working class people in the various Quarters of the city. To begin with, it is recommended that 1000 such tenements at an approximate cost of 25 lacs of rupees at Rs. 2,500 per tenement should be constructed.

Oftentimes, a phrase of long usage loses its original meaning, or is misunderstood or misinterpreted shorn of its context. We have to remember that post-war re-construction does not mean that all work should be commenced after the war is over or that it will be only in the nature of reconstruction. We have not only to build or rebuild on the same foundations, but in several cases have to build for the first time and on new foundations, as a result of the lessons of the war, and some of the work must commence at once. It is therefore necessary to move in the matter now.

Each of the labour colonies housing about 200 families should be as far as possible self-contained having their own grain shop, school, dispensary child welfare centre and a recreation centre with the necessary staff of sweepers, etc. Employees should be encouraged to live in a sanitary and hygienic condition and to keep their houses neat and clean.

It is essential that the development of the city should reach the farthest boundaries of the city and even beyond, so that it may be possible to build a *greater Karachi*. Karachi will soon begin to strain at the seams on the development begins, and it is, therefore, wise to look ahead and provide for expansion before the seams burst. The question of extending the boundaries so as to include even Malir and Landhi which is one of the life lines of the City, supplying, as it does, several

NEW RATION CARDS FOR CALCUTTA

FOUR MILLION CARDS PREPARED

About 667 maunds of paper were used in the preparation of the four million new ration cards for the Calcutta rationed area, it is learnt.

The work of distributing the new cards has started and will be completed by January 29, when the existing ration cards will cease to be valid and the new cards will come into force.

The establishment branch of the Rationing Office, which deals with hotels, restaurants, eating houses, etc., has been advised to the newly constituted provision in Eden Gardens.

essential requirements *viz.*, vegetables, fruits, grass, milk, eggs and poultry will have to be considered. This is an old question. But much will depend upon the way in which the question is reviewed by the Sind Government and the Central Government, as thereby the Corporation will have to incur large capital expenditure and take up recurring expenditure. It is earnestly hoped that the policy of give and take will prevail and the public good will be the paramount consideration.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Communications are an essential part in any development scheme of a city. It is necessary that there should be good wide roads for movement of traffic, commerce and industry. The roads will have to be re-aligned in many places providing for sections in the case of some important roads for fast-moving vehicular traffic, slow-moving vehicular traffic, pedestrians and in some cases even equestrians. Many roads will lend themselves to this new arrangement. In some cases, cement concrete roads will have to be provided to carry heavy vehicular traffic. There should be a number of roads leading out of the city on the north, east and south for holiday and recreation. Some roads have been constructed to meet war needs; these will have to be extended or linked up. At the end of such roads or nearer, holiday inns will have to be provided. In the city too some ring (circular) roads will have to be constructed. Cement footpaths will also have to

be constructed. It is estimated that the cost on this account including the following items:—

(1) Proposed new road; (2) Widening of existing roads; (3) Cement concrete roads; (4) Cement footpaths; (5) Bridges; (6) Causeways; (7) Promenades etc., etc., will be about Rs. 62 lakhs.

Closely connected with communications, is the question of transport. As the city develops farther and farther, it will become more and more necessary to provide an adequate, efficient, comfortable and cheap transport service for carrying the public to and fro. Under no circumstances, should fixed rails be allowed to be laid on the roads, as it constitutes an obstruction. The modern method is to provide buses for the purpose of giving greater freedom of movement on the road. The existing tram-car system should be done away with and electric tramcars should be introduced as soon as the war is over. The present day tramcars are undesirable and completely out of date, and should be scrapped and new tram cars run on electricity put on roads. New commodities and up-to-date buses should be run by the E. 1. Tramways Co., and by the Corporation wherever allowable. A scheme of municipal buses was prepared in the year 1938 costing Rs. 1,70,000 for 17 buses to start with, with a recurring cost of Rs. 99,492 per annum. The scheme should be examined and modified. Of course it will have to be run on thoroughly business lines with necessary safe-guards.

(To be continued.)

Health & Hygiene

A Reflection On Tuberculosis Problem—II

[By DR. DURGA RANJAN MUKHERJEE, M.B., Calcutta]

(Continued from the issue of 13th January)

SOME authorities believe that there exists a constitution which may be termed a tubercular constitution and they invariably acquire tuberculosis in their early life which may pass through a long latent phase and only when due to some cause as strain or malnutrition, the body resistance gets lowered, the clinical pictures of the disease become evident. The author, however, believes that many of the patients having well developed tubercular lesion or focus in the body exhibit no clinical manifestation. Tubercular focus may be in some deep seated organs, than those where we more frequently look for a focus. Tuberculosis of the genital organs is very common. A case is cited below:—

A multipara had pain in the abdomen and a mass resembling gravid uterus was evident. There was a history of regular menstruation every month. The case was operated upon as a case of twisted ovarian cyst and the section of the tumour revealed a tubercular ovarian cyst. She had been throughout in good health. Mother and sisters died of T.B.

Tubercular testis is not rare and some cases who develop temperature for prolonged period after hydrocele operation, are really in some cases cases of tuberculosis of the testis. Tubercular peritonitis, tuberc mesenterica and undiagnosed pleurisy, kidney disease, even cases of nerve disease are tubercular in origin. Many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis

subside after the phase of mere congestion of the lungs. The disease develops in the course of several years. Thus a husband infects wife, wife infects husband, parents infect children and associates. Thus latent phase or undiagnosed cases are more risky.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Signs and symptoms of tubercular disease of different types and organs have well been described in text books but a newly qualified practitioner is bound to look for clinical features which are rare and omit the examination of vital areas with a view to find out the cardinal feature. Diagnosis of tuberculosis is not difficult; chances of a wrong diagnosis, however, are possible but proving a case in the early phase even by the accessory aids is at times awfully difficult. Anyway, a good clinician can detect a tubercular disease easily, but he always finds it unjustifiable in giving out his diagnosis. Some of the important symptoms, according to many authorities, of these latent cases, their inability to withstand direct rays of the sun (which means vasomotor instability) and prolonged amenorrhoea in females, without discoverable and assignable cause. If the question of latency be accepted, the question of immunity becomes inconceivable. The term proclivity indicates more a phase of latency and aetiological factor must be admitted to be strain or stress of

hygienic condition which continually lowers down the constitution. What the author has just stated may apparently seem to be absurd but on careful thought it will be found to be sensible and the matter has already been discussed elsewhere. A relapse of symptoms in a case after apparent recovery indicates that tuberculin treatment can have but a temporary effect, even if injected in proper cases with due precaution. Gold injections produce a local, focal and constitutional reaction and may be assumed to produce a therapeutic effect as that produced by tuberculin and non-specific proteins. It is a nervine tonic according to ancient theory and by its reactions on the constitution, when the constitutional effects pass off, tones up the nerves calling them to act in better harmony. Nerves and hormones are interrelated (*Vide* the author's article in *The Journal of the Indian Medical Association* Vol. XIII, No. 3, page 77, December, 1943.). That Calcium takes part in the healing of tubercular areas is not the only vital point, but calcium stabilises the nerves, so far particularly the vasomotor mechanism is concerned for which it is a dependable drug. Should the nerves fail to recoup, it will quickly eliminate calcium and it so happens in bad cases. Some authorities believe repeated injection of calcium in big doses at close periods leads to an enhancement of decalcification phenomenon. Leaving the bacterial theory as the only potent cause one, however, when he agrees to admit that for prevention one should avoid Tubercle Bacilli, the point that becomes prominent is a discussion as to what this constitution really means and this is likely to solve the problem of most diseases in general.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS

Among poorer classes of people in mofussil huts, a breast-fed infant shows signs of perfect health, due to mother's adequate nursing capacity. After weaning, these children quickly develop signs of malnutrition and avitaminosis, which increases upto certain age, till the advent of puberty shows signs of poor health. Glandular tuberculosis is seen in

children between the ages of 1 and 2 years. Intestinal and bone tuberculosis appears between ages 3 and 7 years and these may be assigned to be due to scarcity of food on the one hand and habit of taking raw (unboiled) milk from ill-fed, diseased cows. Spinal caries is quite common and Tuberculosis of joints not rare. They usually succumb with a chronic course, but quickly recover if placed under proper condition and treatment. Pulmonary tuberculosis is seen between the ages 7 and 18 years. In the latter phases a wide-spread tubercular lesion is usually noticed. Intestines, lungs, bones and joints are involved. Should children of these poor people reach puberty escaping development of any such and other dreadful diseases, it is found that they gradually begin to improve their health as they reach puberty, say reaching an age between 18 and 16 years and upward. They show a radiant health in between 20 and 25 years. Among the better class of people, another feature is noticed. A nursing lady is sickly. A child after weaning becomes weaker for a few months and then develops fat and rapidly grows. A boy or a girl on reaching puberty should show signs of youthful vigour but a converse is found in the majority of cases. Both the male and the female child on the approach of puberty will show signs of ill health. A boy will show morbidity of habits and temperament and a girl will show signs of hysteria and menstrual irregularities—which in both cases can be explained to be due to defective action of the endocrine system. Such a girl may develop T. B. just after marriage with an undesirable partner, or after a few or the very first child birth will be a case beyond any hope. A boy between the ages of 16 and 28 years will possibly show signs of ill health, which may terminate in tuberculosis but temporary recovery is not rare in the males. These young boys and girls, particularly of the wealthy people, in their childhood before reaching puberty remain rather healthy or at least plump, because of the food they get and the environment within which they remain. With the approach of puberty, endocrine activity tends to come into play causing a reaction on psychology. (*Vide* Author's article in the *Journal of Ayurveda, Calcutta*, September, 1936, to February, 1939). In early youth strains of study in the males and strains of child bearing in the females in the absence of their physical fitness due to lack of physical exercise they cannot cope with the needs of the body in the youth and as a result there appear signs of nervous frailty which hamper proper action and co-ordinated activity of the endocrines. In spite of good food the alimentary system and organs fail to react properly. An alteration of the mind from normal aspect is the effect—which interacts and produces a vicious circle. In tuberculosis vague ill health, digestive disturbance, a hacking cough, (nervous reflex cough) in the incipient stage are commonly noticed.

MAYOR ADDRESSES MARWARI WORKERS.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL STANDARD STRESSED

Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta, presiding over the Marwari Workers' Conference at Cuttack asked the Marwaris to improve their social standard by abolishing the *Purdah* system and early marriages, removing illiteracy and by effecting a reform in their dress.

Mr. Poddar, however, stressed the need for maintaining all that was best in old customs. He said that when he talked of reform he did not mean that the Marwaris should not have respect for their traditional *Pagri*.

Referring to the present political deadlock in the country, the Mayor declared that their hopes of the Viceroy resolving the deadlock had been shattered by His Excellency's various pronouncements. It was a fact, he said, that the allies had been busy with the war effort, but they should remember that India's co-operation would help them in war as well as in peacetime.

Stating that he had heard the slogans Orissa for Oriyas which Mr. Poddar emphasised that the Marwaris must live in the Province by co-operating with the children of the soil, because they thought that this was their land. "But we must be alert to rectify each and every injustice meted out to any of our people."

MIDDLE AND WORKING CLASSES

Among middle classes of people, I mean, educated, respectable people, who are not men of affluence, a milder picture than that described above is common. For their financial distress induces them to some physical work, as a matter of need. They have got to rectify their small physical defects, as their circumstances demand.

Young men and women of the middle educated class who have become town dwellers for generations behave in the physical state as the rich class. Those who yet live in mofussil areas possess the health punch like the health of the working class, but the phase of ill health in childhood does not appear in them and the youthful buoyancy in early youth is more marked than seen in the poorer class depending on their financial position, social status and education. History shows educated people fresh from mofussil areas are fit in every way than town people. It may be said they have been nurtured and tempered in the lap of nature.

In case of children of the working class of people, signs of avitaminosis and malnutrition can be actually assigned to be due to deficiency in their diet. As they reach puberty their very nature of manual work demands them to ingest a bulk of food to meet the requirements of their body and in the absence

of mental strain to tax the nerve; the alimentary system responds to the needs causing healthy digestion and as a result there is absorption of any scanty amount of fat, protein, vitamins, in whatever form and amount they are received with the bulky carbohydrate food. Poor food and hard physical exercise prevent them from unnatural sex indulgence, as they find it incompatible for their existence. The endocrine glands now show signs of co-ordinated full activity, and signs of hereditary features of health appear.

(To be continued)

NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

CIVIC ADDRESS BY MADRAS CORPORATION

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, was presented with a civic address by the Madras Corporation on Monday, the 15th January.

Replying to the address the Nawabzada expressed his conviction that the time for the freedom of India was nearer than many thought. He felt that freedom would come from within on the day the people developed strength to wrest it from the hands of their rulers. The only and the quickest way of achieving freedom for the Hindus and the Muslim alike was through Pakistan, which stood for the real unity of the Hindus and the Muslims. It was a demand and an urge of a people who wanted to be free and feel free in this country which was theirs as much as anybody else's. He said that it was really a hopeful and encouraging sign that the people were now trying to understand the meaning of Pakistan.

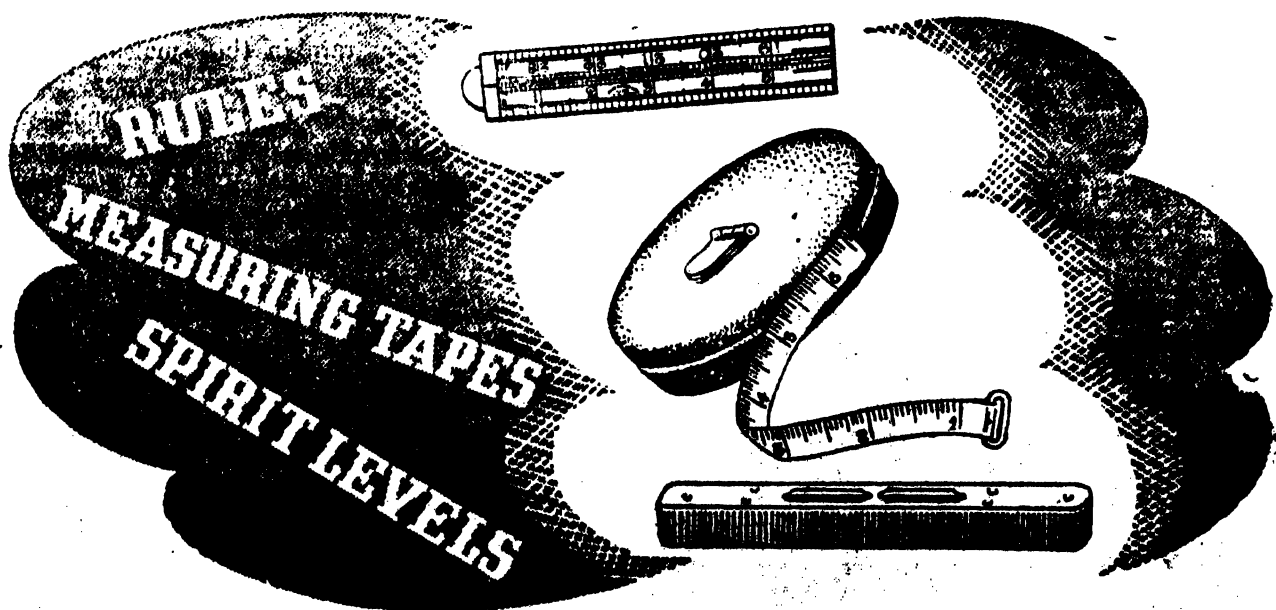
BLOOD ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

PATIENT BEING TREATED FROM 5,000 MILES AWAY

A pint of human blood is being flown across the Atlantic from New York to Alexandria to provide blood transfusion for a small Greek boy who is suffering from "Colley's anaemia," a rare, incurable malady.

This malady has been diagnosed and is being treated by doctors at a distance of 5,000 miles from the young patient.

This is the second pint of blood to be flown to him. The first left on December 15, 1944. It is a type of blood that only 6 per cent of people in the world have.



Manufactured by

JOHN RABONE & SONS LTD.
BIRMINGHAM

BOX WOOD RULES, STEEL RULES, STEEL
TAPES, SPIRIT LEVELS, METALLIC TAPES,
SPRING RULES AND RUSTLESS STEEL TAPES

MARTIN & CO.

METAL & CEMENT SALES DEPT. • CALCUTTA • NEW DELHI • LONDON

Letter to the Editor



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the statements made and views expressed by the correspondents.]

Public Nuisance

TO THE EDITOR "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—The following representation signed by 109 residents of Sahitya Parishad Street—of whom have been Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh and Dr. G. C. Ghosh, both ex-Councillors—has been sent to the Chief Executive Officer :—

"We, the undersigned, desire to draw your particular and pointed attention to the existence of a very serious and ever-increasing public nuisance affecting the health of the people living in Sahitya Parishad Street, Goa Bagan Street, Dalimtolla Lane (Ward III) and the neighbourhood.

"We are calling your attention to the numerous cattle-sheds and cow or buffalo-marts—some licensed but mostly unlicensed—that are to be found in the locality and the nuisance caused by them by the discharge of heaps of cow-dung, straw chips, husks and every kind of offensive sullage on the street. These cause the chokeage of drains and sewers which are not large enough to carry the load and, just at the moment the gully pits at many points in Sahitya Parishad Street, Dalimtolla Lane and Raja Raj Khasen Street, are lying choked with water spilling over the street and interfering with the drainage of residential houses. If immediate steps are not taken to relieve the pressure on the drains and sewers, they are certain to collapse within a very short time, the consequences of which may well be imagined. We may here point out that the existing sewer in a portion of Dalimtolla Lane has already collapsed and the affected area is submerged in water and has been abandoned as a public thoroughfare by the pedestrians.

"These cattle-sheds have not been constructed according to any sanctioned plan nor in conformity to the rules and regulations governing such construction and are in a highly insanitary state. Kutcha dwelling huts, are without sanction being converted into cow-sheds and open and vacant plots of land even foot-paths are being used for housing cows and buffaloes. There is no water connection in these cow-sheds and for feeding the cattle water is drawn from street hydrants which are left open day and night with the result that there is failure in the supply of unfiltered water needed for flushing purposes in private residential houses. It is reported that covers of manholes are removed and bucketfuls of cow-dung and straw chips are thrown into them. It seems that the Corporation of Calcutta has ceased to function and has abdicated in favour of a handful of hooligans with power to interpret and apply the municipal laws as they understand it.

"The utterly unclear and water-logged condition of the streets with hillocks of cow-dung here and there and foul water gushing out of manholes or accumulated and choked gully pits present a spectacle bad enough to bring discredit to the municipal authority and to cast slur upon the Administration. But this is what is happening under the municipal administration of the second city in the British Empire and maintained by highly paid officials who

watch and protect its right and to safeguard the health and welfare of the citizens.

"The attention of the City Architect, the District Engineer and the District Health Officer has from time to time been drawn to one or other of the complaints herein made, but to no purpose.

"It is urgent that the Corporation must take up and hand a scheme for the cattle-sheds and cattle-marts and select a suitable site for the purpose. It is highly objectionable and undesirable from the points of view of public health and sanitation that these should be allowed to exist within thickly populated residential locality. The Health Department of the Corporation is guilty of culpable negligence and has shown lamentable disregard of public health and sanitation in granting license for cattle-sheds in the midst of fast developing residential quarters.

"We demand that the Corporation do declare the above-mentioned locality as a prohibited area for cattle-sheds and cattle-marts and that quick and effective measures be adopted for the speedy removal of unlicensed cattle-sheds and cattle-marts.

"We trust you will give this representation your earnest and immediate consideration and you are requested to personally inspect the place."—Yours, etc.,

P. C. Roy.

8/A, Sahitya Parishad Street.
Calcutta.

The 5th January, 1945.

Cash Certificates



Offer your fixed deposits interest with Current Accounts facility. Plan the Budget & bank the balance in Current Accounts. Well or not the results are remarkable.

Three year's Cash Certificate

Rs. 500	Rs. 100	Rs. 50
Rs. 250	Rs. 50	Rs. 25
Rs. 100	Rs. 25	Rs. 10
Rs. 50	Rs. 10	Rs. 5

HAZRADI BANK LTD.

80, OLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

WITH BRANCHES AND
AGENTS ALL OVER INDIA
FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE
RING UP B.B. 510 OR
WRITE TO THE

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

KALL CHAMAN DAS

PETROMULSION

Emulsion of Petroleum Oil with
Hypophosphites of Calcium & Sodium

AND

PETROMULSION WITH GUAIACAL

Ideal Remedy for :

- COUGH
- COLD
- INFLUENZA
- DIGESTIVE DISORDERS, Etc.,
- BRONCHITIS
- PNEUMONIA
- TUBERCULOSIS

Exerts Superior Action for
Homogeneity of Oil Particles

IF YOUR CHEMISTS FAIL TO SUPPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD. CALCUTTA

MR. NAIDU'S MESSAGE FOR BENGAL

After about two weeks' stay in Calcutta with a heavy programme every day, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Madras on 13th January last. From Madras, she will proceed to Bombay.

Before her departure, Mrs. Naidu, issued the following message to Bengal:

"I entered Bengal three weeks ago with a somewhat heavy heart expecting to find on all sides a sense of frustration and despair born out of the calamitous famine. I left three days ago with a new sense of hope for the future of my ancestral province.

"The tragedy that brought death to Bengal also brought to it the gift of life. Everywhere and especially among women I found a quickened consciousness of duty and awakened feeling of responsibility in carrying succour and solace to the victims of such unparalleled disaster. When all sections of the people have rendered such magnificent service in the case of relief and rehabilitation, it would be invidious on my part to single out any organisation for special praise.

"But of the current activities I could like to pay my tribute to some of women's organisations like Nari Seva Sangh and Mahila Atma Rakha Samity, which have started homes and centres to shelter the destitute and helpless women and to teach these unfortunate sisters, whom they have taken to their hearts, various trades and professions, which would enable them to earn a decent and independent livelihood. Also the Calcutta branch of the All-India Women's Conference which has concentrated its beneficent mission in establishing homes for orphans and abandoned children, where these waifs and strays of misfortune are assured not only a safe and happy childhood but also the right education to make them self-reliant and self-respecting citizens. I would also like to commend the admirable work of the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee which is fulfilling a widespread need and giving invaluable help to the devastated area, where disease is so rampant. A happy and significant feature of this Committee is that it works in collaboration with all political parties including the Muslim League.

"The Congress is creating a relief fund for the families of political prisoners and it is my earnest hope that the people of Bengal will consider it their patriotic duty to give liberally towards the succour of women and children who, deprived of their natural protectors and guardians, are in such desperate moral and material distress."

Srimati Mahanya Prava Datta, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, is the President of the Fund and Mr. Hiron Sanjay Ray its Treasurer.

INDIA AND NEW CHARTER OF LIBERTY

"What part are we going to play in building the new world after the war? Are we simply going to listen to the things dictated by others or shall we say that we must have a voice in shaping the new charter of liberty—either signed or unsigned?", asked Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing students and professors at Calcutta University at the Senate Hall on 11th January last.

She regretted the manner in which the word "freedom" was "misused" by the Government in recent years. "The Government's policy of repression has not only failed to bring about a new world but has also led to a new world of suffering and misery," she said.

of life. Let them nowhere. Independence is not a political weapon did not carry them far along the path of progress. Their aim was to liberate mankind from all forms of bondage, social, political and economic. And the first thing essential for achieving that aim was to get rid of the spirit of isolation. Otherwise how could India be working to take her rightful place in the international community of the world?

BHARAT SREE DHARMA MAHAMANDAL

An 'At Home' was given by the Bharat Sree Dharma-Mahamandal on 11th January last at the residence of Mrs. P. N. Banerji at 6, Lower Circular Road. Mrs. Casey, wife of the Governor of Bengal and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were the chief guests. After tea, the guests were entertained to music and comic skits and a parade of about 20 Bengali girls was held with jars on their waist to demonstrate the beauty and gait of Bengali girls while at work.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a very brief speech referred to the activities of Bharat Sree Dharma-Mahamandal organised by Mrs. Saraladevi Choudhuran and said that she was the pioneer among Indian ladies to work for the amelioration of the condition of Purdha ladies. Mrs. Naidu exhorted the ladies present to shun the vicious atmosphere that has grown in the country in imitation of Western culture and asked them all to work hand in hand for the betterment of the condition of women in general and in particular for those who are neglected.

F. R. S. FOR CALCUTTA SCIENTIST

The Royal Society, it is understood, is conferring F. R. S. on Dr. S. K. Mitra one of the Indian scientists who recently visited Britain and is at present in the United States. Dr. Mitra is expected to take charge of the proposed scientific centre in London.

SARAT CHANDRA ANNIVERSARY

The unique contributions of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee to the field of Bengali literature were recalled at a memorial meeting held at the Ballygunge residence of the great novelist in observance of the 7th anniversary of his death.

Mr. Atul Chandra Gupta, who presided, in paying his homage, said that the chief merit of the works of a great man of letters lay in the fact that though the characters portrayed by him were drawn from materials found in the environment of the times he lived in, they outlived the times and became a priceless treasure of literature. Sarat Chandra's characters would remain priceless legacy in literature for all time to come. He did not produce literature to serve any social purpose; what he wrote, he wrote out of inspiration. His writings were not a departure from the trend of literature followed by Bankim Chandra and Rabindranath.

Mr. Naren Dev, Mr. Jogendra Nath Gupta, Prof. K. B. Ghosh, Prof. Nirmal Bhattacharjee, Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and Mr. Krishna Bhendra Goswami also paid their homage to the memory of the great novelist.

The meeting was organised by the Sarat Samity.

REJECTMENT SUITS DISMISSED

A number of applications asking permission for ejectment suits have been disposed of recently by Calcutta's Rent Controller. Mr. Amis Ahmed.

In a case in which the landlord, during the temporary absence of his tenant, let his house to a third party, Nath Mallik, the Controller ordered the landlord to reinstate the tenant and to pay him a compensation of Rs. 20. An appeal against this order was preferred before the District Judge at Parganas, who said he did not see any ground for setting aside the order.

The Controller also refused the application of another landlord, who is reported to have trebled the rent of his house in Sadananda Road and wanted to increase it further by asking his tenant to vacate, as he wanted a room for the use of his son. It was later revealed that his son already occupied a room in the house.

In dismissing another application in which the landlord, who had several houses in Calcutta, wanted to eject his tenant and live with his family "in a house mostly occupied by military", the Controller observed that "even if he wanted to live in a house built according to his designs this is not a case of necessity but a luxury which the present time does not permit."

In the fourth application, a landlord wanted to eject his tenant on the ground that his servant found it difficult to carry water to the top floor, where he had been staying from his birth.

Another landlord asked for permission to eject his tenant as his aunt and cousins were coming to stay with him, although he admittedly had no aunt and aunt's son.

LECTURE ON JOURNALISM

The University of Calcutta, it is understood, have decided to invite Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, All-India Newspaper Editors Conference and Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, to deliver a lecture on "Journalism" at the University during his stay here in connection with the annual meeting of the All-India Newspapers Editors Conference.

TOLL OF THE STREETS

Street accidents in Calcutta caused by motor lorries continue to be on the increase. During the week ended on Sunday, the 14th January, 1945, 19 accidents leading to the removal of 24 seriously injured persons to different Hospitals of Calcutta, had been reported in the Press. Some of these cases proved fatal. In many of the cases the accidents had been caused by lorries, belonging to a special type.

January 12

A man named Bhikku (50) was seriously injured by the fall of iron sheets from a lorry when he was going along Dhi-Serampore Road. He was removed to Campbell Hospital.

A boy named Banshidar was knocked down by a lorry in Garden Reach Road at about 11 a.m. He was removed to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital in a precarious condition.

Harsendra Kumar De received serious injuries when he fell from a tram car at the crossing of Chowringhee Road and Lower Circular Road.

Barbeswat Sarkar was knocked down by a tram car at the Gariahat junction, Ballygunge.

A girl named Premkishori was knocked down by a bus in Rash Behary Avenue. She was removed to Shambhunath Pandit Hospital. Rupendra Halder who was knocked down by a lorry in Middleton Road was removed to the same hospital.

Dhikon, a 50-year old up-country man is reported to have been knocked down and injured by a lorry at the crossing of Hatibagan Road and Linton Street, Entally. He was removed to Chittaranjan Hospital at Gobra by the ambulance.

January 14

One Mangalram (50), who is stated to have been knocked down by a special type of lorry was removed to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

Mr. D. J. Oakland (55) was knocked down by a tram car near the crossing of Chowringhee Road and Middleton Street at about 11 a.m. He was first taken to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital and then removed to the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr. J. C. Majumdar (32) received injuries while he was getting down from a tram car near the crossing of Garden Road and Hazra Road. He was removed to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

An Anglo-Indian boy, Fabier Andrew Peter (9) was knocked down by a car while he was playing on Sambhunath Pandit Street in the afternoon. He was removed to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

An Oriya, Pari Sawoo (24) was knocked down by a lorry in Hazra Road in the afternoon. He was removed to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

January 15

One Mr. R. N. Mitra was removed in the forenoon to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital with serious injuries in his body.

It is gathered that he was knocked down by a motor lorry near the junction of Camac Street and Theatre Road.

An unknown man aged about 50 who is stated to have been involved in a tram accident was removed to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

January 16

While attempting to board a moving tram car in Kidderpore Road, Nandalal Nag (26), a store-keeper, fell and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

Abdul Rahman Molla (45) was injured following a fall while alighting from another tram car in Government Place East. Another man, Debendra Nath Raha (30), also received injuries in like circumstances in Chowringhee. Both these men were removed to the Medical College Hospital.

Indra Bahadur (28), a Nepalese, was knocked down by a private car in Upper Chitpur Road and injured. He was taken to the Medical College Hospital.

ANTI-PROFITEERING AND RATIONING OFFENCES

There were 54 arrests in the city on Saturday and Sunday, 13th and 14th January, for hoarding, profiteering and rationing offences. The Enforcement Branch of Calcutta Police launched 6,385 prosecutions during the eight months ended December 31, 1944, for contravention of provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance and the Bengal Rationing Order. These included 2,464 cases relating to foodstuffs, 1,911 consumer goods, 212 textiles, 55 drugs and 553 essential commodities. Over 4,500 cases ended in conviction.

CRIME IN CALCUTTA

Giving the state of crime in Calcutta during the month of December last, a police bulletin issued by the Commissioner of Police states inter alia that 78 cases of house-breaking by day and 243 by night against 62 and 215 respectively in November were reported. 48 cases were detected. The number of thefts by servants was 105 against 120 in November, 39 cases were detected. The number of cycle thefts increased to 45 from 35 in November.

The total number of criminals or goondas in jail or otherwise dealt with as a preventive measure against crime now totals 6,124.

During December 1944, the number of children reported as missing was 23 against 22 in November, 9 of them were traced and made over to their guardians. 5 Army children were reported as missing in November, 1 was made over to the parents and the rest were sent to the Government of India for the purpose of being adopted in India.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Head Office:—25, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Bagdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 100-A, Clive Street, 701, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 2, Chittaranjan Avenue, North. Other Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Mala-bar Hill. Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Shadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Nagark Chowk Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhul (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Palanpur Poona, Poona City, Masket, Surat and Veraval (Kathiwar).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,23,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Datta.

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Bardwan, Kharai, Baghat, Danksapur and Dacca.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest at 4½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1188

A. M. SEN, Secretary.

Tel: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 12188

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shamshere, N. B. Road, South Calcutta, N. B. Road, Kanchari, Bhatpara, H. B. Road, Bhatpara, Bhatpara, N. B. Road, Rangpur, Durrainpur, Saripani, Cooch Behar, Sonar, Alakhad, ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS, DIVIDEND-PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Churmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burdwan, Uladanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 549.

Tel: gram—Bankenon
phone—Cal. 1587

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA.

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd. 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mango Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI, BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIRPAR (DACCRA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH, WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4058.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 5768

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippur)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors,

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set for Nos. 1 to 9 and Rs. 5 for No. 10.

1. Supply and delivery of Miscellaneous Stores for the year 1945-46.
2. Rewiring and remodelling the electric installation of Blocks—Beef, Mutton, Suet, Sir Stuart Hogg Market.
3. Rewiring and remodelling the electric installation of Superintendent's Quarter, Sir Stuart Hogg Market.
4. Supply and delivery of Pipes and Fittings during the year 1945-46.
5. Supply and delivery of Hard Coke No. 1 and Smithy coal at the Entally Workshops during 1945-46.
6. Maintenance of weighbridges (except the wagon weighbridge) platform machines and other scales for one year from 1st January, 1945 to 31st December, 1945.
7. Supply and delivery of oils and lubricants during 1945-46.
8. Supply and delivery of Paints and Varnishes during 1945-46.
9. Supply and delivery of pony and cattle food at the different Municipal Gowkhana, etc., from 1st February, 1945 to 31st May, 1945.
10. Construction of 9 ft. diameter brick sewer in Galiff Street and 21 in. diameter re-inforced concrete overflow sewer in Cornwallis Street, etc.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 23rd, for 2 and 3 on 24th, for 4, 5 and 6 on 30th January, for 7, 8 and 9 on 1st and for 10 on 9th February, 1945. The rates quoted

in the tenders for 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 will hold good for three months, for 6 for two months and for 10 for four months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th January, 1945.

Re-Naming Of Road

It is proposed that the U-shaped Road adjoining premises No. 1/1/1, Nepal Bhattacharyya Street on the east and premises No. 1-B, Nepal Bhattacharyya Street on the west, be re-named as "Tincowri Ghosh Lane" and the free-gifted portion of Nepal Bhattacharyya Street, on the north of the said U-shaped portion, be re-named as "Iswar Ganguly Lane".

Any person having any objection to the renamings proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 31st January, 1945.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th January, 1945.

Tender Notice

Quotations are invited for the supply and delivery of the following at all Corporation Stores. The rates should include Sales tax if payable. The supply will have to be completed within 7 days from the date of the receipt of the order. The quotation together with the sample duly labelled should be sent to the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on 24th January, 1945:—

1330 mds. Broom Bristle, cocoanut picked 2 ft. to 2 ft. 9 inches and upwards (dry and free from leaves).

S. M. SHARIF,
Controller of Stores.

Central Stores Office,
The 13th January, 1945.

Census Operation Of Boys In Ward 9

Re: Compulsory Free Primary Education in Ward No. IX, bounded on the north by Keshab Ch. Sen Street and Gas Street, on the south by Bowbazar Street and Bell ghatta Road, including the New Diversion on the east by the Circular Canal and on the west by College Street.

NOTIFICATION

Residents of Ward No. IX are notified that Compulsory Free Primary Education has been introduced in the Ward since 1934 under Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919. In that connection, arrangement has been made for taking a fresh census of boys of school-going age between the ages of 5 and 10 by the Education Department of the Calcutta Corporation. A batch of enumerators has been appointed to visit each and every premises in that Ward to enumerate the boys within the age group.

Residents and guardians of Ward No. IX are hereby requested to give the enumerators all facilities and information required for their enumeration work.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th January, 1945.

College St. Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Nagendra Nath Kundu, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 30 in Block-B in the College Street Market for registration of the name of his father Mr. Ashutosh Kundu in place of his name.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent

College Street, Market,
The 13th January, 1945.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Abani Basu, the recorded occupier of Stalls Nos. 39-42 in Block E (New) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stalls to Messrs. Jai Kissen, Arjan, Ram and Lochman Portabrai. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appear in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 10th January, 1945.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

DISCUSSION MEETINGS

The following discussion meetings have been arranged to be held in January in the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

Thursday, 18th January, 1945, at 6 p.m.:—Opener—Sir Geoffrey Betham, K.B.E., C.B.E., M.C., late Minister to Nepal, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
Subject: Nepal.

Thursday, 25th January, 1945, at 6 p.m.:—Opener: Dr. K. P. Biswas, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

Subject: Sideline on Plant Life.
(The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides).

FIRE BRICKS & CLAY
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending

13th January, 1945.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,312 against 1,070 and 1,036 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 70. The general death-rate of the week was 23.66 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 13th January, 1945, was 1,036 against 847 and 814 in the two preceding weeks. There were 12 deaths from cholera against 12 and 10 in the two preceding weeks. There were 247 deaths from small-pox during the week against 124 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 111 respectively against 80 and 76 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.23 per mille per annum.

There were 25 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 24.62.

There were 147 deaths from respiratory diseases against 155 in the previous week.

There were 39 deaths from tuberculosis against 42 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 276 against 223 and 249 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, 80 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 45 from fevers, 24 from bowel-complaints and 38 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 41.94 per mille.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 12 in the previous week.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	Rs. A. P. 0 5 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 269-270	0 12 0	Do.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 85-5	1 2 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Hardware.
" 158-159	0 12 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 108-109	2 8 0	Do.
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.				" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.				" 114	0 10 0	
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly	To be approved by the Committee.	" 111	0 10 0	

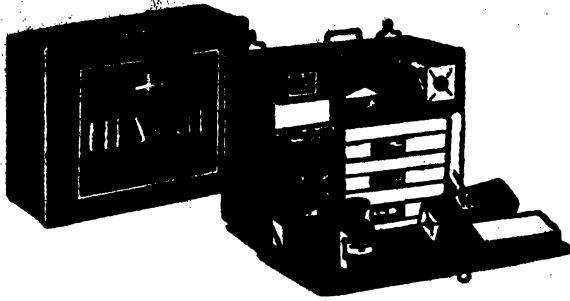
M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 28	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Flower.	" 29-30	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
G. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	0 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	" 24	2 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 25	0 12 0	Do.			
" 51-52	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 26	0 12 0	Do.			

(Continued on page 287)



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the losses thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-3-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Suptd., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 28th December, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 80	2 00	Potatoes per seer	0 50	0 70	Controlled Rice per seer	0 68	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 40	" (Nainital)					
Shong	1 00	1 80	per seer	0 80		SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 40	2 00	Mangoes (Langra) 10-16			Mustard Oil per seer	1 80	
Baghda	1 80	2 80	Pulbul per seer			Sugar	0 80	
Bhanguar	1 00	1 40	Raddish (Country) per	0 50	0 100	" (Con.)		
Bhetki	1 80	2 00	score			Tea per lb.	1 00	2 00
Hilsa	1 40	1 80	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 30	0 40	Gur (Dates) per seer	0 100	
Koi & Magoor	1 80	3 00	Pumpkin each	0 20	1 80	" (Sugarandy) "	0 120	
Farsay	1 00	1 40				(Ration)		
Crab each			FRUITS.			0 80	Shop	
			Mangoes 12-20				(Con.)	
			Grapes			DAL.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 40	1 80	Arhar per seer (medium)	0 80	0 110
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 30	0 50	Ohana	0 60	
			Bedana per seer	1 80	2 80	Khari Masoor "	0 100	0 110
Goat & Kid per seer	2 00	2 80	Bael each	0 20	0 30	Bhanga "	0 90	0 100
			Dates per seer	1 40	2 00	Khasaree "	0 50	0 60
			Almond "	2 00	4 00	Kalal	0 60	
			Lime per Score	1 00		Biuli	0 60	
			Oranges 12 to 26	1 00		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 100	0 100
			Plantain (Champa) per			" (Sona) per seer	0 120	0 140
			score	0 40	0 60	Mattar	0 60	0 100
Duck's eggs per score	1 140	2 40	Do. (Martaban)	0 60	0 100	Salt	0 20	0 30
Fowl's eggs	1 140	2 40	per doz.			COKE & COAL		
			Papaya each	0 10	0 40	Soft Coke per md.	1 90	
			Sugarcane each	0 10	0 30	Coal		
			Pomegranate	1 40	1 80	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		
VEGETABLES.			BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 100	0 120	Butter per seer	4 00	5 00	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Brinjal	0 20	0 30	Madras			Do.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 50	0 120	Ghee Lakhee			Barley Pearl 1 "		
Cauliflower each	0 10	0 60	Do. Bhadwa	5 00	5 80	Do. 2 "		
Tomato per seer	0 30	0 30	Do. Sree	5 00		Corn Flower 1 "		
Onion per score	0 20	0 40	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 00	6 00	Robinson's Barley		
Ginger per seer	0 60	0 80	Milk			Cobra Boot Potilla		
Garlic	0 80	0 100				Jelly		
Green Chilly "	6 80	0 120	FLOUR.					
Onion	0 120	0 140	Flour per seer	0 60				
Pean (Darjeeling)			Atta White No. 1					
Do. "	0 60	0 80	Atta Brown per seer	0 50				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 17th January, 1945

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Briest per seer	1 80	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 00	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 12 0	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	2 80	1 12 0	2 80	Leg per seer	1 40	1 80	0 50	
					Loin "	1 20	1 60	0 50	0 60
Hump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0	---	0 40	0 60
Rib	1 80	1 12 0	0 80	0 14 0					
Round "	1 80	1 12 0	0 12 0	1 00	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 80	3 00	1 80	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	4 80	4 12 0		
Suet (Kidney)	2 80	3 00			Hind-quarter "	4 80	4 12 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	4 80	4 12 0		
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	4 12 0			
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Breast per seer						1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Lump "					Chops per seer	4 00	4 12 0		
Round					Breast "	3 80	4 40		
Tongue each					Curry Mutton per seer	3 80	4 40		
					Leg per seer	4 40	4 12 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	4 40	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 80	0 10 0			Shoulder per lb	3 30	4 40		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Kidneys each	0 40	0 50		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 20			Heart "	0 36	0 40		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 40			Liver "	1 40	1 12 0		
Skink each	0 60	0 12 0			Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 40			Tongue "	0 80	0 10 0		
Kidney per dozen	5 80	6 00			Trotters "	0 10			
Liver per lb.	0 80	0 10 0			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 00	1 40			brain) each	0 80	0 36		
					Head (entire) each	0 80	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40	3 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40	1 80	3 10 0	3 80	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80	2 00		
Chops per seer	3 80	2 80			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80	3 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	2 80			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80	4 00		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	3 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Bottled Ham per lb.	4 00	4 80			Bhetkee "	2 12 0	3 80		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldins "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 12 0	2 00			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausage per lb	3 40	3 80			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00			Ball chan per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 80	3 80			Papadams per 100	1 14 0	2 80		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 00	3 80		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 00	3 80		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable as present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE B B 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 6 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 2 0	Do. Nagpur "	—	—	Apples (Cooking) 4-5 "	—	—
Capon "	7 0 0	11 0 0	Do. Lahore "	—	—	Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Duck (curry) "	2 12 0	2 4 0	Do. Darjeeling p. s. "	1 2 0	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 6 0	4 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "	—	—	Do. Nainital "	—	—
Do. (special) "	4 4 0	4 12 0	Do. Country each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. White Pearman "	—	—
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 12 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	—	—	Do. American "	—	—
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz	2 14 0	2 8 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	1 1 6	—	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. King David "	—	—
Do. (special) each	2 14 0	4 8 0	Garlic per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. Jonathan "	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	4 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Luton per doz.	5 0 0	6 0 0
Goose "	25 0 0	28 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta "	—	—
Pigeons "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmeric "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious "	—	—
Turkey Cook "	—	—	Indian Corn each	—	—	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen "	—	—	Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	—	—	Ladies finger per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0
Do. heavy lots	1 6 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	—	Bedana Kabul per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Leek Darjeeling per seer	1 8 0	—	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.	—	—	*Lettuce each	0 2 8	—	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 8 6
Ducks per score	2 8 0	2 10 0	Lettuce per score	—	—	Country Apples	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 14 0	2 4 0	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 8 0	0 8 6	Geeseberry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) per score	2 4 0	2 6 0	Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.	—	—	*Onions, (New) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dove each	—	—	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Guinea fowl "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Partridge "	—	—	Do. Country red "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock "	—	—	*Parsnip each	1 8 0	—	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Pheasant "	—	—	Peas Modhupur per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 0 0	10 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Alfa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "	—	—	Anar per seer	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 8 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	—
						Khurbanee "	1 4 0	1 8 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT! Use BLATTABANE and Prove it!!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Plovers each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Simla "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Quail "	0 12 0	—	Do. Country "	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Rabbit "	6 0 0	—	Snake Coil each	—	—	Lime patty per score	0 6 0	0 12 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Snipes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	seer	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Mosaferpur)	—	—
Teal (large) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country do.	—	—	Do. (Country)	—	—
Teal (cotton) "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Locket per score	—	—
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital "	0 15 0	1 2 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Land Grouse each	—	—	Do. (New) "	—	—	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	*Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 9 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
BIRDS.	—	—	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Shillong "	—	—	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Do. (Hen) "	—	—	*Rhubarb per seer	1 0 0	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0	Pulbu, (Patil) per seer	1 12 0	1 14 0	per doz.	—	—
VEGETABLES.	Control Price.	—	Radish English per bundle	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Do. (Madras)	10 0 0	18 0 0
Artichoke Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Spinach per lot of 20	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Sipis "	—	—
Artichoke per seer	0 12 0	—	*Squash per seer	0 7 0	—	Do. Fasilie "	—	—
*Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Mohon Bhog "	—	—
seer	1 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
Do. Agra	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhosh "	—	—
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himasagore "	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 8 0	—	Do. Begamfulli "	—	—
*Do. French (Darjeeling)	—	—	Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Kanchan "	—	—
per seer	0 11 0	—	Do. Ranchi "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Bombay "	—	—
Do. Butter per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Shillong "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Safeta "	—	—
Brinjal " seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind (Green) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	12 0 0	14 0 0
Cabbage each	—	—	*Turnip Darjeeling per	—	—	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	bundle	0 10 6	—	Mulberry per score	—	—
*Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 12 0	—	*Do. Lucknow per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Nagpur Monsoon per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Simla) "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Poona " "	2 8 0	2 8 0
Carrots (Darjeeling) per	—	—	each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay " "	2 8 0	2 4 0
bundle	—	—	Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
*Do. per seer	0 12 0	—	White Pumpkins per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Bombay 8-10	1 0 0	—
Do. (Allahabad)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Red " per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling 12-16	1 0 0	—
Do. (Lucknow)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tarai per seer	—	—	Do. Madras per doz.	—	—
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Nagpur 16-20	1 0 0	—
						Do. Pathawar	—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

Rates in asterisk are Controlled Prices with effect from 25th June, 1944.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	2 80	3 00	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...		3 00	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 140	1 80	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 40	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 40	1 80	Ohilgooja per lb. ...		2 00
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 00	
Do. Madras " ...	2 00	2 00	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 00		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla each ...	1 80	2 00	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 80	3 00	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 80	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 00	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 80	1 20	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 00
Do. Martaban " ...	0 120	1 80	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 80	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 80	1 20	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 00	4 00	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 80	
Do. Amritsagar " ...	1 80	2 00	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 120	2 40	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul " ...	0 80	1 20	Tamarind per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 40	
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 120	2 80	Water melon Country each ...	0 40	0 50	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 60	0 120	Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 120	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 80		Do. Kabul ...	4 80	5 80	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 60
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 00	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 00
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 80	3 00	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 80	
Do. Kandahar ...	2 80	3 00				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 80	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 60	0 80				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 00	
Pumalo balhar each ...	0 140	1 00				Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	3 00	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			DRY FRUITS			Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Do. S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	22 00		Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 00	
Do. Liby do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond " Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 80		Prunes dry per lb. ...		2 00
Galatia do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 80	4 00	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 80	4 00	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 00	1 40
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 140	1 00	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 80	4 00	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 40	1 80
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Almond Iranl (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 00		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 80	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 80	2 80
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 40		Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 00		Do. (Salted) " ...	2 80		Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...	1 00	1 40						
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 00							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

GROW MORE FOOD

USE THE BEST SEEDS FROM

MAJHIPARA IDEAL AGRICULTURAL FARM

We are the premier seed growers of Bengal. We supply all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds to all leading Seed Merchants of India.

**WE GROW VEGETABLES FOR THE EASTERN COMMAND WHO ACCEPT
FIRST CLASS PRODUCE ONLY.**

Price list may be had on request.

FARMERS INDUSTRIES, 3, Huzarimull Lane, Calcutta.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 16 0	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 2 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinnapur ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 8	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			per md. ...	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 20 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 8 0		Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 14 0
Bhetke (Jhall) per seer ...	3 4 0	3 12 0	Wheat " " ...	0 4 6		Halud " " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (out pieces) " ...	6 8 0	7 0 0					0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) " ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERIES		
Do. (out pieces) " ...	7 0 0	9 0 0	Rice (retail) " ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Outia per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium per seer ...			X'mas Cake (A. 12nd		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	coarse per md. ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0		Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Orab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kabul rice per seer			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe			Golab Soru rice (best) " ...			packet ...		
Do. without roe			Kamini rice " ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Palmai (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	*SUGAR			lb. ...	4 0 0	
Mullet per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Gur per seer			Short bread per lb. ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Crystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 12 0	4 8 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Large) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	white) ...			" " " "		
Lobster ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Kalai per seer ...			Ghazo ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	5 0 0	5 12 0	Arhar " " ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Ohola " " ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Khari Masoor " " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khasari " " ...			per lb. ...		
Ladies finger ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mung (Bhaja) " " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER.			*Salt ...			per lb. ...		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		*KEROSENE OIL			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3				
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0		Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	No. 1 ...			Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Doosa per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9		Petit Bourre tin ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	No. 2 ...					
Do. Overland " ...						BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0					Cheese ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }						Gem ...		
Do. unmixed. " }	1 0 0	1 4 0				Gem Loaf ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 24-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIFTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)	0 15 0	
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 18 0		per tin		
Milki			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowles Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourne			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	2 6 0		1 lb. loose		
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 sears per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Broken			Rosella Assorted Jams	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Biscuits			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		per tin		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		oz. tin		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 5 0		per pkt.	2 6 0	
			Broken	1 1 0		King George Chocolate,		
						1 lb. per tin		
						C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
						tle		
						Radgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
						Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
						con per lb.		
						Oatmeal (Australian)		
						2 lb. tin		
						Indian Oats per tin.		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
						*Cobra Boot Polish.	Small	Large
						*Chamois Leather large.	0 4 0	
						*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
						*Eko's Fruit Salt		
						*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
						*Elierman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
						*Zam-Buk	1 8 0	
						*Amrutangan Pain Balm	1 4 0	
						*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
						*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	
						*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
						Blattabane Cock-		
						roach Extermina-		
						tor		
						Do. 1 1/2 Oz. jar	0 9 0	
						Do. 3 Oz. jar	0 15 0	
						Do. 6 Oz. jar	2 4 0	
						Do. 16 Oz. jar	4 0 0	
						Do. 7 lb tin	21 0 0	
						PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese)		

* Controlled Price

<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p>Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2001)</p> <p>Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.</p>	<p>BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA</p> <p>A. TOSH & SONS</p> <p>Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)</p>	<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p>Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1261)</p> <p>153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 2-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)</p>
--	---	---

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Block 2 Stalls 1 & 2	0 3 0 each. 0 6 0 "	General Fruit.

CRACKERS IN THE HIDE CHARLES ALLEN MARKIN
Notes quoted on the 17th February, 1945

ARTICLES.		Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.		Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.		Retail prices per seer.	
		From	To			From	To			From	To
RICE (At controlled price)		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse)	...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer				Patal	...	0 80	0 10 0
Do. (Medium)	...	0 6 6		Aligarh "	...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine)	...			Panna "	...			Pear	...		
Do. (Kora)	...			Ghee (Biswaswar)	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Cauliflower each (small)	...	0 10	0 40
Do. (Atap)	...			Do. (Buffalo)	...	8 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	...		
Kamini (Do.)	...			Jessore	...			Ginger	...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chinlshakkar (Do.)	...			OIL.				Onion	...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Golap Khao (Do.)	...			Ghani Oil	...			MEAT.			
Dadkhani	...			Mustard Oil	...		1 8 0	Mutton	...	2 80	3 00
Deshi Boiled	...			Cocconut Oil	...			Goat & Khashi	...	2 80	3 00
Dudhakalma	...			SUGAR & FLOUR.				FISH.			
Control (Medium)	...			Sugar (White Java)	...			Rohi (Out-places)	...	2 00	2 80
" (Coarse)	...			Do. (Brown Java)	Control.		0 80	Other	...		
Rupai	...			Do. (Bata)	...			Hills	...	1 00	1 80
Katari Bhog	...			Flour (Country)	...			Prawns	...	1 80	2 00
Chamanmanti	...			Atta (brown) Control	...		0 60	Parsey	...	1 80	2 00
DAL.				Do. (white) "	...		0 80	Bagda	...	1 80	2 00
Gram (Patni whole)	...			Suji	...			Bhetki	...	1 40	2 00
Gram (Dal)	...	0 60		Gur (Beli) (control)	...		0 80	Orab per pair	...		
Mug Dal	...	0 60		" Khajura	...			Koi	...		
Do. (Sona)	...	0 100	0 12 0	VEGETABLES.				EGGS.			
Do. (Krishna)	...			Potatoes (Nainital)	...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	...	3 00	3 20
Arahar Dal	...	0 80	0 12 0	Do. (New)	...	0 40	0 80	(Fresh)	...		
Kalai Dal	...		0 80	Do.	...			Egg (Duck) per score	...	3 00	3 20
Khasari Dal	...	0 60		Do.	...			(Fresh)	...		
Mosoor Dal (Split)	...		0 100								
Do. (Khari)	...		0 12 0								
Mattor Dal	...	0 80	0 100								
Salt (Control)	...		0 80								

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaia) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton ...		3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 0 0	Goat ...		3 0 0
Arahar Dal ...	0 6 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer ...		4 0 0			
Kalmi Dal ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Milk ...		0 8 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 11 0	Cows' Head ...			Egg (Fowl) per score ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Khari) ...	0 12 0		Condensed Milk ...			" (Duck) Do. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Mattor Dal ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	Milk Maid ...					
GHEE.			OIL.			CONFECTIONERY		
Gawa per seer ...		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...		1 8 0	Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
Ranohi "			Cocoonut Oil ...			Yellow per tin ...		
Sree (Mark) "		5 2 0				Cocoa Hornaby		
Khurja ...		5 0 0	FRUITS.			Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Shaduwa ...		5 4 0	Apples 6 ...		1 0 0	BISCUITS		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Alubokra per seer ...		2 0 0	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. —		
Sugar (White) per seer			Oranges 12—20 ...	1 0 0		H. & P. Do. —		
Do. (Brown) ...		0 8 0	Bedana per seer ...		2 8 0	Household per tin —		
Do. (Bata) ...			Pesta ...		4 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Flour per seer ...		0 6 0	Dates Arab ...		1 4 0	Rice —		0 6 6
Atta ...		0 5 0	Grapes per seer ...			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. B ...			Mango ...			State Express Ciga-		
Gur ...			" (Country) ...			rettes, 555 ...		
			" (Langra) ...			Passing Show Ciga-		
			Pomegranate per seer ...		1 4 0	rettes 1 tin. ...		
			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
			Fatal per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sago (Pearl) ...		
			Potatoes (Nainital) ...			Quaker's Oats ...		
			Potatoes (Deel) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Brinjal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	(glass) each ...		
			Ginger ...		0 10 0	Jam ...		
			Onion ...		1 6 0	Jelly ...		
			Caulliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin) ,		
			Cabbage per seer ...		0 12 0	Quickwhite (White) ...		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Farey per seer ...	1 8 0		Elephant Brand tin		
			Pomf ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Ore places) .. }	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " bulk		
			Black ...		2 6 0	Shad Sun		
			Black ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			Cash (cash) ...	0 12 0	0 4 0			
			Per seer ...	1 4 0	2 6 0			
			Black ...	1 8 0	1 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government :—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s. Food Supply Corp., Ltd. Block "A" and "B" Lane No. 11, New Market, Calcutta 9.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Prices quoted on the 17th January, 1935

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
utton 1st class per seer	2 8 0	2 9 0	Safata 10-20	1 0 0		Dinajpuri Khatori Bhog		
Do. 2nd " "			Mango (Local)			Deahi (Nagra) per md.		
cat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully	4 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (Medium)		
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz.			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
egg per score	2 2 0	2 4 0	Do. Madras 2-6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
owl " "	2 2 0	2 4 0	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.		
rijals per seer	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. Totapuri			Uhamormoni		
number per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Balam (old) per md.		
arlic per seer		1 0 0	Do. Golapkhaz			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
finger " "		0 8 0	Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
sti Lemon each	0 0 6	0 6 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
adles finger per seer			Do. Kharbuza per seer Jubalpur	1 0 0		per maund		
agji Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 1 0	Orange Ichhanagore 8-16			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
mins Patna red per seer	0 12 0		Do. Madras	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Bombay			Do. Darjeeling 2-20			Kamini per maund		
Do. Country	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nagpur			Peshwar Rice per md.		
statons Nainital per seer	0 12 0		Do. Bombay	5 0 0	8 0 0	Dhaki Chata		
Do. (controlled)		0 10 0	Do. Multan	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. Madras			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse " "		
Do. Gauhati			Pears 6-20			Medium " "		
country	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pineapple Singapuri each	1 8 0	2 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Assam (Local)	0 12 0	2 8 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 8 0	per seer
atal Murshidabad per			Do. Country each	1 0 0	2 8 0	Java " "		Controlled.
seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Peaches			Cocconut Oil " "	1 8 0	do.
Do. Dhal per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0		Mustard Oil " "		
Do. Hilly	1 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Martaban per score	1 0 0	2 8 0	Salt per seer	0 8 0	do.
abbage	0 3 0	0 10 0	Musket per seer	1 8 0		Flour " "	0 8 0	do.
auliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 8 0		Atta " "	0 5 0	do.
as Banohi per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Multan per seer	2 0 0		Sujee " "		
Do. Darjeeling			Do. Kandahar	2 0 0		Atta fresh per seer		
Do. Deahi	1 4 0	0 8	Bedana (Kabul)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
beans	0 8 0	0 12 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
quash		0 4 0	Do. Sultana	3 0 0		Fine per seer		
umato	0 2 0		Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0			
reen Mangoes per score			Do. without shell	3 0 0	6 8 0	DAL		
lt per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. do. large		1 12 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 12 0
			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal	0 10 0	0 11 0
FRUITS			Water melon Goalando			Arhar		0 10 0
apple Cashmere 2-8	1 0 0		Do. Deahi each	0 8 0	1 8 0	Kalai		0 7 0
Do. Kulu			Do. Farukabad			Khesari	0 6 0	
Do. Peshwari			Do. Quetta			Mosoor (split)	0 12 0	
Do. Nainital			Do. Bhagalpur			Do. (khari)		0 12 0
Jubokhara per seer	3 0 0		Sarbati Lemon			Mator	0 8 0	0 12 0
pricot	2 8 0		Musembi 6-10	1 0 0		Chana Dal		0 6 0
stavia each	0 2 0	0 10 0	Walnut per seer	3 0 0				
el fruit each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Shelled	2 0 0		TEA.		
			Nut Ground			Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
			Sharifa			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Nona (each)			Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Bombay			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 6 0
			Aligarh	2 4 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Jessore			Darjeeling Autumn		
			Dinapur			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Pabna			Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 6 0
			Darbhanga			KEROSENE OIL.		
			Masafferpur			"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Cow's Ghee	5 0 0	6 0 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Do. Milk	0 8 0	0 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Shalea Ghee	4 8 0	5 12 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
			FISH			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bagda per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bhetkees per Sr.	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
						Bulk		
						Owl & Swan per tin		
						Bulk		
						Monkey Brand per tin		
						Elephant Brand per bot.		
						(White)	0 8 6	Controlled
						Elephant Brand per bot.		Red shop
						(Red)		
						Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		1 9 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Birgaon District.

Supply Birgaon and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET Rates quoted on the 17th January, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per se.	0 8 0		Kashin Bhog		
Mutton	2 0 0		Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	0 2 0	Faul 4-5		
Goat and Kid	2 0 0		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Pras S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarda per seer		
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer			Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each		
Fowl	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer			Aligarh per lb.	5 0 0	
Pigeon		0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur		4 0 0
EGGS.			lubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 8 0		root	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	
Fowl's „	2 8 0		pples 4-6	1 0 0		BREAD.		
FISH.			Figs per seer	2 8 0		Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	
Fena per seer	2 0 0		Amra (Belati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0		Badana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 8	0 1 0
Shlong	2 8 0		Beal each		0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lotuber	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pomegranate „		2 0 0	Flour per seer		
Begda			Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Atta „		
Bhangaur	2 0 0		Cocoonut each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Sujee „		
Bhotki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Onstard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		RISE.		
Other Fish			Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Patna per seer		
Crab per pair	1 8 0	0 4 0	Almond „	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per se.		
Kila	2 0 0	2 0 0	Grape „	3 0 0	4 8 0	Do. (Kora)		
Koi & Magoor			Do. per box			Chinisakhar per seer		
Pomfret per seer			Goosbarry per seer			Deahi		
Mango fish per seer			Jack fruit each			SUNDRINS.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see			Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 8 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per			Kharbura „			Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 6
seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Lichis per 100			Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lokote „			Gur	0 4 8	
Bean (Ranchi) „	0 10 0	0 14 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		DAL.		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pasta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Chana	0 6 0	
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 1 0	0 6 0	score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor „	0 10 0	0 11 6
Caullflower			Do. (Martaban) per	0 8 0		Bhanga	0 10 0	
Carrots (Country) per dos.			don.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree „	0 6 0	
Do. (Darjeeling) „			Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hari)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Celery per seer.			Pineapple „	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Cucumber per score			Piums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mattor	0 10 0	
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Salt		0 2 2
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score			COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple			Coal per md.	1 9 0	
Ladies finger „	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk		
Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0	Walnut „		1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)		
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100			Brand per tin Refined		
Do. (Patna) „	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)			Ordinary		
Do. (Desi) „	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas			BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra			Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 12 0		Bombay					
Do. (Desi) „	0 4 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score					
Palbul		0 8 0	Sipia					
Raddish (English) per								
bundle								
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	203 Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
13A	0 4 0 „		21-22	0 8 0 „	
24 Chandney	0 5 0 „		26	0 8 0 „	
25	0 5 0 „				
27	0 1 6 „				

H. H. SINGH, G.P.A.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

(Continued from page 276)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
" 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 20-23	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 20-23	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 20-23	0 8 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 21	0 4 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 22-23	1 0 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 21-23	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 21	2 0 0	Do.	" 8	3 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 22-23	4 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent		40-44	0 3 0	Do
" 24	2 0 0	Do.					each	
" 25	2 0 0	Do.						
" 26	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.			West Range			F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods European Vegetable.
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"		
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"		
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	"		
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	"		
" 23	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	20 0 0	Do.	"		
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do.
" 40B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 43	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do.
" 40C	0 10 0	Do.	" 44	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	"		
" 45A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores	" 45	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"		
			" 46	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"		
			" 47	25 0 0	Do.	"		
			" 48	25 0 0	Tailoring.	"		
			" 50	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
			" 51	20 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
			" 52	20 0 0	Do.	" 74	0 5 0	Do
			" 53	20 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
			" 54	20 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
			Poultry.			" 77	0 5 0	Do.
			" 7-12	1 14 0	Poultry.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
			" 13-19	2 18 0	Do.	" 2, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
			" 20-23	3 7 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
			" 24-28	1 9 0	Do.	" 3-6	2 8 0	Do.
			" 29-30	3 7 0	Do.	"		
			" 31-32	0 10 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
			" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
			" 43-45	0 10 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
			" 46-48	1 4 0	Do.	"		
			" 49-51	7 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 52-54	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 55-58	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 59-108	2 2 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.	North Range		
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4	0 3 0	Hotel
			" 115-124	1 4 0	Do.	" 5 & 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 125-133	1 4 0	Do.	" 11-12		
			" 134-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-163	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 164-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Poultry-Bird	" 24	1 0 0	Hosiery
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-183	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 184-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-192	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 193-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-208	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 209-212	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 213-214	1 4 0	Do.			

A few more spaces are available. Apply to Market office for terms & conditions.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermen-
tioned rooms (in rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the
Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. E.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the author- ity.	4 W. E.	0 8 0	Non-foodstuff.	29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 2 0	Vegetables.
4 S. E.	0 10 0	Do	9/1 W. E.	0 4 0	Gen. Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	30 "	0 2 0	"
11 S. E.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	10 W. E.	0 10 0	"			
12 S. E.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11/A. W. E.	0 12 0	"			
13 S. E.	1 2 0	"	12 W. E.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. E.	1 2 0	"	13 W. E.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. E.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. E.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. E.	0 12 0	"	15 W. E.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. E.	0 12 0	"	16 W. E.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 2 0	O. V.
18 S. E.	0 12 0	"	17 W. E.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
19 S. E.	0 12 0	"	18 W. E.	0 15 0	"	54 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. E.	0 12 0	"	19 W. E.	0 15 0	"	55 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
21 S. E.	0 12 0	"	20 W. E.	0 15 0	"	56 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. E.	0 12 0	"	21 W. E.	0 15 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. E.	0 12 0	"	22 W. E.	0 15 0	"	58 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. E.	0 12 0	"	23 W. E.	0 15 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
25 S. E.	0 12 0	"	24 W. E.	0 15 0	"	60 "	0 4 0	"
26 S. E.	0 12 0	"	25 W. E.	0 15 0	"	61 "	0 4 0	"
27 S. E.	0 12 0	"	26 W. E.	0 15 0	"	62 "	0 4 0	"
28 S. E.	0 12 0	"	27 W. E.	0 15 0	"	63 "	0 4 0	"
29 S. E.	0 12 0	"	28 W. E.	0 15 0	"	64 "	0 4 0	"
30 S. E.	0 12 0	"	29 W. E.	0 15 0	"	65 "	0 4 0	"
31 S. E.	0 12 0	"	30 W. E.	0 15 0	"	66 "	0 4 0	"
32 S. E.	0 12 0	"	31 W. E.	0 15 0	"	67 "	0 4 0	"
33 S. E.	0 12 0	"	32 W. E.	0 15 0	"	68 "	0 4 0	"
34 S. E.	0 12 0	"	33 W. E.	0 15 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
35 S. E.	0 12 0	"	34 W. E.	0 15 0	"	70 "	0 4 0	"
36 S. E.	0 12 0	"	35 W. E.	0 15 0	"	71 "	0 4 0	"
37 S. E.	0 12 0	"	36 W. E.	0 15 0	"	72 "	0 4 0	"
38 S. E.	0 12 0	"	37 W. E.	0 15 0	"	73 "	0 4 0	"
39 S. E.	0 12 0	"	38 W. E.	0 15 0	"	74 "	0 4 0	"
40 S. E.	0 12 0	"	39 W. E.	0 15 0	"	75 "	0 4 0	"
41 S. E.	0 12 0	"	40 W. E.	0 15 0	"	76 "	0 4 0	"
42 S. E.	0 12 0	"	41 W. E.	0 15 0	"	77 "	0 4 0	"
43 S. E.	0 12 0	"	42 W. E.	0 15 0	"	78 "	0 4 0	"
44 S. E.	0 12 0	"	43 W. E.	0 15 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
45 S. E.	0 12 0	"	44 W. E.	0 15 0	"	80 "	0 4 0	"
46 S. E.	0 12 0	"	45 W. E.	0 15 0	"	81 "	0 4 0	"
47 S. E.	0 12 0	"	46 W. E.	0 15 0	"	82 "	0 4 0	"
48 S. E.	0 12 0	"	47 W. E.	0 15 0	"	83 "	0 4 0	"
49 S. E.	0 12 0	"	48 W. E.	0 15 0	"	84 "	0 4 0	"
50 S. E.	0 12 0	"	49 W. E.	0 15 0	"	85 "	0 4 0	"
51 S. E.	0 12 0	"	50 W. E.	0 15 0	"	86 "	0 4 0	"
52 S. E.	0 12 0	"	51 W. E.	0 15 0	"	87 "	0 4 0	"
53 S. E.	0 12 0	"	52 W. E.	0 15 0	"	88 "	0 4 0	"
54 S. E.	0 12 0	"	53 W. E.	0 15 0	"	89 "	0 4 0	"
55 S. E.	0 12 0	"	54 W. E.	0 15 0	"	90 "	0 4 0	"
56 S. E.	0 12 0	"	55 W. E.	0 15 0	"	91 "	0 4 0	"
57 S. E.	0 12 0	"	56 W. E.	0 15 0	"	92 "	0 4 0	"
58 S. E.	0 12 0	"	57 W. E.	0 15 0	"	93 "	0 4 0	"
59 S. E.	0 12 0	"	58 W. E.	0 15 0	"	94 "	0 4 0	"
60 S. E.	0 12 0	"	59 W. E.	0 15 0	"	95 "	0 4 0	"
61 S. E.	0 12 0	"	60 W. E.	0 15 0	"	96 "	0 4 0	"
62 S. E.	0 12 0	"	61 W. E.	0 15 0	"	97 "	0 4 0	"
63 S. E.	0 12 0	"	62 W. E.	0 15 0	"	98 "	0 4 0	"
64 S. E.	0 12 0	"	63 W. E.	0 15 0	"	99 "	0 4 0	"
65 S. E.	0 12 0	"	64 W. E.	0 15 0	"	100 "	0 4 0	"
66 S. E.	0 12 0	"	65 W. E.	0 15 0	"	101 "	0 4 0	"
67 S. E.	0 12 0	"	66 W. E.	0 15 0	"	102 "	0 4 0	"
68 S. E.	0 12 0	"	67 W. E.	0 15 0	"	103 "	0 4 0	"
69 S. E.	0 12 0	"	68 W. E.	0 15 0	"	104 "	0 4 0	"
70 S. E.	0 12 0	"	69 W. E.	0 15 0	"	105 "	0 4 0	"
71 S. E.	0 12 0	"	70 W. E.	0 15 0	"	106 "	0 4 0	"
72 S. E.	0 12 0	"	71 W. E.	0 15 0	"	107 "	0 4 0	"
73 S. E.	0 12 0	"	72 W. E.	0 15 0	"	108 "	0 4 0	"
74 S. E.	0 12 0	"	73 W. E.	0 15 0	"	109 "	0 4 0	"
75 S. E.	0 12 0	"	74 W. E.	0 15 0	"	110 "	0 4 0	"
76 S. E.	0 12 0	"	75 W. E.	0 15 0	"	111 "	0 4 0	"
77 S. E.	0 12 0	"	76 W. E.	0 15 0	"	112 "	0 4 0	"
78 S. E.	0 12 0	"	77 W. E.	0 15 0	"	113 "	0 4 0	"
79 S. E.	0 12 0	"	78 W. E.	0 15 0	"	114 "	0 4 0	"
80 S. E.	0 12 0	"	79 W. E.	0 15 0	"	115 "	0 4 0	"
81 S. E.	0 12 0	"	80 W. E.	0 15 0	"	116 "	0 4 0	"
82 S. E.	0 12 0	"	81 W. E.	0 15 0	"	117 "	0 4 0	"
83 S. E.	0 12 0	"	82 W. E.	0 15 0	"	118 "	0 4 0	"
84 S. E.	0 12 0	"	83 W. E.	0 15 0	"	119 "	0 4 0	"
85 S. E.	0 12 0	"	84 W. E.	0 15 0	"	120 "	0 4 0	"
86 S. E.	0 12 0	"	85 W. E.	0 15 0	"	121 "	0 4 0	"
87 S. E.	0 12 0	"	86 W. E.	0 15 0	"	122 "	0 4 0	"
88 S. E.	0 12 0	"	87 W. E.	0 15 0	"	123 "	0 4 0	"
89 S. E.	0 12 0	"	88 W. E.	0 15 0	"	124 "	0 4 0	"
90 S. E.	0 12 0	"	89 W. E.	0 15 0	"	125 "	0 4 0	"
91 S. E.	0 12 0	"	90 W. E.	0 15 0	"	126 "	0 4 0	"
92 S. E.	0 12 0	"	91 W. E.	0 15 0	"	127 "	0 4 0	"
93 S. E.	0 12 0	"	92 W. E.	0 15 0	"	128 "	0 4 0	"
94 S. E.	0 12 0	"	93 W. E.	0 15 0	"	129 "	0 4 0	"
95 S. E.	0 12 0	"	94 W. E.	0 15 0	"	130 "	0 4 0	"
96 S. E.	0 12 0	"	95 W. E.	0 15 0	"	131 "	0 4 0	"
97 S. E.	0 12 0	"	96 W. E.	0 15 0	"	132 "	0 4 0	"
98 S. E.	0 12 0	"	97 W. E.	0 15 0	"	133 "	0 4 0	"
99 S. E.	0 12 0	"	98 W. E.	0 15 0	"	134 "	0 4 0	"
100 S. E.	0 12 0	"	99 W. E.	0 15 0	"	135 "	0 4 0	"
101 S. E.	0 12 0	"	100 W. E.	0 15 0	"	136 "	0 4 0	"
102 S. E.	0 12 0	"	101 W. E.	0 15 0	"	137 "	0 4 0	"
103 S. E.	0 12 0	"	102 W. E.	0 15 0	"	138 "	0 4 0	"
104 S. E.	0 12 0	"	103 W. E.	0 15 0	"	139 "	0 4 0	"
105 S. E.	0 12 0	"	104 W. E.	0 15 0	"	140 "	0 4 0	"
106 S. E.	0 12 0	"	105 W. E.	0 15 0	"	141 "	0 4 0	"
107 S. E.	0 12 0	"	106 W. E.	0 15 0	"	142 "	0 4 0	"
108 S. E.	0 12 0	"	107 W. E.	0 15 0	"	143 "	0 4 0	"
109 S. E.	0 12 0	"	108 W. E.	0 15 0	"	144 "	0 4 0	"
110 S. E.	0 12 0	"	109 W. E.	0 15 0	"	145 "	0 4 0	"
111 S. E.	0 12 0	"	110 W. E.	0 15 0	"	146 "	0 4 0	"
112 S. E.	0 12 0	"	111 W. E.	0 15 0	"	147 "	0 4 0	"
113 S. E.	0 12 0	"	112 W. E.	0 15 0	"	148 "	0 4 0	"
114 S. E.	0 12 0	"	113 W. E.	0 15 0	"	149 "	0 4 0	"
115 S. E.	0 12 0	"	114 W. E.	0 15 0	"	150 "	0 4 0	"
116 S. E.	0 12 0	"	115 W. E.	0 15 0	"	151 "	0 4 0	"
117 S. E.	0 12 0	"	116 W. E.	0 15 0	"	152 "	0 4 0	"
118 S. E.	0 12 0	"	117 W. E.	0 15 0	"	153 "	0 4 0	"
119 S. E.	0 12 0	"	118 W. E.	0 15 0	"	154 "	0 4 0	"
120 S. E.	0 12 0	"	119 W. E.	0 15 0	"	155 "	0 4 0	"
121 S. E.	0 12 0	"	120 W. E.	0 15 0	"	156 "	0 4 0	"
122 S. E.	0 12 0	"	121 W. E.	0 15 0	"	157 "	0 4 0	"
123 S. E.	0 12 0	"	122 W. E.	0 15 0	"	158 "	0 4 0	"
124 S. E.	0 12 0	"	123 W. E.	0 15 0	"	159 "	0 4 0	"
125 S. E.	0 12 0	"	124 W. E.	0 15 0	"	160 "	0 4 0	"
126 S. E.	0 12 0	"	125 W. E.	0 15 0	"	161 "	0 4 0	"
127 S. E.	0 12 0	"	126 W. E.	0 15 0	"	162 "	0 4 0	"
128 S. E.	0 12 0	"	127 W. E.	0 15 0	"	163 "	0 4 0	"
129 S. E.	0 12 0	"	128 W. E.	0 15 0	"	164 "	0 4 0	"
130 S. E.	0 12 0	"	129 W. E.	0 15 0	"	165 "	0 4 0	"
131 S. E.	0 12 0	"	130 W. E.	0 15 0	"	166 "	0 4 0	"
132 S. E.	0 12 0	"	131 W. E.	0 15 0	"	167 "	0 4 0	"
133 S. E.	0 12 0	"	132 W. E.	0 15 0	"	168 "	0 4 0	"
134 S. E.	0 12 0	"	133 W. E.	0 15 0	"	169 "	0 4 0	"
135 S. E.	0 12 0	"	134 W. E.	0 15 0	"	170 "	0 4 0	"
136 S. E.	0 12 0	"	135 W. E.	0 15 0	"	171 "	0 4 0	"
137 S. E.	0 12 0	"	136 W. E.	0 15 0	"	172 "	0 4 0	"
138 S. E.	0 12 0	"	137 W. E.	0 15 0	"	173 "	0 4 0	"
139 S. E.	0 12 0	"	138 W. E.	0 15 0	"	174 "	0 4 0	"
140 S. E.	0 12 0	"	139 W. E.	0 15 0	"	175 "	0 4 0	"
141 S. E.	0 12 0	"	140 W. E.	0 15 0	"	176 "	0 4 0	"
142 S. E.	0 12 0	"	141 W. E.	0 15 0	"	177 "	0 4 0	"
143 S. E.	0 12 0	"	142 W. E.	0 15 0	"	178 "	0 4 0	"
144 S. E.	0 12 0	"	143 W. E.	0 15 0	"	179 "	0 4 0	"
145 S. E.	0 12 0	"	144 W. E.	0 15 0	"	180 "	0 4 0	"
146 S. E.	0 12 0	"	145 W. E.	0 15 0	"	181 "	0 4 0	"
147 S. E.	0 12 0	"	146 W. E.	0 15 0	"	182 "	0 4 0	"
148 S. E.	0 12 0	"	147 W. E.	0 15 0	"	183 "	0 4 0	"
149 S. E.	0 12 0	"	148 W. E.	0 15 0	"	184 "	0 4 0	"
150 S. E.	0 12 0	"	149 W. E.	0 15 0	"	185 "	0 4 0	"
151 S. E.	0 12 0	"	150 W. E.	0 15 0	"	186 "	0 4 0	"
152 S. E.	0 12 0	"	151 W. E.	0 15 0	"	187 "	0 4 0	"
153 S. E.	0 12 0	"	152 W. E.	0 15 0	"	188 "	0 4 0	"
154 S. E.	0 12 0	"	153 W. E.	0 15 0	"	189 "	0 4 0	"
155 S. E.	0 12 0	"	154 W. E.	0 15 0	"	190 "	0 4 0	"
156 S. E.	0 12 0	"	155 W. E.	0 15 0	"	191 "	0 4 0	"
157 S. E.	0 12 0	"	156 W. E.	0 15 0	"	192 "	0 4 0	"
158 S. E.	0 12 0	"	157 W. E.	0 15 0	"	193 "	0 4 0	"
159 S. E.	0 12 0	"	158 W. E.	0 15 0	"	194 "	0 4 0	"
160 S. E.	0 12 0	"	159 W. E.					

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 10th February, 1945.

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
SUPPLEMENT—		"MIDDLES" (Contd.)—	
Corporation Budget Estimates For 1945-46—Chief Executive Officer's Statement		Improvement Of Calcutta Bustees—Long And Short Term Proposals Of C. I. T. And Ad Hoc Committee	358
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION—	353	HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
Corporation Accepts Tramways' Offer Of Terms—The Company To Retain Undertaking Till 1945		Future Development In Maternity And Child Welfare Work	361
Taxes To Be Raised By One Per Cent. Corporation Budget Estimates For 1945-46		ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE—	
Street Accidents		Architectural Usage Of India	362
Coal Shortage		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	362
Bad Quality Of Rice		LEGAL INTELLIGENCE—	
Labourers' Demonstration		Corporation And Ration Shop Food-stuffs—High Court Issues Rule	364
"MIDDLES"—		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	367
Government Finds Corporation Vaccination Lymphs Unsatisfactory—Production At Corporation Laboratory Temporarily Stopped	355	VITAL STATISTICS—	368
Milk Famine In Calcutta—Immediate Rationing Urged	358	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	369

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

The Week In The Corporation

Corporation Accepts Tramways' Offer Of Terms The Company To Retain Undertaking Till 1945

AT the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 7th February, the House accepted the offer of the Calcutta Tramways Company Limited in regard to the purchase of the Undertaking as set out in the letter of the Agent of the Company, dated 22nd December last.

The offer contains the following:—

(1) The Calcutta Tramways Company is to remain in possession of the Undertaking for its own benefit until December 31st, 1945, and retain the profits for the year.

(2) In the meantime the purchase price of whole Tramways with the plant, machinery, land, buildings, rolling stock, stores and everything connected therewith belonging to the Company including Howrah as at 31st December, 1944, is to be ascertained in manner provided by the 1899 Agreement incorporated in Bengal Act IV of 1900 and on footing that all such assets deemed to be subject matter of 1899 Agreement as at December 31st, 1944.

(3) Immediate endeavour is to be made by the Corporation to obtain necessary assent from other Authorities and passing of necessary legislation to enable Corporation to take over, maintain and operate whole Tramways with the plant, machinery, land, buildings, rolling stock, stores and everything connected therewith belonging to the Company from January 1st, 1946 and purchase price to be paid by that date.

(4) In the event of the Corporation failing to obtain necessary consent and passing of necessary legislation or failing to obtain necessary finance by loan or otherwise to implement such arrangement, the Company is to be left in possession after December 31st, 1945, on terms of existing agreement and notice is to be cancelled.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN CORPORATION AND COMPANY

The Corporation in their resolution of December 22, 1944, (the same day when the letter from the Agent of the Company was received) generally agreed to the proposals and accepted the suggestion of the Chief Minister, Bengal, regarding the formation of an autonomous Transport Board to "control, manage and carry on the administration of the tramways, buses and other forms of transport that may come into existence, hereafter, in Calcutta and the adjoining municipalities and the industrial areas "subject to certain conditions.

This resolution was communicated to the Company and several letters were exchanged between the Company and the Corporation for clarification of certain points.

THE AGENT'S LETTER

The Agent, in his letter to the Calcutta Corporation dated January 29, stated that in the view of the Board, the notice dated June 27, 1944, as explained in the Corporation's letter, dated November 4, 1944, and again in letter dated January 2, 1945, was "not a notice in terms of the Agreement of December 9, 1899, since the Corporation claimed delivery not only of Tramways which were the subject matter of that Agreement, but the entire undertaking including Tramways not operated under Agreement with the Corporation. The position when the proposal was made, therefore, was that the Corporation was not prepared to take delivery in the terms of the Agreement, not legally competent to take delivery in terms of the notice so explained.

There was and is no question of leaving the notice in abeyance."

Pending agreement with the Corporation in terms of the proposal above mentioned, the position in the view of the Board was that the Company was in possession of its undertaking in terms of the Agreement of the 9th December, 1899, and the other contracts under which the undertaking was operated.

"There must be an acceptance in no way conditioned by, or dependent on, any negotiations which the Corporation might have or might have had with the Government of Bengal, or any assurance which the Corporation might have received from that Government or any expectation as to any concessions by the Company.

If the Corporation so accepted the proposal and executed a contract in the manner required by the Municipal Act, the possession of the Company would then be in terms of that contract.

The Agent then stated that on receipt of an assurance that the proposed contract would be executed the Company was willing to join in discussions with the Government of Bengal regarding the proposal of Government for formation of a Transport Board with a view to a Tripartite Agreement being affected. There was no agreement between the Company and the Government of Bengal.

"You will no doubt place this matter before the Corporation and let me hear from you as soon as possible whether the Corporation is prepared to enter into requisite contract," the Agent concluded.

RESOLUTION AND DISCUSSION

Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli moved the resolution, which stated:—

"That the Corporation do hereby accept the offer of the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., set out in their letter dated December 22, 1944, and addressed to the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta."

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that in the event of the Corporation failing to obtain necessary finance by loan or otherwise to implement such arrangement the Corporation would be entitled to demand from the Company on and from the 12th January, 1946, a track-rent of Rs. 5,00,000 in the place of the rent determined in 1899.

Councillor Mukherjee also suggested that the Clause 8 of the letter might be accepted without prejudice to their rights acquired after the notice in January, 1944, to deliver the Tramways undertaking.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, while opposing the resolution, wanted that the Chief Executive Officer should make an authoritative statement with regard to the progress in the formation of the proposed Transport Board.

In reply the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, stated that things were moving and that the matter was no longer in the hands of the Local Self-Government Department but in those of the Home Department of the Bengal Government.

He had informal discussion with certain officials of the Government as a result of which he had got the impression that a certain official of the Bengal Government was going to New Delhi to discuss the question with the Government of India. He was to return on January 17 last and Mr. Chatterji was told that on his return the officer would make contact with him. But since then he had heard nothing from the official. The matter was making progress although not so rapid a progress as they would like. He, however, assured the House that there need not be any disappointment on that score.

Mr. R. N. Gaggar, Chairman of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee, also assured the House that the question of formation of the Transport Board would be brought up before the House in proper time when members would have the opportunity of discussing the pros and cons of the matter.

DELHI TRAMWAYS

GOVT. DECIDES TO TAKE OVER

New Delhi, February 8.

It is learnt that the Delhi Provincial Government have decided to serve a notice on the Delhi Tramways Company intimating their intention to take over the Company.

The Chief Commissioner has been in touch with the Government of India in this connection during the last month.—A.P.J.

TAXES TO BE RAISED BY ONE PER CENT.

CORPORATION BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1945-46

An estimated excess expenditure over income to the extent of Rs. 18,15,000 was revealed in the city Budget estimates for the year 1945-46, which Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, presented at the meeting of the Corporation held on Friday, the 9th February. This will bring down the closing balance to Rs. 9,55,000.

The Budget Estimates for 1945-46 stand as follows as compared with Revised Estimates for the current year 1944-45.

	<i>Revised Estimate.</i> 1944-45	<i>Budget Estimate.</i> 1945-46
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	48,87,000	22,70,000
Receipts ...	2,69,58,000	2,79,54,000
Total ...	3,12,90,200	3,02,24,000
Expenditure ...	2,90,20,000	2,92,69,000
Closing Balance	22,70,000	9,55,000

In the absence of the decision of the Government regarding the grant of further subvention to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs or amending laws to enable the Corporation to get some additional income, the Chief Executive Officer said that he was left with no other alternative than to raise the Consolidated Rate by one per cent. in his endeavour to

balance the Budget in which only minimum requirements for vital services have been provided for.

The Chief Executive Officer made a grievance that the control of the executive over the subordinate in the Corporation administration had disappeared and discipline was at a discount. So long as the power of appointment of the rank and file of the staff, of granting promotion, of meting out reward and punishment, remained out of the hands of the executive head of the Corporation, it was idle, said the Chief Executive Officer, to expect return of desired efficiency in the Corporation administration.

The Budget Special Committee for the year 1945-46 consists of the following members:—

1. Mr. N. C. Paul.
2. Mr. B. K. Banerji.
3. Mr. Rajkumar Basu.
4. Dr. Bhupendra Nath Bose.
5. Mr. A. C. Banerjee.
6. Mr. R. N. Gagar.
7. Mr. M. K. Mazumder.
8. Mr. J. H. Methold.
9. Mr. D. J. Cohen.
10. Mr. J. L. Saha.
11. Dr. S. N. Sinha.
12. Mr. D. N. Ghosh.
13. Mr. H. K. Ganguli.
14. Mr. Md. Israil.
15. Mr. S. M. Usman.
16. Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury.

Street Accidents

Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury drew the attention of the House to the newspaper reports publishing every day the details of accidents in the streets of Calcutta. It was high time that they should, through the Mayor, request the authorities concerned to institute an enquiry into the causes of these accidents.

Councillor Roy Chowdhury, in this connection, questioned the advisability of continuance of the lighting restrictions in the city. In Bombay, Colombo and even in London lighting restriction orders had been relaxed. In view of the excellent progress made in Burma by the British Army there was no good reason why there should be such a rigid control over lighting in this city.

Moreover, Councillor Roy Chowdhury pointed out, certain kinds of buses were allowed to use their headlights and it was very dangerous for citizens. Certain houses resided by certain classes of people observed practically no lighting restriction. It was

a pertinent question, why the citizens of Calcutta in general should not have the privilege.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, assured the House that he would write to the authorities on the subject.

Coal Shortage

A reference to the shortage of soft coke in the city was made by Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli. He said that there were 45 wagons of coal in Ultadanga and some 200 wagons in other sidings. It was necessary that these reserves should be released at once for the use of the public.

Councillor Debendranath Mukherji, expressing that he was of the same opinion as Councillor Ganguli, impressed upon the House that he might have to go without meals that night for want of fuel.

Bad Quality Of Rice

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri complained that rice unfit for human consumption had been supplied to the Corporation labour staff. The rice had been supplied by Corporation ration shops who had got it from the Government. Supply of good quality of rice should be ensured, otherwise, there might be trouble. The members of the labour and menial staff had assembled at the quadrangle of the Corporation to give vent to their grievances. They would want an assurance from the Mayor in this respect.

The Mayor told Councillor Ray Chaudhuri that they could do nothing more besides writing to the Government.

MADRAS TRAMWAYS

CORPORATION DECIDES TO TAKE OVER

Madras, February 7.

The Madras Corporation at its meeting to-day resolved to take over the Madras Tramways and operate it as a public utility concern. The Council urged the Commissioner to formulate suitable proposal for the purpose.—A.P.J.

Labourers' Demonstration

When the Tramway item was taken up Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani drew the attention of the Mayor to the demonstration of the labourers inside the Building and suggested that the meeting should be adjourned for 15 minutes and in the meantime the Chief Executive Officer should make an enquiry into the matter and try to pacify them.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, said that it was previously agreed with the representatives of the labourers that no further demonstration should be staged. But it seemed that the representatives had practically no control over the labourers.

Mr. Debendranath Mukherji wanted to know what was the new fact that led to the demonstration.

Councillor S. C. Ray Chaudhuri said that they had assembled there to voice their grievances regarding bad quality of rice and they wanted an assurance from them that the matter would be looked into.

A suggestion for adjourning the meeting for 15 minutes in order to enable the Chief Executive Officer to see the demonstrators and persuade them to leave was not accepted by the House.

Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that he found these demonstrators sitting at the quadrangle long before the meeting started.

The Mayor said that he thought the Chief Executive Officer would have to call in the police in future. They could not demonstrate in that way at every meeting.

Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen said that steps should be taken so that such demonstrations could not be staged in future.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mohamed Rafique, said that it might be quite possible that they had selected certain people who were not their real representatives.

Councillor S. M. Usman said that they ought to have known that the Corporation considered their grievances very sympathetically. They must

see to it that the administration of the Corporation was carried on properly.

Councillor Somnath Lahiri said that it was probably a spontaneous collection of some of the labour staff.

Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul enquired how far the Committee appointed by them to consider their grievances proceeded with their recommendations other than the matter of the dearness allowance.

The Mayor said that the Committee had made its recommendation regarding dearness allowance and the Corporation had sent up the proposal to Government.

Explaining his position vis-a-vis the demonstration, the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, said that it was a public office where everyone had the right to come. If it was the desire of the House that those people should be prevented from coming within the building on the day when the Corporation met, that could only be done through the help of the police. The Corporation's policy had been, the Chief Executive Officer pointed out, that the police should not be called in to prevent any demonstration by its employees. The Chief Executive Officer was helpless in the matter if police help was not to be taken.

In reply to Councillor A. A. Wise, the Mayor informed the House that the Chief Executive Officer had issued instructions prohibiting demonstration within the municipal buildings.

After some deliberation it was decided to continue the meeting in closed doors.

INDIAN HEALTH COMMISSION**Good Work Praised**

Dr. J. W. Mountin, American Public Health Official who just has returned to Washington from public health mission to India at the request of the Indian Government has told United Press of America that he was greatly impressed by "The good and efficient job" Indian Health Commission at Delhi had been doing. He spent three months in India telling the Indian officials about public health administration in United States. He said that he discussed Federal and State relationships formulas for grants and allocations and also regulations for inter-state shipments of medical supplies and similar matters. He said that the Delhi Commission was deeply interested in solving India's health problems and in making constructive post-war plans for all British India. He said, however, that the programme seemed a long range one which would need definite legislative action could it before be put through.

COAL SCARCITY IN CALCUTTA**30,780 Mds. Released From Government Stock**

Calcutta has been experiencing acute shortage of domestic coke during the past fortnight or so. This is said to be due to the arrival of a lesser number of wagons allotted to Calcutta. For two days no supply was received. It is understood that coal transport to the city has been affected by a bottleneck in the railways. Efforts are being made to smash this bottle-neck.

To relieve the situation the Bengal Government have so far released 30,780 mds. of coke out of their reserve.

As against the daily allotted quota of 30 wagons Calcutta had been receiving on an average about 11 wagons daily since January 24. The following were the daily arrivals from January 24 to February 7:—Jan. 24—19; Jan. 25—12; Jan. 26—11; Jan. 27—25; Jan. 28—0; Jan. 29—58; Jan. 30—15; Jan. 31—3; Feb. 1—5; Feb. 2—10; Feb. 3—2; Feb. 4—0; Feb. 5—5; Feb. 6—1; Feb. 7—0.

BHATPARA MUNICIPALITY**First Indian Chairman Elected**

Mr. Latafat Hossain, M.L.C., General Secretary of the Kankinara Labour Union, has been elected Chairman of the Bhatpara Municipality.

This is the first time that an Indian becomes Chairman of this Municipality, which is third biggest industrial Municipality in the province with a population of 3,00,000.

Middles

Government Finds Corporation Vaccination Lymphs Unsatisfactory Production At Corporation Laboratory Temporarily Stopped

THE Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Laboratory was inspected on February 2 by Col. C. L. Pasricha, I.M.S., Professor of Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of All-India Institute of Hygiene and Dr. S. C. Ghosal, Acting Professor of Micro-Biology, All-India Institute of Hygiene.

In their joint report, they have advised Government that the lymph produced at this laboratory is manufactured under conditions, which, in several respects, do not comply with the minimum standard required under the Therapeutic Substances Act and is not safe for public use.

Following this announcement the production of lymph at the vaccine laboratory of Calcutta Corporation has been temporarily stopped.

This is in pursuance of the Government order that, until the Corporation Laboratory has been reorganized to conform to the provisions of the Therapeutic Substances Act, no lymph shall be manufactured in or issued from the Corporation Laboratory.

Meanwhile, the Corporation Health Officer, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, has asked for supplies of lymph from the Government for use by the Corporation vaccination staff, and has stopped using the lymph produced in the Corporation Laboratory.

While on the one hand the 'Press Note' issued by the Government of Bengal makes it plain that the five lakhs of citizens who have so far been vaccinated against small-pox with lymphs produced at the Corporation Laboratory are not immune from the danger of being attacked with small-pox which is stalking the city, there is on the other hand the counter statement made by Dr. B. C. Roy to the effect that tissues of a person, who has been vaccinated with a lymph even of low potency are always prone to be sensitized to the virus and a repetition might be risky.

QUALITY OF CORPORATION LYMPHS QUESTIONED

Col. C. L. Pasricha, I.M.S., Professor of Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, Dr. J. B. Grant, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Dr. S. C. Ghosal, Professor of Micro-Biology, All-India Institute of Hygiene, who inspected the Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Laboratory on February 2, at the request of the Public Health Department, Bengal Government, have, it is understood, submitted the following report of the result of inspection :—

"The procedures for the production of vaccine lymph laid down in the Therapeutic Substances Regulation 1931, No. 633 are supposed to be followed in the production of vaccine. Time did not permit inspection of each stage of production, but the following were observed :

- (1) The provision for the conditions of housing of animals did not conform to the minimum standards.
- (2) The whole housing and layout for the process of preparation of vaccine lymph is below the standards laid down.
- (3) Refrigeration was grossly below the minimum standard required.
- (4) The Bacteriologist responsible for purity tests did not know the correct techniques of procedure.
- (5) No approved standards are followed in potency determination."

They say that in view of the foregoing reasons the lymph issuing from this laboratory cannot be considered safe for public use until the laboratory is reorganized to conform in every way to the provisions of the Therapeutic Substances Regulation.

DR. B. C. ROY'S VIEWS

With regard to warning of the Government of Bengal not to use lymphs of the Calcutta Corporation for vaccination purposes, Dr. B. C. Roy has stated in the course of a Press statement :—

"I have, since November 1, done re-vaccination in a large number of cases including myself with Corporation lymph. I can state categorically that the number of successful re-vaccinations has been much larger than in other years, so has been the experience of some of my doctor-friends with whom I have talked to-day.

"On the other hand, the Government has issued a warning that the Corporation lymph is unsafe for public use. Has any enquiry been made of cases of vaccination with Corporation lymph after November 1 and in how many of them vaccination was unsuccessful or resulted in complications? The names of three experts have been given, who had reported that 'the lymph is manufactured (by Corporation) under conditions which, in several respects, do not comply with the minimum standard required under the Therapeutic Substances Act and is not safe for public use'. May I ask them, if they have tested the Corporation lymph? If so, is it contaminated or have they found it of low potency? The public has a right to know this.

"I assume that the Government's warning applies only to those persons who were unsuccessfully vaccinated. Failure in a case means one of the three things : (1) Bad vaccination technique; (2) Lymph of low potency; or (3) Presence of immunity, either natural or acquired. In cases of unsuccessful primary vaccination, it should be

attempted again as cases of Natural Immunity are very rare. But when the Government advises the people to get vaccinated again in cases of unsuccessful revaccination, I desire to point out that the matter is not so simple. Experience is accumulating to indicate that Immunization and Sensitization are contiguous processes. The tissues of person who has been vaccinated with a lymph even of low potency are always prone to be sensitized to the virus and a repetition might be risky. In any case, I would earnestly suggest that the public should wait till the report of the experts on the examination of the lymph is published and we are assured that the Corporation lymph was either contaminated or impotent."

C. E. O.'s LETTER To GOVT.

The following is the full text of the letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, by the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 306 P. H. dated the 3rd February, 1945 (sent

VACCINATION IN EGYPT

SUCCESSFUL THREE-SCRATCH METHOD

When the 1943-44 small-pox epidemic among Egyptian civilians began to ravage British troops stationed in Egypt, an investigation was begun, and some alarming disclosures were made.

In a recent "Lancet", Mrs. R. S. Illingworth and W. A. Oliver describe their findings—the failure of the British Army vaccination technique.

Out of a sample of 100 small-pox cases (95 military personnel), these doctors found 66 to be suffering from a severe form of the disease, although 96 out of the 100 had been successfully vaccinated. 14 of the 100 died. And of these 14 no less than 13 had been successfully vaccinated by the standard British Army method.

One had been treated only a few weeks previously and eight within two years of contracting the disease.

By contrast, the civil population of Egypt showed far fewer severe cases and deaths were comparatively rare. Yet it was the same epidemic, and both troops and civilians had been vaccinated with the same lymph.

The solution to this apparent mystery is quite clear, say the doctors. It dates back to 1896 when a Royal Commission on vaccination declared that it definitely diminished liability to small-pox. In early times it was credited with causing 10 per cent of all deaths.

After the introduction of compulsory vaccination, the disease declined to insignificant proportions—making the work of the British physician, Edward Jenner, a landmark in medical history.

As small-pox declined, however, safeguards gradually relaxed and compulsory vaccination in Britain was less generally enforced. After 1907 it was comparatively easy to obtain exemption. Anxious to placate critics of vaccination, the British Government set up a Ministry of Health Committee on vaccination in 1928.

The Committee gave Government sanction to scarification of a single spot of skin as a routine vaccination, instead of three or four spots as previously practised.

Following this recommendation, the British Army adopted the single scratch technique of vaccination. But the Egyptian Government did not. On the contrary, when the 1943-44 epidemic began, the Egyptian Government at once intensified its three-scratch method.

to my residence at night) sending a copy of the report of the result of inspection of the Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Laboratory, made on the 2nd February, 1945, by Col. C. L. Pasricha, I.M.S. Professor of Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, Dr. J. B. Grant, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Dr. S. C. Ghosal, Professor of Micro-Biology, All-India Institute of Hygiene. The letter contains certain orders by Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Public Health (Emergency) Ordinance, 1944.

"I am to say that in view of the Corporation resolution passed on 10th January, 1945, directing the Chief Executive Officer to take legal action against the order passed under the Ordinance, the Executive of the Corporation is precluded from taking any order under the Ordinance. In the interest of the public, however, it is my duty to remove the defects pointed out by the experts, and I am accordingly asking steps to do so.

"Re. defects mentioned in paras 1, 2 and 4 of the report of the experts, they are more or less minor and may be put right without difficulty.

"Re. (3) namely inadequate refrigeration I am to say that in the 2 Refrigerators in the Corporation Vaccine Depot, there are a number of compartments and still larger number of drawers. There were only 2 thermometers at the time of inspection. The thermometers had to be taken from one drawer to another and the doors of the refrigerators were repeatedly opened and thus might have affected the reading of the thermometers. As a matter of fact, Dr. Grant, one of the inspecting experts, again inspected the Vaccine Depot on the 3rd instant at about 2-30 p.m. when a number of thermometers were placed in different compartments. He found the refrigeration in order in all the compartments and he at once rang up the Director of Public Health and stated the result of his observation. Dr. Grant, I understand, subsequently sent the result of his inspection on the 3rd to the Director of Public Health by a special messenger. Apparently no notice was taken of Dr. Grant's subsequent report. Dr. Grant again visited the Vaccine Depot on the morning of the 4th and again took the reading of the thermometers. He found the refrigeration all right on the 4th also and immediately rang me up at my residence.

"While the subsequent inspections of Dr. Grant on the 3rd and 4th go to show that the standard of refrigeration in our Vaccine Depot is all right, I am looking into the matter again to see that proper refrigeration is maintained.

"Re. (5) up till now no standard has been laid down by the Government of India for testing potency of lymph and it appears from the agenda for the discussion of Anti-Small-Pox Vaccine in British India, held on 22nd November, 1944, at Delhi in which Major Jafar and Col. Pasricha were both present, that in spite of the British Therapeutic Substances Act laying down that the potency test has to be done on rabbits only, the following centres do not follow this:—

- (1) Madras—biggest vaccine manufacturing centre where Dr. Pundit, who is in charge and who is an authority on the subject, carries on this test on calves.
- (2) Punjab—animal test is not done.
- (3) C. P. and Berar—animal test is not done.

"It is also mentioned in the same agenda "• • • It will be seen that the technique of the potency test is not uniform all over India."

"Since January, 1945, we are again using rabbits for the potency determination.

"As I have already stated the interest of the public is paramount and the defects will certainly be removed, if they exist. I have, however, given direction to the Health Officer not to use the Corporation lymphs till the report regarding potency and purity from Col. Pasricha and Dr. Grant, who took samples of the Corporation lymphs during their inspection on the 2nd instant is available. In the meantime the lymphs imported from Nainital are being used and I have also asked the Health Officer to use Government lymph, if necessary.

"If, however, the report on the samples taken is satisfactory, I shall go on using the Corporation lymphs.

"As I have stated in a previous letter, the report of Col. Pasricha on some lymphs sent to him by the Corporation a few days ago is satisfactory.

"In conclusion I am to say that it would have been better if Government direction had been given after the test report of the experts on the sample of Corporation lymphs, taken on the 2nd, had been received."

HEALTH OFFICER'S STATEMENT

In view of the controversy regarding the quality of vaccination lymphs produced by the Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Laboratory, the Health Officer of the Corporation, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, has issued a statement requesting all private practitioners, who have given vaccination with Corporation lymphs since November last, to inform him regarding the results of such vaccination, specially primary ones.

The Health Officer says :—

"Early in 1943, satisfaction about the purity and potency of Corporation lymphs was expressed by Prof. K. V. Krishnan, Prof. of Micro-Biology, All-India Institute of Hygiene, and Prof. Panja, who were members of the Sub-Committee formed by the Sanitary Board of Bengal.

"In November last, Dr. N. N. Das, of the School of Tropical Medicine reported that Corporation lymphs were potent and were of good standard of sterility. Dr. Ahmad adds. He further says that even on January 31 last, Col. C. L. Pasricha, Professor of Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, was satisfied about the potency of these lymphs.

"The Corporation Vaccine Laboratory was visited by Dr. N. C. Sen Gupta, Hony-Lecturer, University College of Science, on Sunday last, who, after examining the chambers of the refrigerators, found the temperature well below the freezing point."

PROF. N. M. BASU'S OPINION

Mr. Narendra Mohon Basu, Senior Professor of Physiology, Presidency College, Calcutta, writes :—

"We read with astonishment and uneasiness the *communiqué* published by the Bengal Government regarding re-vaccination of the people who have been vaccinated since November 1st, 1944, on account of certain defects in the preparation of the Corporation lymph as pointed out by certain experts.

"It is to be remembered that the development of a high degree of immunity means the formation and liberation of anti-bodies (specific globulins) in large numbers by tissue-cells, possibly reticulo-endothelial cells, in plasma and lymph. After the development of such immunity leading to the possession of high anti-body content by the body, if the antigen (i.e., the toxin, or the killed culture, or attenuated living organisms or even

virulent living culture) be introduced, they would be neutralised or rendered immobile or destroyed by the anti-bodies which occur in large numbers in the body, inasmuch that the antigen is not expected to get much opportunity to affect the tissue-cells. In such circumstances the effect of such inoculation is expected to be the lowering of the titre value of the anti-body of the system and at the same time the opportunities for the development of the anti-body in the system would be few. Thus an inoculation at such a stage would reduce the immunity of the body and would expose the person to the risk of an infection."

GOVERNMENT TRIES TO ALLEVIATE ALARM

A Press Note, issued on 6th February, says :—

Some alarm has been expressed at the report that the three medical experts whom the Bengal Government requested to inspect the Calcutta Corporation's Vaccine Laboratory have declared the lymph manufactured there to be unsafe for public use. These words do not mean that the lymph is likely to infect anyone with some other form of disease, but that it cannot be relied upon to provide immunity against small-pox. It is quite possible that some of this lymph is sufficiently potent; and persons whose vaccination was successful need not be vaccinated again. Anyone in doubt on this point should consult a registered medical practitioner. But as the conditions under which the lymph has been manufactured, fall far short of the standard prescribed, it is impossible to guarantee that any particular batch of it will be effective, and so it is necessary to declare it all to be unfit for use.

The public are informed that the Bengal Government's Vaccine Laboratory was inspected by the same three medical experts on February 3, and that they reported that the methods of manufacture conform to the minimum standard required by the Therapeutic Substances Regulations.

REORGANIZATION OF VACCINE LABORATORY

The Calcutta Corporation is consulting Dr. B. C. Roy on the question of re-organizing its vaccine laboratory to conform to the provisions of the Therapeutic Substances Act.

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. Chatterji, is arranging for a potency test of Corporation lymph by experts in Calcutta and outside. The present stock of Corporation lymph consists of about 4,50,000 doses.

Cars spray painted with Nitro
Valspar and occasionally
polished with

RETSUL POLISH

has the smartest finish
imaginable.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA BUSTEES

Long And Short Term Proposals Of C. I. T. And Ad Hoc Committee

THE construction of some satellite settlements within a radius of 10 miles of Calcutta for rehousing *bustee* dwellers and the labour population of the city is envisaged in a long-term programme submitted by the Improvement Trust to the Bengal Government.

The programme has been formulated at the instance of a conference convened recently by His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey at Writers' Buildings to consider the city's *bustee* problems.

These settlements, each with accommodation for about 20,000 people, are designed primarily for the *bustee* dwellers and labour classes. Provision has also been made for the housing of those belonging to a higher social strata with a view to creating a community spirit. The settlements would have all the amenities of a modern town.

The programme would take 50 years to complete at an estimated cost of about Rs. 15 crores per 100,000 people.

SHORT-TERM PROPOSALS

The Ad Hoc Committee recently appointed to consider what short-term measures of improvement should be immediately effected in Calcutta *bustees* have made the following recommendations :—

1. *Each bustee should be provided with necessary roads, paths and by-paths, to admit conservancy and ambulance services.*
2. *All roadways should have drains.*
3. *Sufficient drinking water should be provided either by pipes or tube-wells, and arrangements for bathing platforms should also be made. Latrines should be made more sanitary, that is to say, more easily accessible and of such a pattern that they may be easily cleaned.*
4. *The Municipal drains along the main roads of Manicktola and Cossipore should be cleaned and kept clean.*
5. *The highest possible priority should be given to the scheme for installing machinery in the Corporation's sewage pumping station at Dhappa Lock.*

The Government of Bengal in the Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government are actively considering these recommendations and how to put them into effect as early as possible.

The *bustee* population of the city is over 1,000,000.

The *Hindusthan Standard* writes :—

"The slums, it has been repeated *ad nauseum*, constitute a shame and a disgrace to the civic administration."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—

"Details of the plan should be published and suggestions and opinions from experts and social workers obtained. The danger of these turning out to be *ghettoes* should not be overlooked."

MILK FAMINE IN CALCUTTA

Immediate Rationing Urged

INTRODUCTION of milk rationing in Calcutta was demanded at a public meeting held under the auspices of the All-India Womens' Conference, Calcutta Branch, at Wellington Square on Sunday, 4th February.

In a resolution, the meeting emphasized that all available supplies of milk should be distributed to children under five, expectant and nursing mothers and the sick on a priority basis. Distribution should be free and at concession rates according to income groups.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, who presided, said that milk scarcity in India and particularly in Bengal had become very acute owing to war conditions. To increase the supply immediate steps should be taken to prevent the slaughter of milch cows and buffaloes and to set up scientifically organized dairies throughout the country. Public opinion should be mobilized to compel authorities to adopt measures for the solution of the milk problem.

Mrs. S. C. Roy, describing the activities of the Women's Conference in this direction, observed that the organization ran several milk centres last year for the needy. One such centre was still distributing milk to 100 children daily. She urged that preparation of luxury food from milk should forthwith be banned to conserve the supply for the benefit of lakhs of children and others who required it most, and sought the co-operation of confectioners in this matter.

Dr. Maitreyee Bose, Dr. A. C. Ukil and Mr. J. Neogi also spoke.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

Speeches criticizing the Bengal Government for their alleged failure to tackle the milk problem were made at a public meeting held in the Commercial Museum of Calcutta Corporation on Monday, 5th February.

The speakers urged that steps be taken immediately by Government to augment the milk supply and to introduce rationing in Calcutta and mofussil towns to ensure its equitable distribution at a fair price among children, expectant and nursing mothers and the sick.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, who presided, said that the milk problem had become very acute owing to war conditions. The live-stock of the province had been reduced by at least 50 per cent. The authorities should adopt measures to import cattle from other provinces.

About 100 posters, charts and models on the milk situation and factors contributing to the present crisis were exhibited.

FIX YOUR EYES ON

HAEMO SARSAPARILLA AN IDEAL TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

Indications:

**Itches, Skin Diseases
Rheumatism, Boils, etc.,
Also effective in Syphilis**

- Enriches the blood**
- Regulates the bowels**
- Tones up the nerves**
- Improves appetite**

IF YOUR CHEMISTS FAIL TO SUPPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD. :: CALCUTTA

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to :—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Entally.

Phone Pk. 672

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—
NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of :—
MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.
10, CANNING STREET

Telegram : "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS
Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND
ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal —2308.

59, Khurut Road, Howrah.

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of :—
COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE :—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY :—72, Maniktila Main Road

Phone B. B. 5648

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of :—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

Ring up Cal. 595.

Gram : "MARLBORO," Cal.

for EVERY DESCRIPTION of
. MARBLE & MOSAIC
. TERRAZZO TILE
. CHUNAR STONE WORKS

HINDUSTHAN MARBLE & TERRAZZO CO.

1, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta

Phone No : Cal. 6885.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of
HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Dutta Road, Howrah

Phone : Howrah 867

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE CHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheelsco."

NEW!

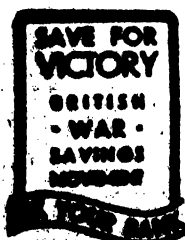
CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA



Future Development In Maternity And Child Welfare Work—II

[By ERIC C. DOWNER, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and School for the Borough of Chorley England]

(Concluded from the issue of 3rd February, 1945)

THERE has been in Great Britain, during the last few years, a most steady and most gratifying increase in the proportion of mothers availing themselves of the services of ante-natal clinics, but, unfortunately, there is still a large percentage of mothers, pregnant of their first child, who are not seen and it is those mothers in particular who most require examination, advice and instruction. Too often still the baby comes into a world where its mother knows next to nothing of how to deal with it or what to do for it. Notification of births and faithful health visiting have done much, but notification of pregnancy and instruction prior to birth will do more.

The condition—mental and physical—of the mother at the time of confinement is very important. Legislation makes it compulsory for women in certain occupations to cease work for a while prior to confinement, but few women are exempted from their domestic duties until the onset of labour. This can be remedied. It still happens that some mothers, especially young ones, approach their first confinement apprehensive of the ordeal. One is tempted to wonder whether there have not been too many references of late in the press to maternal mortality, which is really exceedingly small. Wise counsel during the period of pregnancy would obviate much of this terror.

POST-NATAL CARE

After the first child is born the next factor in the mother's service is the post-natal clinic. Two examinations, one at the end of the fourteen days of normal confinement, and another six weeks after the birth, are recognised as necessary. It is held that these will obviate a lot of little complications and much suffering and fatigue, and will also avoid many little troubles in subsequent pregnancies. But not enough mothers are availing themselves of post-natal services, and in too many areas there are none at her disposal.

The encouragement of breast-feeding, where possible, is essential.

It is slowly being realised that if children are to be reared properly a healthy, competent mother, with sufficient leisure, is the prime essential. This whole-time job cannot be accomplished by a mother who is in pain or illness, at work, or undernourished or overworked in her home. How may these things be avoided?

PRINCIPLES OF CHILD HYGIENE

Perhaps the most glaring violation of the rules of child hygiene to-day is the time at which children are put to bed. There is little provision for ensuring good sleep to young children. Either they are disturbed by the sound of older children at play or by any other cause. And, there is little use in putting them to bed if they cannot rest. Unfortunately, the use of the wireless until late at night is almost universal, this militates against the health-creating sleep.

The question of the undernourished child or the child who is not doing well is always with us, and the time-honoured method of granting free or aided milk has its *pros* and *cons*. One is often left in doubt as to just into whose mouth the pint of milk goes, especially in a large family where the temptation to put it into the family pool must be very strong. In the case of the toddler that is one of the few unanswerable arguments in favour of the nursery school, where both rest and milk can be taken under supervision. But to increase by education and counsel the sense of responsibility of the mothers in their homes is a far better way than the unnatural, if more efficient, care of an institution, however benevolent.

Various schemes have been tried in Great Britain, summoning children for scrutiny every six months from the age of two, special pre-school clinics, etc., but only a minority has been brought under skilled care during those vital formative years. The remedy perhaps lies more in the education of the parent than in any attempt to gather the toddlers in by special sessions or otherwise.

In large centres where there is apt at any time to be a certain amount of child sickness, to have one health visitor with a special knowledge of child dietetics, marketing, and simple cookery for sick and malnourished children is a most progressive measure. She should be sent to special cases of sickness or of undernourishment due to faulty dietary, and can act as adviser to the mother, with an eye to the family resources. Such counsel bears far greater fruit than many lectures in that it is given in the home or at the bedside, and this official earns her salary and more in the abbreviation of sickness and ill health.

In my view, the possibilities of advance in child welfare lie more in the creation of more efficient and conscientious fathers and mothers than in any measures such as extended clinics, day nurseries and nursery schools, and palliative measures such as allowances and free milk.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SCHEME

The Government of Mysore have drawn up a big scheme to eradicate tuberculosis in the State. The scheme includes the opening of big sanatoria in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, separate wards attached to hospitals at every District Headquarters and the survey of the tuberculosis disease in the State.

Survey work has commenced in the Mysore City in the thickly populated area which contains 2,200 houses with a population of nearly 32,000. Every house will be surveyed and every person will be examined medically and all factors of socio-economic importance will be considered. Doctors B. Jayaram and B. S. Ramanna, specialists in tuberculosis, are placed on special duty in this connection.

Engineering & Architecture**ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA**

[This description of India's architectural present and future was sent to the "Architectural Forum, U. S. A., by a designer now in the U. S. Army, Capt. Edgar A. Tafel from "somewhere in India".]

INDIA'S architectural heritage is about as strange, complex, and diverse as her cultural and economic heritage. A major factor in this situation is the strain of second trade planners from "the old country" who were bent on making India a replica of their homeland and to hell with materials or a form to suit this country.

Recent building has been a "Bronx Moderne" or "Miami Plasterbuilt", for the "Modern" has been cheapest, and acceptable because the Germans, British and ourselves said so. Most sensitive Indians, and they are many, view these buildings with hate in their hearts, for they take them as a cultural imposition upon their land. They have their own school of painting, literature and dance, but no architecture. The most incongruous sight is the native man dressed in the *dhoti* and the lady in her flowing *saree*, in front of a bright glaring Germanic structure. But this building is the "latest thing."

Where will India get her architect to rebuild her country? She needs her own blood stimulated as badly as we did until Louis Sullivan came along.

Post-war plans are scarcer here than back home, but there are a few projects that will start as soon as hostilities cease. The Government of India has proposed a National road building scheme (to take the brunt of unemployment) which provides roads running north and south, east and west, and a net work of secondary roads.

Several cities have planning commissions comparable to our own. Calcutta has an Improvement Trust that has operated for some 20 years on a plan of revenue from a tax on all rail travellers who enter the city from beyond a radius of 30 miles, and other revenues from shipping, real estate transactions, and jute production. This fund not only pays for planning but also is used in purchasing required land for new thoroughfares, paving, etc. Ordinances are varied in different cities too, but don't seem to restrain the jerry builder. The only city planned from scratch is New Delhi, and though it is better than anything in this part of the world, it embodies all the faults of the Grand Plan and confuses the traveller no end.

India not only wants an architectural cathartic but needs it. She knows that our type of machinery can speed up the long process of attaining a better standard of living, and she has our mistakes and successes for a guide. A standardization of mechanical parts of housing could easily be planned, and students could be exported from India, teachers and machinery imported to start the ball rolling. Which ever way India works out her political future, planners and architects will be needed by the thousands, and now is the time for development of schools, planning agencies and research groups. Then, the time having arrived when a plan is required there will be the required personnel to make plans and put them into execution. Fortunately, India's real architectural heredity lies in the future.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY:****161ST ANNUAL MEETING**

The need for a cultural reconstruction in India in the post-war period was stressed, by Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, the out-going President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, in his address at the 161st annual meeting of the Society held at its historic premises in Park Street on Monday, 5th February. A large and distinguished gathering was present.

His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey who presided, expressed the hope that the Society would lend the great weight of its prestige to the sponsoring and encouragement of the application of modern scientific research to the old arts of agriculture and industry. His Excellency disclosed that the Eastern Air Command had helped by taking photographs of a considerable number of the principal archaeological sites in Bengal and of the *Buotee* area of Calcutta.

In his address, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, pointed out that the Society's proposals for cultural reconstruction in India in the post-war period were of a far-reaching character.

The proposals dealt with such problems as establishment of a National Museum, of a School of Indian Architecture, of a National Cultural Trust, of a National Academy of Arts and Letters, of National Parks, of a Central Record Office in Bengal, of a Travellers' Department in India and also the future development of the Archaeological Department. The proposed all-India institutions, the Society has emphasised, must be allowed to function as free autonomous bodies, enjoying full measure of State support but worked and organised by outstanding representatives of diverse cultural and scientific interests and occupations, all working together for revitalising Indian life and civilisation.

"We are on the threshold of a new age, as it seems", Dr. Mookerjee said, "and when there are talks of all-round reconstruction in various departments of our national life, we must try to realise once more our true cultural ideals and aspirations. All reconstructions, whether scientific, industrial or economic, must go hand in hand with a cultural reconstruction of the nation. That alone can arouse to the highest degree that consciousness in us which is required, specially at this moment, to stand as a united Indian nation in the true sense of the term."

His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey said, "I am very glad to know that during the past year the Society has been taking an active interest in the formation of schemes for the cultural side of post-war reconstruction. I have read some of the correspondence that has passed between the Society and the various departments of the Government of India, and it is good to know that this distinguished institution is so readily awake to its responsibilities as a non-official organisation of cultural leadership in the life of the country."

Dr. Magnad Saha has been elected President and Dr. Kalidas Nag, Secretary of the Society for the ensuing year.

FAIR-PRICE SHOPS FOR CALCUTTA

The Industries and Civil Supplies Department, Government of India, is, it is understood, planning to open a few fair-price shops in Calcutta where various household needs such as toilet goods, crockery, cutlery, silk, wool, umbrellas, fountain pens, etc., will be sold at controlled rates. The list will be enlarged as more commodities become available for distribution.

The Deputy Controller-General, Civil Supplies, Eastern Region, is in touch with established dealers in different parts of Calcutta to arrange to run these shops under Government supervision.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

A report on the working of the Zoological Gardens, Alipore, for 1944, states that some specimens of the larger carnivora which had been banned owing to risk of air raids were exhibited during the year. These included a lion, two leopards, six tigers, a wolf and a Himalayan bear. Various mammals and birds were bred in the gardens. Four chicks of the spot-billed duck were hatched after nearly 60 years. They are thriving.

On the advice of Dr. S. L. Hora, Director of Fisheries, Bengal, an experiment was made of stocking the *jhel* and tanks in the gardens with large fry of *rahu*, *katta* etc.

Visitors during the year numbered 390,690.

ANTI-PROFITEERING OFFENCES

274 persons were prosecuted during the second fortnight of January for offences against the Bengal Essential Foodstuffs Anti-hoarding Order, 1944, the Bengal Rationing Order, 1943, and the Calcutta Industrial Area Rationing Regulations, 1943.

The offences included sale of mustard oil, long cloth and cigarettes at prices higher than the controlled rates, sale of rice and cloth without licence, sale of bread without bread coupon, possession of salt without licence, drawing ration on absentee's ration card, failure to maintain daily consumption register of a hotel and failure to mark prices and to exhibit price lists.

20 persons were convicted for black-marketing in petrol during the same period.

From 29th January to 1st February, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Enforcement Branch, has sanctioned 100 cases for prosecution in Calcutta City only (excluding suburbs) under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance.

THE TOLL OF THE STREETS*February 1*

One Hindu lady with her husband and her daughter while passing through the Wellesley St. was knocked down by a lorry. An unidentified old man was knocked down by a lorry at the Chittaranjan Avenue. The man succumbed to his injuries.

February 2

An unknown boy (6) was knocked down by a lorry on Central Avenue. An upcountry man named Sankhan was knocked down by a lorry in front of Chittaranjan Seva Sadan on Russa Road.

February 3

Jadukanto Jha (34), a tram driver was injured when a lorry collided with the tram car on Judges' Court Road, Alipore. In another accident of a similar nature, Bijayendra Bose (28) of Indra Rai Road was injured at the crossing of Ashutosh Mookerjee and Ramesh Mitter Roads. Jalal Ahmed (27) of Waliulla Lane, was seriously injured in lorry accident on Lower Circular Road.

Gobinda (45) was knocked down by private motor cars near Jagu Babu's Bazar.

February

Madan Mohan Mukherjee (20), of Khudiram Bose Road, Calcutta, was knocked down and injured by a bus at the crossing of Cornwallis and Grey Streets.

Panchu Gopal (24), of Ananda Palit Road, was injured in a collision between a tram car and a hackney carriage in Lower Circular Road. Sheik Ayas (18), of Ripon Street slipped off a running tram car in Wellesley Street and was injured. A six-year old-boy, Somania, and Satish Chandra Mondal (28) were removed to hospital with injuries sustained as the result of being knocked down by a cycle and a bullock cart, respectively.

February 5.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee (60) of Rashbehari Avenue was knocked down by a lorry in Judges' Court Road, Alipore. Rajesh Singh (45) was knocked down by a bus in Alipore.

Ramlakhan Chamar and Abdul Mazid received injuries as a result of being knocked down by lorries in Gariahat Road and Lower Circular Road respectively.

Gulzar (20), of Chandney Chowk; and Ramlakshan (40), of Kankulin Road, were also injured in lorry accidents one in Dhurrumtolla Street and the other on Gariahat Road. Kharag Bahadur (30) and a woman, named Panchubala Dasi were injured in similar circumstances. Matul Rahman (22), of Damodar Mullick Street, was knocked down by a motor cycle at the crossing of Central Avenue and Eden Hospital Road.

February 6

Jharna Sengupta (5) and her sister Rekha Sengupta (7) of Charu Avenue were knocked down and injured. One Manmohan Dey (45) was knocked down by a special type lorry near the junction of Cornwallis Street and R. G. Kar Road. A six-year old boy was also removed to the same hospital with injuries. He was knocked down by a private car on Haljarpura Road.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

It is learnt that in the elections of Deans of different Faculties of the Calcutta University for the year 1945-46, the

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Small-pox mortality in Calcutta during the week ended February 3 showed a rise of 30 over the previous week's figure. There were 379 attacks and 284 deaths against 339 and 254, respectively, the week before. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 163 and 103 attacks and 230 and 157 deaths.

Malaria caused 54 death against 60 the week before. In the corresponding two weeks last year there were 78 and 70 deaths.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 23 and 13 against 16 and 13 in the preceding week. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 44 and 32 attacks and 23 and 26 deaths.

Recorded deaths of paupers numbered 154 against 160 the week before.

Deaths from all causes during the week totalled 1,076 against 1,073 in the previous week. Total mortality figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 1,257 and 1,151.

following have been re-elected to the Faculties mentioned against their respective names:—

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee—Arts; Prof. Megnadh Saha—Science; Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas—Law; and Dr. L. M. Banerji—Medicine.

The election of Dean of the Faculty of Engineering has not yet been held.

The University of Calcutta have accepted a scheme forwarded by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the "physiology of rice in relation to nutrients and water supply and on vernalisation and photo-periodism of rice" for a period of 3 years and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 9,700 for this purpose.

The number of candidates appearing for the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University has again swelled up and it has so far exceeded last year's figure by 5,000. Last year 36,742 candidates sat for the examination while this year so far more than 41,600 candidates deposited their examination fees to the University.

It may be recalled that in the year 1939, more than 44,000 candidates appeared at the examination.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

CORPORATION AND RATION-SHOP FOOD-STUFFS

High Court Issues Rule

The right of the Corporation of Calcutta to take samples of rationed foodstuff for the purpose of analysis and to question about the quality of such rationed foodstuff, sold in the ration shops of the city, was agitated before Mr. Justice Blank at the Calcutta High Court, when an application was made on behalf of the petitioner, the Corporation of Calcutta, against an order of Mr. N. K. Ghose, Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta, dismissing the complaint of the petitioner against the opposite party, Pranabesh Bhowmick, manager of a Government Ration Shop at College Street, under Section 424 read with Section 488 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, for refusing to sell a sample of wheat-atta to a Food Inspector of the Corporation for the purpose of analysis.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee with Mr. Pasupati Ghose appeared for the petitioner whose case shortly was that on July 19 last, a Corporation Food Inspector, required the opposite party for sale to him of a sample of wheat-atta for the purpose of Corporation analysis. The Food Inspector tendered the proper price and wanted only two chittacks, being the quantity not more than what was required for such analysis. The opposite party refused to sell any sample to the Food Inspector. On these allegations the Corporation filed the complaint against the opposite party.

The opposite party pleaded not guilty to the charge and his defence *inter alia* was that *atta* being a rationed article could not be supplied except on production of ration document and that had he complied with the Food Inspector's requisition for sale of sample, he would have been guilty of an offence under Rule 81 (4) of the Defence of India Rules.

The Magistrate held that a rationed article could not be sold to the Health Officer or his Food Inspector in contravention of the Bengal Rationing Order and so the Health Officer was not entitled to question about the quality of rationed foodstuff sold in the ration shops. The Magistrate directed the acquittal of the opposite party. Against this order the Corporation moved this court.

On behalf of the Corporation it was argued that the Corporation was under a statutory obligation to make provision for the inspection of all articles of food intended for human consumption which were exposed for sale and that under the Statute when the Health Officer required the sale to him of any food after the price had been tendered for the same, the person in possession of the foodstuff was bound to sell a sample to him for such analysis. For the purpose of discharging this statutory obligation, the Corporation asked for the same of the foodstuff but it was refused.

In these circumstances, the Corporation contended, the manager of the Government Ration Shop, acted wrongfully in refusing the mandatory sale of sample to the Corporation and as such he was guilty under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. It could not be contended that the manager was protected by the Defence of India Act or any Rules or any Ordinance. The Bengal Rationing Order, 1943, did not supersede or affect any of the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, which were relevant to the present case, and had the manager complied with the Food Inspector's requisition for the sale of sample, he would not have been guilty of any offence under the Defence of India Rules. The Magistrate, however, wrongly held that the provisions of Section 424 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, so far relating to sale of rationed articles, stood expressly repealed by virtue of Section 3 of the Defence of India Act.

The points for decision in the matter were whether in view of the provisions of the Bengal Rationing Order, the Defence of India Act and the Rules, a rationed article could be sold to the Health Officer or his Food Inspectors for purpose of Corporation analysis under Section 424 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, and without the production of a ration document, and what were the Health Officer's rights in this respect. It was submitted that the Magistrate's interpretation of the law relevant to the case was erroneous and his judgment had been vitiated thereby.

His lordship issued a Rule calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the opposite party to show cause why the judgment and order of acquittal passed in favour of the opposite party should not be set aside. His lordship further directed that notice also be given to the Crown.

CASE AGAINST DR. B. N. DEY

ADJOURNED FOR A FORTNIGHT

The hearing of the rule or a writ of *quo warranto* upon, or information in the nature of *quo warranto* to be exhibited, against the respondent, Dr. B. N. Dey, Special Officer and Engineering Adviser to the Corporation of Calcutta, to show cause by what authority he was functioning and acting as such and was exercising and performing the powers, duties and functions which might be performed or exercised by the Engineer to the Corporation under the statutes concerning the subject, including the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, which was fixed for Monday, was adjourned for a fortnight before Mr. Justice Das. The rule was issued on the *ex parte* application of the petitioner, Ashgar Ally, a rate-payer.



ALL INDIA SPRING MFG. CO.
REGISTERED ORIGINAL FIRM

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHERS
OF ALL KINDS,
GOVT. & RAILWAY,
CONTRACTORS.

TELEGRAM:-
"SPRINGSHOP" CAL.
TELEPHONE:-
B.B. 4565.

69, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
WE HAVE NO BRANCH

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, M.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	...	Rs. 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	...	Rs. 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	Rs. 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	...	Rs. 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Olive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 100-A, Olive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 1, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi, and Main Bar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Shedra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Millie Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Mauk Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Palanpur, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Veraval (Kathiawar).

Capital Authorized	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,95,71,100.
Capital Paid Up	...	Rs. 1,48,35,560.
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,74,30,550.

Rules of Business on Application.
Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. E. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla.
General Banking Business To:

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Khanna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSIT:—Interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1166

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tel: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2125
6463

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Nalhati, Kanakpur,
Bhatpara, Hill, Dinajpur, Balurhat, Nilphamari, Saidpur,
Rangpur, Duhraipur, Sirajganj, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

25, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur,
Charmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur,
Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 540.

Tel: { gram—Bankenon
phone—Cal. 1567

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-
BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI,
BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIRPAR (DAOGA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH,
WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. P' AUL.

Phone Cal. 4053.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 5766

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the
Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal
Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to
keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1.30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery of stone metal for roads for the period ending 30th September, 1945.

2. Supply and delivery of planks (Teak and Jarool) spokes, felloes and naves for wheels during 1945-46.

3. Supply and delivery of Cow Milk (Fresh) to different Maternity Homes, Kali-ghat and Monsatala Hospitals during 1945-46.

4. Supply and delivery of Milk and Bar-ley water to different Milk Kitchens and outside institutions during 1945-46.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 13th February and for 2, 3 and 4 on 16th February, 1945. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above will hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd February, 1945.

Naming of Roads

The following names have been sanctioned by the Corporation for five roads in Ward No. 27:—

1. The whole of Mudiali Road including Road No. 14 being its extensions, running from Russa Road to Southern Avenue to be called "Lake Avenue".

2. The portions of Road No. 18 in Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No. IV-A, running from Russa Road up to Lake Place Junction, to be called "A. Rasul Avenue".

3. The remaining portions of Road No. 18 running from Lake Place Junction up to Southern Avenue (a 62 ft. wide new road) to be called "Sarat Chatterjee Avenue".

4. Road No. 16, the new 40 ft. wide road from Road No. 12 to Southern Avenue, to be called "Lake Temple Road."

5. The 20 ft. road leading to premises Nos. 110/9A, 110/9B, 110/10B, etc. Lake Road on one side and Nos. 110, 111, 110/13A, etc., Lake Road on the other to be called "Lake Place".

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th February, 1945.

Hawkers And Pedlers License

Notice under Sec. 175 read with Schedule VI of the Calcutta Municipal Act, Pedlers, Hawkiers and Itinerant dealers hawking goods in Calcutta are required to take out license from the Corporation of Calcutta for carrying on such business on payment of the stipulated fee. It appears that many persons are carrying on this class of business without a license from the Corporation. They are hereby asked to take out license from the License Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, Central Municipal Office Buildings at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road for the current year by the 15th February, 1945, failing which their goods will be liable to be seized and they will not be allowed to carry on the business within the Municipal jurisdiction of Calcutta.

S. GHOSAL,
License Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd February, 1945.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received for registration of the names of Sm. Tapabala Neogi and three of her minor sons Samarendra Kumar Neogi, Dharendra Kumar Neogi and Birendra Kumar Neogi represented by her as natural guardian as occupiers of Stall No. 34 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of her husband Mr. Jiban Tara Neogi the deceased occupier of the stall. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 30th January, 1945.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Ibrahim the recorded occupier of Stall No. 5 in the Egg Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Mr. Goni Mistry. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 30th January, 1945.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the names of Messrs. Nalini M. Shaw, Sudhir Ranjan Shaw, Sm. Hari-dasi Dassi and Mr. Aniya Kumar Shaw jointly with Mr. Gosto B. Shao as occupiers of Stall Nos. 14 and 15 in Block 'B' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to the exclusion and in place of the other recorded occupiers of the above stalls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 29th January, 1945.

Notice

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 13th February, 1945, for the premium of a Fidelity Bond to be taken out to cover misappropriation and embezzlement of money, etc., by the bailiffs of the Collection Department.

Detailed information can be had from this office on any working day between 1 and 2 p.m.

A. K. BASAK,
Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th January, 1945.

Situation Vacant

The Services Committee No. 1 on 2nd February, 1945, directed that applications be invited from the employees of the Corporation for the post of the Assistant Controller of Stores and that seven days' time be given to receive the applications.

The post is graded Rs. 300-20-400 and a cash security of Rs. 5,000 with a personal security of Rs. 2,500 is attached to it.

Applications, addressed to the Chairman, Services Committee No. 1, should be submitted through respective Heads of Departments and must reach the Secretary within a week from date.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th February, 1945.

PHONE R. E. 1577
FIRE BRICKS & CLAY
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

VITAL STATISTICS

For The City Of Calcutta For The Week Ending
3rd February, 1945.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1076 against 1073 and 1133 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 181. The general death-rate of the week was 23.94 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 3rd February, 1945, was 867 against 878 and 907 in the two preceding weeks. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 12 and 10 in the two preceding weeks. There were 228 deaths from small-pox during the week against 200 in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 81 and 87 respectively against 81 and 77 in the preceding week.

The general death-rate of the week was 21.11 per mille per annum.

There were 18 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 20.68.

There were 134 deaths from respiratory diseases against 133 in the previous week.

There were 26 deaths from tuberculosis against 37 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-33)

The number of deaths registered was 209 against 195 and 226 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, 56 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 34 from fevers, 25 from bowel-complaints and 35 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 36.30 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 34.74.

There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis against 3 in the previous week.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	0 5 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	approved by the
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 269-270	0 12 0	Do.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	approved by the
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	Committee.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Hardware.
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 108-109	2 8 0	Do.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	} Monthly	the Committee.		" 114	0 10 0	approved by the
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.				" 111	0 10 0	Committee.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

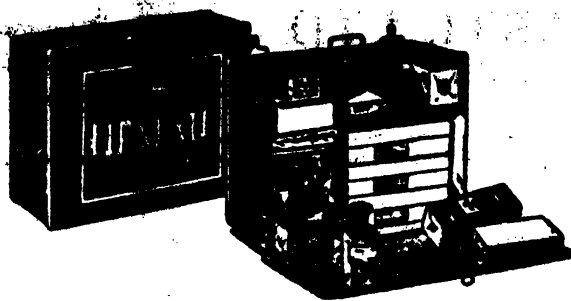
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
G. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
"P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 379)



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ¼ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st February, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Poua per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	" (Nainital)			SUNDRIES		
Silong	1 0 0	1 8 0	per seer	0 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
Lobster	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			Sugar	0 8 0	
Baghda	1 8 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer			(Con.)		
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 5 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	" (Sugarandy) "	0 12 0	
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	3 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 8 0	Soji	(Ration Shop)	
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			0 8 0	(Con.)	
Crab each			Mangoes 12—20			DAL.		
MEAT.			Grapes			Arabar per seer (medium)	0 8 0	0 11 0
Mutton.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chana	0 6 0	
Spot & Kid per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Amra (Relati) per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 11 0
EGGS.			Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Bhanga "	0 9 0	0 10 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Bael each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES.			Almond "	2 0 0	4 0 0	Biuli	0 6 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 10 0
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Oranges 12 to 25	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 12 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar	0 6 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
Tomato per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 6 0	0 10 0	COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 9 0	
Ginger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Coal		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate	1 4 0	1 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Green Chilly "	0 8 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Onion	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Pean (Darjeeling)			Madras			Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Do. "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee			Do.		
			Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
			Do. Sree	5 0 0		Do. 2 "		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
			Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)	Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd February, 1945.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 80	1 120	0 120	0 140	Breast per seer	0 140	1 00	0 120	0 150
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 120	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 100
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 120	3 80	1 120	2 80	Leg per seer	1 40	1 80	0 80	
Hump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 140	1 120	Loin "	1 20	1 60	0 50	0 60
Rib	1 80	1 120	0 80	0 140	Shoulder ..	0 140		0 50	0 60
Round "	1 80	1 120	0 120	1 00	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 80	3 00	1 80	1 120	Fore-quarter per seer	4 00	4 120		
Fuet (Kidney)	2 80	3 00			Hind-quarter "	4 00	4 120		
Do Salted per use.					Saddle	4 00	4 120		
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	3 80	4 40		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Brisket per seer					Chops per seer	4 00	4 120		
Lump "					Breast "	3 80	4 40		
Round					Curry Mutton per seer	3 80	4 40		
Tongue each					Leg per seer	4 00	4 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	4 00	4 120		
Brain each	0 80	0 100			Shoulder per lb.	3 80	4 40		
Heart each	0 120	0 140			Kidneys each	0 40	0 50		
Oxtails each	0 140	1 20			Heart "	0 26	0 40		
Shinbones each	0 120	1 40			Liver "	1 40	1 120		
Skink each	0 60	0 120			Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Tongue each	0 120	1 40			Tongue "	0 80	0 100		
Kidney per dozen	5 80	6 00			Trotters "	0 10			
Liver per lb.	0 80	0 100			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 00	1 40			brain) each	0 80	0 86		
					Head (entire) each	0 80	0 100		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 140	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40	3 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40	1 80	3 100	3 80	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80	2 00		
Chops per seer	2 00	2 80			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80	3 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	3 80			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80	4 00		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.	3 00	3 80			Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	4 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	1 40	1 80			Bhetkee "	2 120	3 80		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 120	2 00			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	3 40	3 80			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	3 80	4 00			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	2 80	3 80			Bali chau per seer	1 140	3 80		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 80	3 80			Papadams per 100	3 00	3 80		
Gammon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 00	3 80		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 00	3 80		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable as present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

PHONE-B-8-1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 60	1 80	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 80	0 12 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 120	2 00	Do. Nagpur ..	—	—	Apples (Cooking) ..	1 80	2 00
Capon ..	7 00	11 00	Do. Lahore ..	—	—	Do. S. Africa ..	—	—
Duck (curry) ..	2 120	3 30	Do. Darjeeling p. s.	—	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 80	3 00
Do (roasting) ..	2 60	4 00	Do. Fyzabad ..	—	—	Do. Nainital ..	—	—
Do. (special) ..	4 40	4 10 0	Do. Country each	0 40	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry) .. 11 oz.	2 40	2 12 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	—	—	Do. American ..	—	—
Do. (outlet) .. 11 1/2 oz.	2 140	2 80	*Celery each ..	0 46	0 70	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 00	2 80
Do. (ordinary roasting)	—	—	Cucumber per score	1 40	1 80	Do. King David ..	—	—
Do. (special) each ..	2 80	3 12 0	Garlic per seer ..	1 80	2 40	Do. Jonathan ..	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	—	—	Ginger ..	0 100	0 11 0	Do. Luton per doz.	5 00	6 00
Goose ..	26 00	26 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Quetta ..	—	—
Pigeons ..	0 120	0 14 0	Turmeric ..	0 100	0 11 0	Do. Delicious ..	—	—
Turkey Cook ..	40 00	50 00	Indian Corn each ..	—	—	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen ..	20 00	30 00	Knol khol Country each	0 20	0 20	Amra per score ..	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	—	—	Ladies finger per seer	0 120	0 14 0	Bael Fruit each ..	0 80	1 20
heavy lots ..	1 60	1 80	Do. Do. per score	0 20	—	Bedana Kabul per seer	3 80	4 80
Do. (Dressed) ..	2 60	2 80	*Leek each ..	—	—	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			*Lettuce each ..	0 10	0 16	Cocoonut each ..	0 20	0 40
Ducks per score ..	2 80	3 10 0	Lettuce per score	1 40	1 80	Country Apples ..	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 120	3 20	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 80	0 86	Gooseberry per seer	0 70	0 10 0
Do. (special) per score	2 40	3 60	Do. Do. (Large)	0 80	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			per seer ..	—	—	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	3 00	3 80
Dove each ..	—	—	*Onions, (New) per seer	0 100	0 12 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Guinea fowl ..	15 00	20 00	Do. Patna red (old) ..	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Portridge ..	—	—	Do. " white ..	0 100	0 14 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock ..	—	—	Do. Country red ..	0 80	0 10 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peahen ..	—	—	*Parsnip each ..	—	—	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 00	10 00
			Peas Modhupur per seer	0 100	0 12 0	Jafr Orange per doz.	8 00	8 80
			Do. Darjeeling ..	—	—	Anar per seer ..	2 80	3 80
			Do. Hazaribagh ..	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz	1 40	2 80
			Do. Ranchi per seer	0 100	0 12 0	Jack Fruit each ..	1 00	2 80
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 40	2 80
						Khurbanee ..	1 80	2 00

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!
Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Flowers each ..	0 80	0 80	Do Simla ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Quail ..	0 120	—	Do. Country ..	0 60	0 80	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Rabbit ..	6 00	—	Snake Coll each ..	—	—	Lime patty per score	1 40	1 14 0
Snippets per each	0 40	0 60	Potatoes (Nainital) per	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Snipes ..	0 60	0 80	seer ..	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Mosafer-	—	—
Teal (large) ..	1 00	1 40	Do. Country do. ..	—	—	pur)	—	—
Teal (cotton) ..	0 140	1 00	Do. Kidney hill per seer	—	—	Do. (Country) ..	—	—
Wild Duck each ..	1 80	2 00	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 90	0 100	Locket per score ..	—	—
Land Grouse each	—	—	Do. (Old) Nainital ..	0 150	1 00	Monkey Lichees per 100 ..	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	2 00	2 80	Do. (New) Small ..	0 70	—	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	0 60
BIRDS.			*Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	Mask Melon per seer ..	—	—
Canary (Cook) each ..	15 00	20 00	Do. (Small) (Round) ..	0 60	0 80	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	—	—
Do. (Hen) ..	—	—	Do. Shillong ..	—	—	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy) ..	2 00	8 00	*Rhubarb per seer ..	—	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	2 120	2 140	Do. Do. (Madras) ..	16 00	18 00
Control	Price.		Radish English per bundle	0 20	0 26	Do. Langra per doz. ..	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	0 80	0 100	Do. Sipra ..	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Spinach per lot of 30 ..	0 60	0 70	Do. Fazlie ..	—	—
Artichoke per seer ..	—	—	*Squash per seer ..	—	—	Do. Mohon Bhog ..	—	—
*Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	Country Spinach per score	0 20	0 40	Do. Green per score ..	—	—
seer ..	—	—	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 50	0 70	Do. Golapkhosh ..	—	—
Do. Agra ..	0 120	0 140	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 20	0 80	Do. Himsagore ..	—	—
Do. Country per seer ..	0 80	0 120	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 100	0 120	Do. Begamfuli ..	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer ..	0 120	0 140	Do. Darjeeling per seer	—	—	Do. Kanchan ..	—	—
*Do. French Country	—	—	Do. Country ..	0 30	0 50	Do. Bombay ..	—	—
per seer ..	0 80	0 100	Do. Ranchi ..	0 100	0 120	Do. Safeta ..	—	—
Do. Butter per score ..	—	—	Do. Shillong ..	0 100	0 120	Do. Lilam per doz. ..	12 00	14 00
Srinjal .. seer ..	0 80	0 50	Tamarind (Green) ..	0 20	0 40	Mangosteen per doz. ..	—	—
Cabbage each ..	—	—	*Turnip per bundle, Local	0 50	0 70	Mulberry per score ..	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 120	0 140	*Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 80	0 100	Nagpur Mossam per doz.	2 00	2 80
*Do. (Darjeeling) ..	—	—	Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Poons ..	2 80	3 00
Do. (Simla) ..	0 120	0 140	each ..	0 50	0 60	Bombay ..	2 80	3 40
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 60	0 80	Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Oranges Sylhet ..	—	—
*Do. per seer ..	—	—	White Pumpkins per seer	0 40	0 50	Do. Bombay 8-10 ..	1 00	—
Do. (Allahabad) ..	0 80	0 100	Red .. per seer	0 60	0 70	Do. Darjeeling 8-12 ..	1 00	—
Do. (Lucknow) ..	0 80	0 100	Tarai per seer ..	—	—	Do. Madras per doz. ..	—	—
			Kankrole per seer ..	—	—	Do. Nagpur 16-20 ..	1 00	—
						Do. Peshawar ..	—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlled at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.


B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pium per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...		3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chilgoos per lb. ...		2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras " ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	Rofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla each ...	1 2 0	2 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 8 0	1 2 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 8 0	1 2 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritnagar " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul ...	0 8 0	1 2 0	Tamarind per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Papaya Jamsore each ...	0 12 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 12 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 8 0		Do. Kabul ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
" Kandahar ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 7 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes S.W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Libby do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Calasia do. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...		
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0					Do. (Sunkist) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...	1 0 0	1 4 0						
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								



More NUTRIMENTS in
Drinks & Meals

Our Products:—
Guava Jelly and Jam,
Pine-apple Chunks and
Jam, Tomato Juice, Ket-
chup and Sauce, Mixed
and Onion Pickle, Mixed
Jam, Green Peas Vinegar,
Syrups & Squashes, etc.

"Our products are the best and
the cheapest because they are
prepared from *Selected tree ri-
pened fruit or Vegetable grown on
our own garden* (Majhipara Ideal
Agricultural Farm). They are
guaranteed hygienically pure.

WITH THE HEALTHFUL
NATIONAL
CONDIMENTS

NATIONAL
Condiments

PRO-Farmers INDUSTRIES. 3, HUZURMULL LANE, CALCUTTA.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 6 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk—	2 16 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin—	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 2 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer ...			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag		Control	Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...		Price	per md. ...	1 10 0	
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			Domestic Coke (whole-	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundash)	0 5 0		Spices—		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Red " " ...			Halud " " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	6 0 0	7 0 0	Wheat " " ...	0 4 6			0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) " ...	3 4 0	4 4 0	*RICE		Control	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	6 8 0	7 8 0	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Outla per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Plum Cake " " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bohi per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium per seer ...			X'mas Cake (A. and	2 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	coarse per md. ...			load) per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0		Banktoolai manja per md.			per lb. ...		
Orab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe			Ohinisakkar per md. ...			packet ...		
Do. without roe			Do. per seer ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...			Golab Soru rice (best) ...			lb. ...	6 0 0	
Mullet per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kamini rice " " ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	*SUGAR			per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Gur per seer ...			Caramels Assorted per lb		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 12 0	4 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			" " " "	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Crystal (best) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Medium (small grain			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...		
Other fish ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	white) ...			PEAR FREARS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole)	5 0 0	5 12 0	Medium (small grain)			Glaxo ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bengal ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Golden Puffs ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Kalai per seer ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Shrimp per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Arahar " " ...			per lb. ...		
Ladies finger ...			Chola " " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor " " ...			per lb. ...		
Bread (Brown) 3 lb. each	0 10 0		Khasari " " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) " " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		*Salt ...			per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...	2 2 0		Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	2 lb. " " ...	6 0 0		Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Bacoa per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	6 lb. " " ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Edam " " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Overland " " ...			Castor Oil ...			Cheese ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 2 0		Gem ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Iced ...		
Do. unmixed. " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ginger Nut 3 lb. ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Marie ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 0	Control	Milk ...		
			No. 1		led	Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	hold) ...		
			No. 2			Nice ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY— —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 12 0		per tin	0 15 0	
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 6 0		1 lb. loose		
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Broken			Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 5 0		per pkt.		
per Tin			Broken	1 1 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-	3 6 0		ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin	2 8 0	
der 1 lb. loose			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			packet	2 0 0		tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 6 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Cafe Brand packets	1 3 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 oz. pkt.)	1 3 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			LOOSE TEA			Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
per lb.			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			2 lb. tin		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Indian Oats per tin.		
			Assam per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			DUST TEA			per tin		
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Cobra Boot Polish,...	Small Large	
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Eno's Fruit Salt		3 18 0
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 4 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	*Elberman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 4 0		*Zam-Buk	1 8 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Oriental Balm	1 4 0	
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Sloan's Liniment	1 2 0	
			Mustard Colman per tin			*Kruschen Salt	1 6 0	
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 14 0			2 11 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Blattabane Cock-		
			Panama	1 0 0		roach Extermina-		
			Pepper		0 10 0	tor 1½ Oz. tin	0 9 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 3 Oz. "	0 15 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 8 Oz. "	2 4 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	2 0 0		Do. 16 Oz. "	4 0 0	
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 0 0	Do. 7 lb. "	21 0 0	
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			Do. 56 lbs. bag	100 0 0	
						PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. F. 2901) Rangoon Branch: 232, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
--	---	--

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veget. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butter 7	0 2 0 each.	Butter.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 ..	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 6th February, 1945.**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Peas	0 1 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar)	4 0 0	4 6 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)	5 0 0	5 8 0	Cabbage each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger		
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion		
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil		1 8 0	MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil			Mutton	2 0 0	2 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) }	Control.	0 8 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 6 0	Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 5 0	Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patna whole)			Suji		0 5 0	Bhetki	1 4 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair	0 6 0	0 10 0
Mug Dal	0 6 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 7 0	0 6 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 6 0	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal	0 0							
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		2 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 0 0	Goat		2 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 6 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 6 0	0 7 0	Milk		0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	2 12 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 8 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocconut Oil			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		5 2 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 0 0	Apples 6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		
Bhadwa		5 4 0	Alubokra per seer		2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12—20	1 6 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer		2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 4 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			Pomegranate per seer		1 4 0	Pearl Barley (O. B.)		
			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
			Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nainital)			Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes (Dead)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Ginger		0 10 0	Jelly		
			Onion		1 0 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 12 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer		0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0		Do. per bottle		
			Pona	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Bagda		2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government:

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 31st January, 1945.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 12-20	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 80	3 00	Mango (Local)			Dinaipori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz.			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara	1 00		Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score		2 80	Do. Madras 2-4			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "		2 80	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 26	0 30	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 10	0 20	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 80	Do. Golapkhaz			Chamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 18	0 20	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Lemon each	0 10	0 16	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 06	0 16	Kharbuza per seer Jubalpur			maund (old)		
Kagil Lemon per pair		0 80	Orange Ichhanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 100	Do. Madras	1 00		per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 60	0 80	Do. Darjeeling 8-12			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 60	0 80	Do. Nagpur			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	6 00		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan	5 00		Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Kabul	1 00		Fine per seer		
Country " "	0 40	0 60	Pears 6-12			Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each	2 80	3 00	Medium " "		
Fatal Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)	1 00	2 00			
seer	4 00		Do. Country each			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Hilly " "	0 18	0 60	Plantain Champa per score	0 100	0 120	Java " "		
Cabbage " "	0 20	0 60	Do. Martaban per score	1 40	1 120	Cocoonut Oil " "		
Caullflower each			Musket per seer	1 00		Mustard Oil " "		
Peas Ranohi per seer			Pomegranate per seer			Salt per seer		
Do. Darjeeling " "	1 80	0 80	Do. Multan per seer			Flour " "		
Do. Deshi " "	0 40		Do. Kandahar	2 80	4 00	Atta " "		
Beans " "			Bedana (Kabul)	1 80	3 00	Sujee " "		
Squash " "	0 20	0 80	Raisin (Rad) per seer			Atta fresh per seer		
Tomato " "			Do. Sultuna " "	3 00	5 00	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Green Mangoes per score	0 10	0 20	Almond shelled	3 00	4 00	Til Oil per seer		
Bit per pair			Do. without shell		6 00	Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Do. do. large					
Apple Cashmere 2-4	1 00		Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
Do. Kulu " "			Water melon Goaland	1 00	1 40	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 120	0 140
Do. Peshwari " "			Do. Deshi each			Mug Dal " "	0 100	
Do. Nainital " "			Do. Farukabad			Arhar " "	0 80	0 120
Alubokhara per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Quetta			Kalai " "	0 60	0 80
Apricot " "	0 40	0 60	Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari " "	0 60	
Batavia each	0 10	0 20	Sarbati Lemon 6-8	1 00		Mosoor (spilt) " "	0 120	
Bel fruit each			Musembi 6-8	1 00		Do. (khari) " "		0 120
Cocanut each (green)	0 20	0 40	Walnut per seer	3 00		Mator " "	0 60	
Do. dry each	0 20	0 40	Do. Shelled " "	2 00		Ohana Dal " "	0 60	
Chilghosa " "	3 00		Nut Ground " "					
Pates Arab " "			Sharifa			TEA.		
Do. Bagdad " "	1 80	1 120	Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	2 00	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		1 40	BUTTER, ETC]			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik " "	2 00	2 80	Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 40	Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
Do. Quetta " "			Bombay " "		2 80	Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Ohaman " "			Aligarh " "	2 40		Quality per lb.	1 120	1 140
Do. Australia " "			Jessore " per seer	4 00		Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 66
Khorma per seer	2 00		Dinapur " "	3 80		Pekoe per lb.	1 100	1 120
Kesur Deshi " "			Pabna " "	3 40		Darjeeling Autumn		
Khobani " "			Darbhanga " "	3 40		Special per lb.	1 120	2 00
Kajoo Nuts " "	5 00		Manasserpur " "			Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 60
Lichis Country per 100			Cow's Ghee	5 00	6 00	KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Mozafferpur per			Do. Milk	0 80	0 120	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Black Raisins per score			Bhaia Ghee	4 80	5 120	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 40	1 00	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per score	0 30	0 40	Bagda per seer	3 00	4 00	"Victoria" Swan—		
Jamrul " "			Bhetkee per Sr.	2 00	2 80	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Golapjam " "						In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Palnifal per seer			Prawns (Galda)	2 00	2 80	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Kanaha-Mita Mango per			Hilsa " "	1 80	2 00	" " Bulk		
Score			Rohi " "	1 120	2 00	Owl & Swan per tin		
Shunk Ala per seer	0 30	0 40	Rohi (cut pieces)	1 120	2 80	" " Bulk		
			Small fish	0 120	1 80	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal	2 00	2 80	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 20	0 40	(White) " "	0 80	Contr
			Koi per seer	1 80	3 00	Elephant Brand per bot.		hed sh
			Singhee per seer	1 80	2 00	(Red) " "		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 00	3 80	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md		1 90

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone :—Calcutta 5632. Telegram :—REWARD Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 17th January, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pom per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	seer (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Suje (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Silong			Pulbul per seer			Atta Brown Do.	0 8 0	
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour (Wholesale) Rationed	0 8 0	
Bagda	2 0 0	2 8 0	score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Wheat	0 8 0	
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer	0 6 0				
Bhetki	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 8 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each		0 8 0			
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 7 0			
Koi & Magoor	1 12 0	2 8 0				RICE.		
Parsey	2 0 0	2 8 0				Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
Crab each	0 2 0	0 8 0						
			FRUITS.			SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Mangoes 2—4	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Grapes			Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Mutton "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alubokhora per seer			Tea per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
			Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0			
			Beal each	1 8 0	2 0 0			
			Dates per seer	2 8 0				
			Almond "	0 1 6	0 3 0			
			Lime per score	1 0 0				
			Orange 12—16					
			Plantain (Champa) per	0 12 0	1 0 0			
			score					
			Do. (Martaban) "	0 12 0	1 8 0			
			Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0			
			Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 8 0			
			Pomegranate per seer					
			Apples	0 2 0	0 3 0			
			Green Coconut	1 0 0	1 8 0			
			Lichi per 100					
VEGETABLES.			BUTTER.			COKE & COAL.		
Bean (French) per seer	1 9 0		Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
Brinjal "	0 8 0	0 5 0	Madras "			Coal " (Control)	1 10 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 12 0		Ghee Lakhee			Fuel	2 8 0	
Cauliflower each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa					
Tomato per seer	0 8 0		Do. Sree					
Cucumber per score	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0			
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Milk		0 8 0			
Garlic "	1 0 8							
Green Chilly	0 14 0	1 0 0						
Onion	0 12 0							
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0							
Potato (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 7 0						

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 31st January, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pom per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer		2 0 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Green Chilly	0 8 0		Suje per seer	0 8 0	
Silong			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Lobster	1 12 0	2 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)		1 2 0			
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) "		1 0 0			
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes Dashi New "	0 4 0	0 8 0			
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Madras (controlled)			RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	2 8 0		Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 0	
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger	0 10 0		Patnai per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 9 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Banktuli (Manja) per md.		
Parsey	1 8 0	1 12 0	Squash	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) "		
Crab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) "		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	White	0 6 0	0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Mutton "	2 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer			md.		
Goat & Kid	2 0 0		Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 4 0			
Seet	1 8 0							
			FRUITS.					
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 4 0	2 12 0	Alubokra			Golap Bori		
Fowl "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 2 0	
Chicken	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 4 0	Sugar (Ration)		0 8 0
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0	Beal each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
			Dates per seer			Gur		
Duck's Eggs per score	2 8 0		Grapes	1 4 0		Cocunut oil		
Fowl's Eggs "	2 4 0		Lime per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Arhar	0 8 0	0 12 0
			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Chana	0 6 0	
			Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Papaya each	1 8 0		Khasree	0 6 0	
			Pomegranates per seer			Kalai	0 6 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES			Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 8 0	0 4 0	Biuli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Bean (Deshi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugarcane each	0 8 0	1 4 0	Mug Katch	0 11 0	0 12 0
Brinjal "	0 2 6	0 4 0	Orange per score			Do. (Bona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Cabbage (Deshi) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mangoes			Mattor	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower "	0 8 0	0 6 0				Salt (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 8 0					Barley Idly 4 lb. tin.	1 4 0	
Do. (Lakrai) "	0 6 0	0 8 0				Do. Purty 1 lb. tin.	1 6 0	
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 4 0				Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ginger per seer		0 8 0				Jelly		
			BUTTER			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Butter per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Brand per bottle		
			Ghee Lakhee			Coal per md.	1 10 0	
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0				
			Milk (Co-operative)	0 10 0				

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 17th January, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0		Keshin Bhog		
Mutton "	2 0 0		Sweet Potatoes " "	0 1 0	0 2 0	Fasil 4-5		
Goat and Kid "	2 9 0		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prnes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarda per seer		
POULTRY			l/o. (Country) per seer			Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each		
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0			
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer			BUTTER.		
Pigeon "		0 5 0				Aligarh per lb.	5 0 0	
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur "		4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 2 0		Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Fowl's " "	2 8 0		ricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	
FISH.			pples 4-6	1 0 0		BREAD		
Pona per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer	2 8 0		Eread 1 lb.	0 4 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0		Amra (Belati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	
Shlong	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 6
Loyster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Beal each		0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Bagda	2 0 0		Pomegranate "		2 0 0	Flour per seer		
Bhangaur	2 0 0		Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Atta "		
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Sujee "		
Other Fish			Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		RICK.		
Crab per pair	1 8 0	2 0 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Patna per seer		
Hilsa	2 0 0	3 0 0	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.		
Koi & Magoor			Grape "	3 0 0	4 8 0	Do. (Kora)		
Pomfret per seer			Do. per box			Chinisakkhar per seer		
Mango fish per seer			Goosbarry per seer			Deshi "		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each			SUNDRIES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see			Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuz "			Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 6
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100			Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil		
Brinjal "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Lokote "			Gur	0 4 8	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		DAL.		
Do. (Darjeeling)			Pesta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Arhar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower	0 1 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chana "	0 6 0	
Carrots (Country) per doz.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 8 0	0 2 0	Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 11 6
Do. (Darjeeling) "			Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	
Celery per seer.			Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score			Mattor	0 10 0	
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple			Salt		0 2 9
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0	Walnut "		1 0 0	Coal per md.	1 9 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100			Kerosene Oil in Bulk		
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)			Do. (Elephant)		
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas			Brand per tin Refined		
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra			Ordinary		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 12 0		Bombay			BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score			Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		
Palbul		0 8 0	Sipia					
Kaddish (English) per bundle								
Kaddish (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	26B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
31A	0 4 0 "		26-25 "	0 8 0 "	
at Chandney	0 5 0 "		26 "	0 8 0 "	
22 "	0 5 0 "				
27 "	0 1 8 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 368)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H 8	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	8 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 11	8 0 0	Cloth.	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	8 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 41-48	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	8 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	8 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	8 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 16	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	8 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	8 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	—	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Poddler or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.				41-44	0 3 0 each	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.			
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	West Range			F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	N.		European Vegetables.
New Bldg.			" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.			
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	20 0 0	Do.			
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 23	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do.
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 43	35 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 46B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 89C	0 10 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
" 46A-B	1 5 0	Oilman's Stores	" 46	33 0 0	Do.			
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 48	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 49	33 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 50	55 4 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 78	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.			" 8-9	2 8 0	Do.
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	1 14 0	Poultry.			
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	2 12 0	Do.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	3 7 0	Do.	" 2, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	1 9 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	3 7 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do.
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 10 0	Do.			
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 8 & 6	0 4 0	Do
Potato Range		Potato.	" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 16	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	0 10 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 41	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	1 4 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
" 48	0 8 0	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 57-74	7 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 49	0 8 0	Potato.	" 115-130	1 4 0	Do.			
Cocconut Range		Cocconut.	" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.	North Range		
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4	0 5 0	Hotel
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-86	5 0 0	Do.	" 5 & 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 87-108	3 2 0	Do.	" 11-12		
" 14	—	Do.	" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.			
" 15	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 115-134	1 4 0	Do.			
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 135-138	1 4 0	Do.			
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 139-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-158	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 159-162	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Poultry-Bird			
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.	" 34	1 0 0	Hosiery
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			

A few small spaces are available. Apply to Market office for terms & conditions.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	4 W. B.	0 5 0	Non-foodstuff.	20 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan. Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	20 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store. Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	"			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 3 0	C. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	0 15 0	"	54 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	0 15 0	"	55 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0	"	56 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	58 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	60 "	0 4 0	"
26 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	61 "	0 4 0	"
27 S. B.	0 12 0	"	26 W. B.	0 15 0	"	62 "	0 4 0	"
28 S. B.	0 12 0	"	27 W. B.	0 15 0	"	63 "	0 4 0	"
29 S. B.	0 12 0	"	28 W. B.	0 15 0	"	64 "	0 4 0	"
30 S. B.	0 12 0	"	29 W. B.	0 15 0	"	65 "	0 4 0	"
31 S. B.	0 12 0	"	30 W. B.	0 15 0	"	66 "	0 4 0	"
32 S. B.	0 12 0	"	31 W. B.	0 15 0	"	67 "	0 4 0	"
33 S. B.	0 12 0	"	32 W. B.	0 15 0	"	68 "	0 4 0	"
34 S. B.	0 12 0	"	33 W. B.	0 15 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
35 S. B.	0 12 0	"	34 W. B.	0 15 0	"	70 "	0 4 0	"
36 S. B.	0 12 0	"	35 W. B.	0 15 0	"	71 "	0 4 0	"
37 S. B.	0 12 0	"	36 W. B.	0 15 0	"	72 "	0 4 0	"
38 S. B.	0 12 0	"	37 W. B.	0 15 0	"	73 "	0 4 0	"
39 S. B.	0 12 0	"	38 W. B.	0 15 0	"	74 "	0 4 0	"
40 S. B.	0 12 0	"	39 W. B.	0 15 0	"	75 "	0 4 0	"
41 S. B.	0 12 0	"	40 W. B.	0 15 0	"	76 "	0 4 0	"
42 S. B.	0 12 0	"	41 W. B.	0 15 0	"	77 "	0 4 0	"
43 S. B.	0 12 0	"	42 W. B.	0 15 0	"	78 "	0 4 0	"
44 S. B.	0 12 0	"	43 W. B.	0 15 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
45 S. B.	0 12 0	"	44 W. B.	0 15 0	"	80 "	0 4 0	"
46 S. B.	0 12 0	"	45 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
47 S. B.	0 12 0	"	46 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
48 S. B.	0 12 0	"	47 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
49 S. B.	0 12 0	"	48 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
50 S. B.	0 12 0	"	49 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
51 S. B.	0 12 0	"	50 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
52 S. B.	0 12 0	"	51 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
53 S. B.	0 12 0	"	52 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
54 S. B.	0 12 0	"	53 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
55 S. B.	0 12 0	"	54 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
56 S. B.	0 12 0	"	55 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
57 S. B.	0 12 0	"	56 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
58 S. B.	0 12 0	"	57 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
59 S. B.	0 12 0	"	58 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
60 S. B.	0 12 0	"	59 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
61 S. B.	0 12 0	"	60 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
62 S. B.	0 12 0	"	61 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
63 S. B.	0 12 0	"	62 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
64 S. B.	0 12 0	"	63 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
65 S. B.	0 12 0	"	64 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
66 S. B.	0 12 0	"	65 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
67 S. B.	0 12 0	"	66 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
68 S. B.	0 12 0	"	67 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
69 S. B.	0 12 0	"	68 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
70 S. B.	0 12 0	"	69 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
71 S. B.	0 12 0	"	70 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
72 S. B.	0 12 0	"	71 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
73 S. B.	0 12 0	"	72 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
74 S. B.	0 12 0	"	73 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
75 S. B.	0 12 0	"	74 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
76 S. B.	0 12 0	"	75 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
77 S. B.	0 12 0	"	76 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
78 S. B.	0 12 0	"	77 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
79 S. B.	0 12 0	"	78 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
80 S. B.	0 12 0	"	79 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
81 S. B.	0 12 0	"	80 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
82 S. B.	0 12 0	"	81 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
83 S. B.	0 12 0	"	82 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
84 S. B.	0 12 0	"	83 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
85 S. B.	0 12 0	"	84 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
86 S. B.	0 12 0	"	85 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
87 S. B.	0 12 0	"	86 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
88 S. B.	0 12 0	"	87 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
89 S. B.	0 12 0	"	88 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
90 S. B.	0 12 0	"	89 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
91 S. B.	0 12 0	"	90 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
92 S. B.	0 12 0	"	91 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
93 S. B.	0 12 0	"	92 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
94 S. B.	0 12 0	"	93 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
95 S. B.	0 12 0	"	94 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
96 S. B.	0 12 0	"	95 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
97 S. B.	0 12 0	"	96 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
98 S. B.	0 12 0	"	97 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
99 S. B.	0 12 0	"	98 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
100 S. B.	0 12 0	"	99 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
101 S. B.	0 12 0	"	100 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
102 S. B.	0 12 0	"	101 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
103 S. B.	0 12 0	"	102 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
104 S. B.	0 12 0	"	103 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
105 S. B.	0 12 0	"	104 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
106 S. B.	0 12 0	"	105 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
107 S. B.	0 12 0	"	106 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
108 S. B.	0 12 0	"	107 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
109 S. B.	0 12 0	"	108 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
110 S. B.	0 12 0	"	109 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
111 S. B.	0 12 0	"	110 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
112 S. B.	0 12 0	"	111 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
113 S. B.	0 12 0	"	112 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
114 S. B.	0 12 0	"	113 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
115 S. B.	0 12 0	"	114 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
116 S. B.	0 12 0	"	115 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
117 S. B.	0 12 0	"	116 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
118 S. B.	0 12 0	"	117 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
119 S. B.	0 12 0	"	118 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
120 S. B.	0 12 0	"	119 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
121 S. B.	0 12 0	"	120 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
122 S. B.	0 12 0	"	121 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
123 S. B.	0 12 0	"	122 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
124 S. B.	0 12 0	"	123 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
125 S. B.	0 12 0	"	124 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
126 S. B.	0 12 0	"	125 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
127 S. B.	0 12 0	"	126 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
128 S. B.	0 12 0	"	127 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
129 S. B.	0 12 0	"	128 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
130 S. B.	0 12 0	"	129 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
131 S. B.	0 12 0	"	130 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
132 S. B.	0 12 0	"	131 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
133 S. B.	0 12 0	"	132 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
134 S. B.	0 12 0	"	133 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
135 S. B.	0 12 0	"	134 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
136 S. B.	0 12 0	"	135 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
137 S. B.	0 12 0	"	136 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
138 S. B.	0 12 0	"	137 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
139 S. B.	0 12 0	"	138 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
140 S. B.	0 12 0	"	139 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
141 S. B.	0 12 0	"	140 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
142 S. B.	0 12 0	"	141 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
143 S. B.	0 12 0	"	142 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
144 S. B.	0 12 0	"	143 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
145 S. B.	0 12 0	"	144 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
146 S. B.	0 12 0	"	145 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
147 S. B.	0 12 0	"	146 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
148 S. B.	0 12 0	"	147 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
149 S. B.	0 12 0	"	148 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
150 S. B.	0 12 0	"	149 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
151 S. B.	0 12 0	"	150 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
152 S. B.	0 12 0	"	151 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
153 S. B.	0 12 0	"	152 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
154 S. B.	0 12 0	"	153 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
155 S. B.	0 12 0	"	154 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
156 S. B.	0 12 0	"	155 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
157 S. B.	0 12 0	"	156 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
158 S. B.	0 12 0	"	157 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
159 S. B.	0 12 0	"	158 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
160 S. B.	0 12 0	"	159 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
161 S. B.	0 12 0	"	160 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
162 S. B.	0 12 0	"	161 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
163 S. B.	0 12 0	"	162 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
164 S. B.	0 12 0	"	163 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
165 S. B.	0 12 0	"	164 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
166 S. B.	0 12 0	"	165 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
167 S. B.	0 12 0	"	166 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
168 S. B.	0 12 0	"	167 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
169 S. B.	0 12 0	"	168 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
170 S. B.	0 12 0	"	169 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
171 S. B.	0 12 0	"	170 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
172 S. B.	0 12 0	"	171 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
173 S. B.	0 12 0	"	172 W. B.					

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 24th February, 1945

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT—	413	"MIDDLES" (Contd.)—	
All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee		The Reconstituted All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee—Powers For The New Executive Council	420
Municipalities In War Time			
Transport Board For Greater Calcutta			
Evidence Of Vaccination—What Sort Of Records Will Help			
Overcrowding In Tram Cars		CALCUTTA: OLD AND NEW—	
Maladministration In Local Bodies		Pratapaditya Road	421
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION—	416(a)	HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
City Conservancy Service—Subvention Asked For For Improvement		Public Health Problem In Great Britain	423
Chitpore House Collapse		ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE—	
Scarcity Of Pure Mustard Oil		New Delhi—Monument Of Indian Empire	424
Condolences		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	425
The Vaccine Lymphs Controversy		VITAL STATISTICS	428
"MIDDLES"—		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	431
Calcutta Electric Supply Undertaking—Purchase Depends On Agreement Between Corporation and Government	418	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	433
All-India Rabindranath Memorial—Appeal For Fund	419		

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment

ALL-INDIA RABINDRANATH MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

THE end of last month saw the reconstitution of the ALL-INDIA RABINDRANATH MEMORIAL COMMITTEE in Calcutta. It was long overdue. For three years the Committee had remained in a state of torpor and could only raise the miserable sum of Rupees seven thousand! It had thus composed its own epitaph.

The *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* has special reasons to be gratified at the reconstitution of the Memorial Committee. The *Gazette* can venture to claim to have paved the way for it. This journal focussed public attention on the supineness of its predecessor, to the masterly inactivity that had seized it no sooner than it had been born. In August last, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the death of the Poet, the *Municipal Gazette* called upon Calcutta, in the course of a leading article, to have something tangible for the world to know her pride in being the City of RABINDRANATH TAGORE. It asked for the creation of a RABINDRA CULTURE CENTRE in Calcutta with an art-gallery; a hall for educational purposes, cultural gatherings, musical entertainments and dramatic performances; a museum and a library—centralized all in one place in a noble and worthy edifice—all dedicated to his immortal memory. Leading citizens and City Fathers came forward with their support to the

proposal. For weeks a stream of communications poured forth in the pages of the *Municipal Gazette*, and there was scarcely one which did not hold that the Memorial Committee, formed three weeks after the death of the Poet at a meeting held in the Town Hall of Calcutta, had failed us.

It is, therefore, with a sense of relief and expectancy that we turn to the newly-constituted Memorial Committee. It begins with a clean slate. And it gives us great pleasure to find that our old and well-beloved friend, Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, has taken upon himself the stewardship of the Committee. He has excellent organizing capacity and he is a man of a thousand and one resources. We have often worked together, and we know that when he takes up a job, he spares neither himself nor those who work with him; he sees to it being done. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that Mr. Majumdar will devote his energy and resourcefulness to the accomplishment of the task he has set his hands to, in a way even before the reconstitution of the Memorial Committee and his taking charge of it. It is not, perhaps, generally known that he has been mainly instrumental in saving a part of the ancestral house of the Poet—the "Jorasanko Thakurbari"—from the destructive hands of

vandals, and he has been quietly going about, for more than a year now, raising funds for the acquisition of premises No. 5, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane with a view to having it preserved as a "national monument." And now comes to him the opportunity of translating his laudable project into action. We feel happy about it. But while we welcome Mr. Majumdar to his new task on these and other grounds, we feel constrained to point out that we should have liked to see him placed in charge of the Committee jointly with some one who, like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, is an *all-India* figure and occupies a seat in the front rank of our public men, albeit in a different sphere. Mr. Majumdar, we know, is one of our "Press Lords," his two newspapers daily adding to his stature, but it is no disparagement of his position to say that he has yet to attain that height from which alone can one command the resources that must be at the disposal of the executive head of an *all-India* Committee; he has yet to acquire that status which gives him easy and familiar access to whatever quarters he may choose to turn in furtherance of the objects of the Committee. And to our mind none satisfies this criterion better than our esteemed friend, Dr. B. C. Roy, on whom the choice of the Memorial Committee should, we feel, have fallen. He should have been persuaded to take up the position that has gone to Mr. Majumdar, who would have, in that event, once again found a leader, under and with whom he had worked, on more than one occasion, in other fields; while Dr. Roy would have gladly accepted in Mr. Majumdar a worthy lieutenant and valued colleague, on whom he could unmistakably count. The two would thus have made an excellent combination,—Dr. B. C. Roy as General Secretary working in the *all-India* sphere and Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar as Joint Secretary, taking charge of Calcutta and Bengal. After all, the fact should not be lost sight of that the Memorial Committee, though located in Calcutta, is an *all-India* one, and has to work later in other provinces, through regional committees, whose labours can only be guided and co-ordinated by one in the position and with the influence and personality of Dr. B. C. Roy. An ornamental Vice-Presidentship along with thirty others and a mere seat on the Executive Council are not good enough for him,—good enough in the sense that they do not offer him the scope and opportunity of throwing his entire weight with the work we have in view.

Coming now to the personnel of the Executive Council formed by the newly-constituted Memorial Committee, while we are happy to note that the *VISVA-BHARATI*, the living embodiment of the ideals of RABINDRANATH, has been given its rightful place on it as it should be, other large and important sections of the community have been noticeably left out. There is not one literary man on the Council. Should we forget that RABINDRANATH TAGORE was first and foremost a Poet and a man of letters? The Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the University and other learned bodies, the Bar and the legislatures, the Corporation of Calcutta and the Press, other than the group under the control of the General Secretary himself, are either wholly left out or quite inadequately represented on the Executive Council. But what in a way is more distressing is that we miss names of persons who had for many years been

close associates of the Poet, persons who had worked for and with him and whose great devotion to the cause he held dear, to the ideals he stood for, and the services that they rendered are well-known. Even at the risk of being considered invidious, we cannot help pointing out that the omission of Charu Chandra Dutt, Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, Kalidas Nag, Apurva Kumar Chanda, Amiya Chandra Chakravarti and Kedarnath Chatterji, to name only a few, is a sad commentary on the choice of the personnel of the Executive Council nominated by the reconstituted Memorial Committee. We are aware that the Council has been authorized to co-opt, from time to time, other persons as members, but we do not know why the gentlemen we have named should be brought in—if they are welcome at all—through the back-door when the front portals were thrown open to let in some of those who must be held responsible for the failure of the previous Committee or at least for the sloth that had settled on it.

It is in no spirit of carping criticism that we say what we feel to be our duty to point out, now that the *ALL-INDIA RABINDRANATH MEMORIAL COMMITTEE* has been reconstituted under better auspices. We desire the new Committee to succeed where its predecessor had failed. We want it to wipe out our shame. And because we want the Committee to do this, we want it to be strengthened in every way, fully representative, using its opportunities and every resource available in the best possible manner. Let no spirit of exclusiveness impair its character nor mar its usefulness.

We have also a few concrete suggestions to offer as regards the collection and disbursement of funds raised by the Committee. We reserve these for our next issue. In the meanwhile we would urge the Committee to launch forth an intensive "drive". If "several lakhs of rupees" are to be collected, as the Committee expresses its desire to do, by the Poet's next birthday, on May 8, 1945, there are only ten weeks left. And the Committee seems to have hardly begun its work. A month has gone by since the reconstitution of the Committee, and we have not yet seen the first list of donations. A little over two months only remain and no publicity worth the name seems to have been given to this first "drive" for funds except a few casual insertions in only some of the newspapers in Calcutta of the "Appeal For Fund" over the joint signatures of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar!

Calcutta must rise to the occasion. Calcutta claims RABINDRANATH in a special way. Here he was born, and here he chose to die, and it was here in this city he woke to his Poetic Self and Destiny. Calcutta has, therefore, a special duty. She must bear testimony to her pride in and love and reverence for the Poet in a concrete form. And here is her opportunity. *Calcutta and Bengal must give the lead, and the rest of India will follow.* It is their right and their privilege,—let there be no mistaking it. We, therefore, call upon every citizen of this great city to respond as handsomely as he can to the "Appeal For Fund", which we publish elsewhere in this issue. Let it not be said to our shame that we failed.

Municipalities In War Time

During the Budget discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council on Thursday last Mr. Biren Roy, M.L.C., Chairman of the South Suburban Municipality referred to the problems of the municipalities, how their budgets were hampered by war-conditions, non-payment of subventions, outstandings of taxes for land and buildings in the occupation of the Government which in some cases went up to nearly 40 p.c. of the total income. They cried for help, instead they were being dubbed as incompetent. Their road rollers, plants were being requisitioned, wages of sweepers rose, dues from the Government swelled but there was to be no subvention in their favour. But, for the Provincial Government itself the picture was other-

(i) they will move at an early date to legislate for the creation of a Transport Board for Greater Calcutta;

(ii) the Corporation will be represented on any such Board when formed;

(iii) the Corporation will be given a share of any surplus revenue that may accrue; and

(iv) the Corporation shall be paid a reasonable track rent.

"Government have not been a party to any agreement that the Corporation's representation on the Transport Board or that the Corporation's share of any surplus revenues will be proportionate to the size of its interest, nor has Government been a party to any decision as to what exactly is meant to be conveyed by the expression 'proportionate to the size of its interest' in this content. The points enumerated in your letter N. S. 6246 upon which you say that general agreement has been reached

NOTICE

There will be no issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" bearing date March 3, 1945, as the Corporation Offices and the Corporation Press will remain closed on Monday, the 26th and Tuesday, the 27th February, 1945, on account of the 'Dol Jatra' and 'Fateha Duazdaham' holidays.

The Market Prices Current, will, however, be issued as usual.

wise; there was the help from the Centre, there was the increase of revenue in the shape of increased excise duty, agricultural income tax etc., but even with such assistance the Government could not manage its affairs efficiently. In case of the municipalities there could be issued the order of supersession at any time but the inefficient Government was to remain in the *gadi* always.

Transport Board For Greater Calcutta

Addressing a letter to the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, stated as follows:—

"As may be seen from Government's letters, dated the 28th December, 1944 and dated the 30th December, 1944," Government have so far agreed that—

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS**FALL OF SHARE VALUE**

London, February 9.

Calcutta Tramways £1 shares fell 1s. to 66s. 9d. on the Stock Exchange on Thursday, February 8. This followed the issue of a lengthy circular by the directors making it clear that in the event of the Corporation failing to obtain the necessary assents or legislation, or failing to obtain the necessary finance, the Company does not regard itself bound by the notice of June 27, 1944, which gave notice that the Calcutta Corporation intended to purchase the undertaking on January 1, 1945.

The *Financial News* says that the Calcutta Tramways has informed the Corporation that if its proposal—concerning which negotiations are still proceeding—regarding its present position and rights is agreed to, it will then be prepared to join in discussions with the Government of Bengal and the Calcutta Corporation as to the proposed Transport Board.

EVIDENCE OF VACCINATION**What Sort Of Record Will Help**

A Bengal Government Press note issued on February 22 says:—

From the recent comments in the newspapers it appears that people in Calcutta are anxious to know what sort of evidence they should produce in order to prove that they have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the last 12 months.

To remove all doubts, the public are informed that whenever a person is vaccinated or re-vaccinated by either the staff of the Calcutta Corporation or Government a record of the fact is made and maintained in the respective offices, also by any medical practitioners who vaccinate people. Persons who have got themselves vaccinated may enquire to make sure that such a record regarding their vaccination exists. Any dispute arising whether a person has been vaccinated within the last 12 months or not would be settled by a reference to the records referred to above hence persons who have actually been vaccinated during the last 12 months need have no apprehension on this account. Any person giving false information to a public servant in this behalf and thereby trying to evade vaccination would however render himself liable to prosecution both under Sections 182 and 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

were certainly urged by the representatives of the Corporation before the Hon'ble Chief Minister when he received the Corporation's deputation on the 21st December 1944 but beyond the assurances which the Government have already given in the two letters referred to above, nothing was said on behalf of Government either to the Deputation on December the 21st or upon any other occasion to commit Government to any specific undertaking regarding the extent of Corporation's representation on the Transport Board or the Corporation's share of any surplus revenue or the amount of track rent which Government will consider reasonable.

"As regards the question of track rent I am to invite your attention to my demi-official letter of the 6th January, 1945 asking you to furnish particulars to show what increased amount of track rent the Corporation claim in respect of that portion of the Tramways undertaking which lies within the limits of Calcutta and upon what grounds such claim is based.

"With regard to the request for the execution of a Tripartite Agreement I am to say that as copies of all correspondence upon the subject written by the Government or the Corporation or the Tramways Company are regularly being sent to both of the other parties concerned in the matter with the result that each party is fully aware of the progress of negotiations, there seems to be hardly any necessity for the execution of a Special Tripartite Agreement. In future, any correspondence relating to legislation for the creation of a Greater Calcutta Transport Board should be addressed direct to the Additional Secretary in the Home (Transport) Department, to whom a copy of this letter has been sent, but copies of any such correspondence should continue to be sent to the Local Self-Government Department."

Overcrowding In Tram Cars

The question of overcrowding in tram cars in Calcutta was raised during question time in the Bengal Legislative Council on Wednesday.

Mr. Haridas Majumdar asked :—What steps, if any, have Government taken to cope with the overcrowding

MR. SACHCHIDANANDA BHATTACHERJEE

DEATH OF A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS-MAN

The death took place of Mr. Sachchidananda Bhattacharjee, one of the industrial and business magnates of Bengal, on Tuesday morning at his residence at Baranagore. He was only 56 years at the time of his death.

He was known as a successful businessman and as the builder of one of the biggest Bengali commercial houses in Calcutta.

Mr. Bhattacharjee belonged to a Vaidik Pandit family of Kotahpara in the district of Faridpore.

After he had passed his Entrance Examination he joined the East Indian Railway as an apprentice. After having worked there for some years, he made up his mind to build an engineering house, and started the firm of Bhattacharjee and Co., while he was 24 years only.

In 1923, he joined Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Choudhury and started the firm of Commercial Carrying Co., Ltd., for taking up the monopoly motor service between Pandu and Shillong.

In 1927, when the Bangalaxmi Cotton Mill met a financial crisis Mr. Bhattacharjee and his friend Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Choudhury came forward to help it.

The Metropolitan Insurance Co., Bangalaxmi Soap, Chemical and Ayurvedic Works, Calcutta Friends Society, United Motor Transport Co., Metropolitan Printing and Publishing House, Ltd., United Properties, Ltd., are among the concerns that have grown under the joint care of Mr. Bhattacharjee and Rai Bahadur Choudhury.

While the Bhowanipore Banking Corporation, Ltd., one of the oldest Bengali managed banks of Calcutta was going into liquidation, Mr. Bhattacharjee and his friend again came forward and shouldered the responsibility of running it

of the tram cars in Calcutta, as was promised on a previous occasion?

Replying, Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain, Minister for Communications and Works, said :—I am informed by the Tramways Company that every tram car capable of service has been put on the road, and that 30 new cars are on order but delivery is being delayed owing to priority difficulties. The Company assures us that every attempt is being made to get out as much rolling stock as possible.

Mr. Majumdar :—What steps, if any, have Government taken to persuade the Company to issue transfer tickets at an early date?

Mr. Pain : The matter was taken up with the Tramways Company early last year and the Company examined the feasibility of re-introducing the system of transfer tickets in some form towards the end of last year. The Company now reports that in view of the following circumstances, viz., (a) overcrowding which makes it difficult for conductors to carry about a large number of transfer tickets of different routes, (b) absence of a sufficient number of trained conductors due to discharge, resignation and other reasons, and (c) difficulty in the manufacture of tickets on account of an acute shortage of paper and dearth of ticket printing machines in Calcutta, it would not be possible for them to re-introduce the system, so long as the present conditions continue. Re-issue of transfer tickets will hardly result in any relief in the matter of overcrowding. It may on the contrary increase unnecessary travel and lead to more overcrowding. I am informed that the Company have introduced a discount ticket system, the use of which may result in some benefit to Tramway passengers.

As regards Mr. Majumdar's suggestion that at least two extra seats should be provided for ladies in each car, Mr. Pain said that he was informed that the Company had arranged to provide two additional seats for ladies on certain routes experimentally and that if this became popular, the provision would be extended.

Mr. Majumdar asked if Government proposed to take immediate steps in this connection.

Mr. Pain said that in view of the replies given by him, no further action appeared necessary at present.

Mal-administration In Local Bodies

Presiding over the recent session of the Bombay Provincial Conference of Local Bodies, Mr. L. M. Patil, formerly Minister of Local Self-Government in the Congress Ministry, deprecated the current exaggerations of admitted shortcomings in the administration of the municipalities and local boards.

He referred to a report that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had stated that owing to the growth of mal-administration in local bodies the Central as well as the Provincial Governments were not disposed to entrust to them any portion of the huge expenditure that might be incurred in accordance with post-war plans, and said that while he did not wish to deny the existence of mal-administration he objected to exaggerated notions about it. Such notions, said Mr. Patil, poisoned the minds of our countrymen. Unfitness for local self-Government would connote unfitness for provincial autonomy and unfitness for national Government. Mr. Patil said there should be no cause for unnecessary despondency and pessimism.

THURSDAY; 22ND FEBRUARY

City Conservancy Service

Subvention Asked For For Improvement

THE recommendations made by Lt.-Col. R. Harris towards improvement of the Conservancy Service in the city were accepted by the Corporation at its special meeting held on Thursday, the 22nd February. It was decided to request the Bengal Government to grant a subvention of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Corporation to carry the recommendations of Lt.-Col. Harris, which refer to the purchase of another 160 vehicles as well as spare engines and parts and also to the provision for additional garage accommodation.

AN EFFICIENT TRANSPORT CAN BE BUILT UP IF ADEQUATE HELP IS GIVEN

In accepting the recommendations of Lt.-Col. Harris, the Corporation felt grateful for the "extremely helpful and lucid report" which he had prepared and agreed that the Government of Bengal should be requested to facilitate the purchase of the additional 160 vehicles required as well as spare engines and spare parts to be stocked henceforward as also the provision for additional garage accommodation.

The Corporation also decided that in the face of its request to the Government for the above subvention "in view of its financial position", the consideration of the recommendation of the joint meeting of the Finance Standing Committee and the Conservancy Special Committee to run the conservancy service by means of contract lorries and to purchase 95 new lorries at a cost of Rs. 2,80,000 be held over for one month.

On the 24th January last the Government informed the Chief Executive Officer that they were pleased to depute Lt.-Col. Harris, A.D.M.E., with 303 C of L. Area at Fort William to inspect the organization and working of the Motor Vehicles Department of the Corporation and to report the result of this inspection to the Government. Lt.-Col. Harris was particularly asked to investigate whether the Lease-Lend lorries delivered to the Corporation between November, 1943 and May, 1944 were being properly maintained, whether lorries were detained in workshops for repair unnecessarily long and whether the staff maintained in the Motor Vehicles Department, in particular those filling the more responsible posts, were properly qualified.

In his report Lt.-Col. Harris said that 78 new vehicles and 28 repaired ones making a total of 106 lorries were fit for duty. This number was totally inadequate and had resulted in old, uneconomical vehicles having been employed.

The result of employing 61 vehicles which should have been scrapped in July, 1944 was that all vehicles were on the road for 10 to 11 hours daily seven days per week, that all available vehicles were overloaded, that the existing workshop facilities were completely absorbed in keeping the 61 old vehicles on the road and that insufficient time was available to carry out essential minor repairs.

Lt.-Col. Harris found that the maintenance of Lease-Lend vehicles was fair. He also reported that for reasons beyond the control of the Superintendent, lorries were detained in workshops for repairs unnecessarily long and that the Superintendent and the Engineering Foreman were properly qualified for the posts they occupied.

The lack of efficiency in their department was mainly due to factors beyond their control.

Lt.-Col. Harris was of opinion that provided adequate transport was made available and the Superintendent and the Foreman were given the same degree of control as their equivalents in a private business concern, an efficient transport unit could be built up within the framework of the existing organization.

On the 1st February last the Government sent a copy of the report of inspection by Lt.-Col. Harris and desired to be informed on the following points:—

(a) how many three-ton lorries are required for daily work (exclusive of stand-by reserves) for removal of (i) refuse and (ii) silt;

(b) irrespective of consideration of financial provision—

(i) what controlled materials are required, and how long it will take to construct two ramps referred to in the recommendation;

(ii) what will be the monthly recurring cost of raising the rates of pay for garage staff as recommended in the report;

(iii) what arrangements can the Corporation make to ensure proper daily maintenance and servicing and monthly inspection and overhaul of all motor vehicles used for conservancy, water supply or health purposes and how long would it take to bring such arrangements into force;

(iv) whether spare engines are available.

The House had before it the report of Lt.-Col. Harris and the recommendations of the joint meeting of the Finance Standing Committee and the Conservancy Special Committee to consider.

When the consideration of the report of Lt.-Col. Harris was taken up, a number of amendments were moved and ultimately the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That the Corporation is grateful to Lt.-Col. Harris for inspecting their Motor Vehicles Department and for the extremely helpful and lucid report which he has prepared.

"That the Corporation accepts the recommendations made by Lt.-Col. Harris and agrees that the Government of Bengal should be requested to facilitate the purchase of the additional 160 vehicles required as well as spare engines and spare parts to be stocked and also provide for garage accommodation.

"That in view of the financial position of the Corporation the Government of Bengal be requested to grant a subvention of Rs. 20 lakhs

to the Corporation to carry out the recommendations of Lt.-Col. Harris and in the meantime the consideration of the recommendations of the joint-meeting of the Finance Standing Committee and the Conservancy Special Committee be held over for one month."

Initiating the discussion Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul said:—"We must express our gratitude for the inspection report given by Lt.-Col. Harris so far as the working and reorganization of the Motor Vehicles Department. That report should guide the working of the Department. Lt.-Col. Harris said that they had to scrap at once 160 lorries and that our effective strength of lorries is 106. In the Conservancy Committee we find that at least 187 lorries are to be changed. Whereas Lt.-Col. Harris mentioned that 160 lorries should be changed and out of the 106 lorries that had been running 61 should be sent to the Workshop. The initial cost of purchasing 160 lorries would be, according to the Chief Executive Officer's report, about 19 lakhs.

Proceeding he said that he was certainly against the contract system. Out of the 160 lorries 105 would be necessary for District I and District II and the cost of 105 lorries would be something about 12 lakhs and the balance of 55 lorries would also cost something like Rs. 7 lakhs. He suggested that the best course for the Corporation would be to divide fifty, fifty and so far District II was concerned the matter should be placed with the contractors.

Concluding he said that if they were really serious to improve the conservancy service and the epidemic conditions the Corporation should raise the consolidated rate not by 1 per cent but by 2½ per cent.

Councillor J. H. Methold said that the conservancy service was one of the prime tasks of any municipality and that should be done by the municipality and not by any outside party and suggested that the Corporation in spite of their financial position should go on with their own arrangement.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that it was due to lack of sufficient number of lorries that the Corporation could not go through the conservancy work properly. If they could manage with their own lorries they need not go to the contractors, but if they could not they would have no other alternative than making over that job to contractors. Before going to the

contractors they should impress upon the Government for necessary finance. And the Government should give them not loans but subvention.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee said that he did not think that the Corporation would be discharging their duties by asking the contractors to do their duty. Only 8 months ago there was a tempest on the floor of the house over the question of contractor system and the Corporation then resolved that the contractor system should go. They should also remember the visit of the Mayor and others to the Chingrihatta Platform which created a bomb-shell in the whole of Calcutta. On the suggestion of Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee the Corporation decided that the contractor system should go. They should not in all fairness introduce that system again.

Councillors D. J. Cohen, M. A. H. Isphani, H. K. Ganguli, Madan Mohan Barman and others also placed their views before the House on the matter.

CHITPORE HOUSE COLLAPSE

Expressing deep sympathy for the victims of the recent house collapse in Upper Chitpore Road the Corporation at its sitting on Wednesday, the 21st February, adopted a resolution urging a thorough enquiry into the causes of the accident and subsequent handling of the situation arising therefrom.

The opinion was also expressed in the resolution that Government should frame such laws "as will prevent rapacious people to store dangerous articles in residential areas or buildings."

The resolution which had been given notice of by Councillor Madan Mohan Barman, was moved from the chair and accepted, all standing.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, who presided, said that he understood that the explosion that had occurred in the place was due to certain combustible materials catching fire. Those materials were stored in the ground floor of a part of the building. The building was old and the damage was considerable and, what was more regrettable, was that there was unfortunate loss of lives.

The only consolation was, Mr. Poddar proceeded, that such accidents were not frequent but that could not absolve them from the responsibility arising out of the fact that combustible materials were allowed to be stored in the heart of a populous area of the city apparently without sufficient precaution. The building was now under the control of the police and the Mayor was sure that the police authorities would institute an enquiry into the matter.

SCARCITY OF PURE MUSTARD OIL

Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli drew the attention of the House to the scarcity of pure mustard oil in the city. The oil supplied by the shops was nothing but a mixture of groundnut oil, linseed oil and other various deleterious ingredients

ADULTERATION OF MUSTARD OIL

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORPORATION

The question of adulteration in the mustard oil is engaging the attention of the Health Department, who have started investigation in this direction through the Food Inspectors.

From the samples of mustard seeds collected by the Food Inspectors so far 15 p.c. of foreign seeds, comprising of argemone seeds, linseed, kalazira and other foreign matters have been found. At present argemone seed oil is known to be the positive factor of Epidemic Dropsy and as such the appearance of argemone seeds in mustard seeds has to be viewed with concern.

which were unfit for consumption and as such were adversely affecting the health of the citizens. The use of this stuff had given rise to the prevalence of Beri Beri in certain parts of Calcutta.

Shortage of oil in Calcutta, Councillor Ganguli added, had been attributed, in course of a statement that had appeared in the Press, to the refusal of surplus provinces like the U. P. and the Punjab to export mustard seeds to Bengal. It should be investigated if that was a fact.

He suggested that Food Inspectors of the Corporation should examine the quality of oil sold in the shops of the city and bring the offenders to book in case they detect a spurious mixture in the oil.

Councillor A. A. Wise agreed that the quality of mustard oil in Calcutta was definitely bad. Rape-seed was widely being used in the preparation of mustard oil. That adulterated stuff, Councillor Wise believed, would affect the health of the resi-

dents of the city. He urged a speedy investigation into the matter.

CONDOLENCE

A resolution was adopted placing on records the Corporation's deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Sachchidananda Bhattacharjee, a big industrialist, a philanthropist and a well-known figure in the business world.

The Mayor referring to his death said that Mr. Bhattacharjee was a self-made man in the truest sense of the term and the story of his adventurous career ought to serve as a beacon light to his fellow countrymen. The city was distinctly the poorer to-day by his death.

The Corporation also condoled the death of Mr. Sujoy Krishna Dutta of Cossipore who was a well-known merchant of the city and Mrs. Hiran-moyee Ghose, wife of Prof. Satish Chandra Ghose, ex-Councillor.

FRIDAY: 16TH FEBRUARY

THE VACCINE LYMPHS CONTROVERSY

[In the last issue of the "Gazette" we recorded the resolution adopted by the Corporation, "expressing a deep sense of dismay at the utter lack of propriety on the part of the Government in condemning the entire stock of vaccine manufactured at the Corporation laboratory."]

A summary of the discussion on the resolution, which could not be included, is given below.—Ed. "C. M. G."]

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Speaking on the resolution the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mohamad Rafique, said:—

"The publication of the report of the Press Conference held at the Writers' Buildings on Monday last very unfortunately opened up the chasm again. Our Chief Executive Officer naturally met the charges by another counter-propaganda conference which was held yesterday (Thursday).

"It is desired we should call a halt if we care for the public at all. The Government is unsuccessfully trying to wriggle out of the position it has placed itself in by taking action against the Corporation under the Ordinance. This activity on the part of the Director of Public Health and the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department might have been usefully employed in combating the epidemic instead of showing their zeal to boss and dominate and to marshal facts and figures in support of the same.

"In the face of this malignantly militant attitude, our Chief Executive Officer and the Health Officer could not possibly afford to remain silent and thus give an opportunity to the other party to construe their reticence into delinquency.

"I ask the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Local Self-Government and Public Health to consider whether the time has not really come for him to intervene and to take us into confidence to formulate effective measures to stop the menace

which is really making havoc in the city. What I doubt is that the attitude of the Director of Public Health is not above suspicion."

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

He added: "I make a request to both His Excellency and the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Local Self-Government and Public Health to kindly condescend to consult the independent medical experts who have taken interest in this matter, in private, and thus ascertain whether all the drastic measures which were adopted were at all necessary.

"I am afraid if the present state of things is allowed to continue, this Department of the Government of Bengal stands much to lose by the exposition of its internal system of control of policy and administration."

Concluding he said: "I would suggest the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, composing of official and non-official medical experts with terms of reference to enquire into the administration of medical relief of Bengal including Calcutta. I scent some sort of sinister motive on the part of some Government officials, they in no time will fall unlike hungry wolves upon one department and another till they succeed in superseding the whole Corporation.

"If we can introduce reform in our various departments and remove minor defects, I think like Caesar's wife, our actions in the Corporation will stand unchallenged and consequently, it will not be possible for our critics in future to lacerate our wounds, healing of which being not their primary consideration."

COUNCILLOR DR. S. N. SINHA

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha supporting the resolution requested the Government to publish the entire report of the inspection of the laboratories carried out in 1944 in the press. He asserted that the Corporation had all along been manufacturing good lymphs and were still capable of doing so if

it was given such an opportunity. He threw out a challenge to the Director of Public Health that if he (the speaker) was not able to manufacture lymphs of good sterility and potency in the Corporation laboratory he would donate a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the Red Cross Fund. Let the Director of Public Health take up this challenge. "All this was nothing but bogus bunkum," he remarked. The Director of Public Health was not acting as the Director of Public Health but as the Director of Publicity. Lymphs manufactured at the Corporation laboratory had been consistently used in the Campbell Hospital which was one of the largest hospitals in the world dealing with small-pox cases and not a single case had been found there when a man had been attacked with small-pox after he had been vaccinated with Corporation lymphs. Similar was the experience of the Tropical School of Medicine which also used Corporation lymphs.

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that the Corporation was anxious that this controversy should cease but the attitude of the Government showed that they did not want this controversy to end. He thought that this controversy could not end without the transfer of the present incumbent of the office of the Director of Public Health. He said :—

"The Corporation which has maintained a spirit of co-operation with the Government is no less anxious for that. But the controversy can only be removed by the removal of this great officer of the Government, namely, the Director of Public Health.

"I believe that it is the unanimous desire of the people that they should get rid of such an officer. He started this business on absolutely personal ground. He could not tolerate the "insolence" of the Health Officer who refused to attend him unless orders came through the Corporation. This was the real thing behind the whole matter. He started with the Health Department and then came upon the Vaccine Department of the Corporation.

"TO CRY HALT TO CONTROVERSY"

"The lymphs produced by the Corporation are being used by the citizens for very many years and they knew about their potency and purity. It was absolutely unfair for the Director of Public Health to issue a statement to the Press condemning the lymphs before their potency had been tested.

"The Deputy Mayor has asked the Corporation to cry halt to this controversy; I, on the contrary, would request him, if he has any influence over the Minister concerned to ask him to put a stop to that. The Corporation has been discharging its duties efficiently and I do not think there is any latch anywhere so far as the manufacture of the vaccine is concerned. I would, therefore, call upon the House to condemn the action of the Director of Public Health in unequivocal terms and demand his removal from office."

COUNCILLOR D. N. MUKHERJEE

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee expected that after the facts had been disclosed in the statement made by the Chief Executive Officer and also from the

statement of Dr. J. B. Grant as to the condition of the Refrigerator the whole House should be unanimous as to the conclusion that the conduct of the Public Health Department and the Director of Public Health, Government of Bengal, was not actuated by a *bona fide* and earnest anxiety for the health of the city.

It was really a matter of great regret that in the Corporation there were certain members who were determined to find fault with the Corporation and who were still supporting the conduct of the Director of Public Health and the Public Health Department.

A SORT OF VINDICTIVE ATTITUDE

He further said that the public mind was gravely exercised with the publication of the Government *communiqué* forbidding the use of Corporation lymphs. He had been in Calcutta for the last 50 years and he had been using Corporation vaccine lymphs and none of his family consisting of about 80 members had been attacked with small-pox.

The present controversy should cease and an imperial enquiry committee should be appointed to enquire into the matter. They should not tolerate that sort of vindictive attitude on the part of a Government officer. That "irresponsible" officer should be removed at once for his vindictive attitude.

COUNCILLOR MR. M. A. H. ISPAHANI

Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani inquired if it was a fact that out of ten samples of vaccine taken from the Corporation laboratory for examination eight were found not being in conformity to the sterility standard. Had not the Chief Executive Officer known it when he called the press conference on Thursday last and if so why did he not include it in his statement?

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, replied that he had got the report but not the details. The question of sterility did not arise. The whole controversy hinged on the question of potency. Any defect regarding sterility might be remedied within four days.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise said that Mr. Paul wanted to prove that two wrongs could make a right. There was something radically wrong with the Corporation's lymph and anybody could easily find that out that by taking into account the fact that the number of small-pox attacks in the city this year was 200 higher than last year's figure. The Corporation should admit that they had their defects and try to remedy them.

COUNCILLOR DR. M. N. SARKER

Councillor Dr. M. N. Sarker suggested that the militant Director of Public Health, Bengal, should be transferred to some military department for the Public Health Department required at its head a man of cool and even temperament.

He said that they had found from their several years' experience in the past that 95 per cent of primary vaccinations carried out with Corporation lymphs were successful and that very few cases of small-pox attacks had taken place in persons who were vaccinated with Corporation lymphs. If lymphs used were bad, cellulitis generally set in. But he would ask the Director of Public Health how

many cases of cellulitis had occurred in persons who had been vaccinated with Corporation lymphs. He asserted that the Corporation lymphs were absolutely pure and potent. He asked the Director of Public Health to give up his 'bossing' attitude and Government to appoint a committee of experts with an equal number of representatives from Government and Corporation to investigate the lymphs manufactured both by Government and Corporation.

COUNCILLOR D. MOOKERJEE

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee regretted how the Government would be supporting the high-handed action of the Director of Public Health.

He said that in an earlier letter Government had suggested that the sterility test might

of the city, the Corporation had done everything that was reasonably possible for it to do and it had never failed in the discharge of its responsibility in this matter. In this particular matter Corporation had received a kind of justice from the Government to which they were not accustomed. First came the wholesale condemnation of the stocks, then accusations and last of all, investigation. The Corporation could not take lying down the 'high-handed' methods of the present Director of Public Health; he would be well-advised to take his hands off the Corporation.

COUNCILLOR M. RAHMAN

Councillor Mowdudur Rahman was of opinion that as the report of Government experts showed, there were glaring defects in the Corporation vaccine laboratory. It was, therefore, unfair, to blame the Director of Public Health.

It was a matter of deep regret that this controversy should have continued. The fact, however, remained that there were certain patent and glaring defects in the Corporation Vaccine Department which they ought to have been courageous enough to own up and rectify. It was no good blaming this or that particular officer of Government, because Major Jaffar, the Director of Public Health, had got nothing to do with the latest thing that had been sprung upon the Corporation. Assuming that Major Jaffar was a bad man, what about the opinion of the three experts who had inspected the Corporation laboratory? It was an insult to the intelligence and integrity of these men who held high positions to suggest that they were 'trapped' by the Director of Public Health. These three medical experts endorsed what Major Jaffar had stated. If they did not take steps to rectify the obvious defects not only in their Vaccination Department but also in other departments they would be soon seeing 'red'. In the face of the report of these three independent medical experts, in the face of the views expressed by them that the vaccine stored in the Corporation laboratory were not above suspicion, were Government wrong in taking the action they took? Let the Corporation put its own house in order and remove the defects, he said.

COUNCILLOR N. C. PAUL

Replying to the debate Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul said that the arguments produced by members in support of the Government's action were unconvincing. The conduct of the Director of Public Health, his spirit of bossing over the Corporation was responsible for this unseemly controversy between Corporation and Government. His previous statement that other members of the Enquiry Committee were 'trapped' remained yet to be answered; none of the members of the Committee had yet spoken.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Winding the debate the Deputy Mayor, who was in the chair, announced to the House that the Chief Executive Officer had not been unmindful of his duties. He was reorganising the vaccine department and asked the Health Officer to invite an well-known expert to help him in that work.

The resolution moved by Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul was adopted.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY

GOVT. DISFAVOURS MUNICIPALIZATION

Mr. Haridas Majumdar, leader, Nationalist Party, asked the Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Commerce during the debate on an adjournment motion in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 20th February, if Government were prepared to allow the Calcutta Corporation to exercise its option of purchase of the undertaking of the Supply Corporation and help it to purchase the same by raising loans by amending the relevant Act.

The Hon'ble Minister replied that it was a debatable point whether the Calcutta Corporation could exercise any option of purchase of the undertaking of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. So far as Government was concerned, they had been advised that under the present circumstances the Calcutta Corporation had no right of exercise of option of purchase of the Supply Corporation's undertaking as it lay outside its jurisdiction. In the second place, so far as Government was concerned their policy was not municipalization but nationalization of the concern; Government was, therefore, opposed to allowing the Calcutta Corporation to exercise any such option.

well be relaxed but the Corporation Health Department did not agree to that. Realising that its case was weak, Government now seemed to be shifting its ground. The Corporation desired to denounce and deprecate the spirit of frightfulness which the Government Press *communiqué* on the subject displayed; it was an instance of bureaucratic violence.

"HIGH-HANDED METHODS"

The Press had rightly asked that this unseemly controversy should cease. So far as the Corporation was concerned, he wanted to make it clear that there was no desire on its part to continue this unseemly quarrel. The Corporation only wanted to vindicate that the attitude taken by Government in the matter, particularly by the Director of Public Health was such that unless it was prepared to compromise its sense of honour and dignity it could not acquiesce in that position. Realising that it responsible for the maintenance of the health

Middleton

Calcutta Electric Supply Undertaking

Purchase Depends On Agreement Between Corporation And Government

"THE purchase of the entire Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation undertaking at a specified date before the expiry of the last licence can be effected only by agreement between the Corporation and the Government, and the basis on which transfer of the complete undertaking will be effected is to be clearly defined in the agreement.

"The questions arising out of the proposed purchase by Government and the conditions of a possible agreement are being examined in all their aspects and no final decision as to the exercise of the next option of purchase has yet been reached.

"As a result of present examination, Government have reached certain tentative conclusions and the Corporation's reaction to them is being awaited. I can, however, assure the House that if no satisfactory agreement is reached in the near future, Government will not hesitate to exercise the options of 1948 and acquire that part of the undertaking which is covered by them."

This was said by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Shahabuddin, Minister for Labour and Commerce, in the course of a statement made by him in the Bengal Legislative Council on Tuesday, the 20th February, in reply to the debate on Mr. Lalit Chandra Das's adjournment motion. In view of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Minister Mr. Das withdrew his motion.

GOVERNMENT'S DECLARED POLICY IS NATIONALIZATION OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCE

The Minister also said:—

"So far as Government are concerned, their definite policy is nationalization of electric concerns. This policy was declared on behalf of the Government in 1938 by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the former Minister-in-charge. The present Government reiterate the same decision and stand by it and our policy and the steps that we are taking are calculated to achieve that object.

"Since 1938 Government have set up two enquiries by a very reputed firm. The first of their reports had been received at an earlier date and Government received their latest report about 9 months to a year ago. And on that report Government have taken certain steps.

FOURTEEN DIFFERENT LICENSES

"The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation system supplies power over a wide area extending from Barrackpore in the north to Budge Budge in the south on both sides of the river Hooghly, by virtue of 14 different licenses granted on various dates from 1907 to 1935. These licenses include the usual options for purchase by the Provincial Government in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Acts of 1908 and 1910. The dates on which these options can be exercised by Government are:—(1) October, 1948—for 5 licenses; (2) October, 1958—for 7 licenses; (3) February, 1970—for 1 license; (4) November, 1980—for 1 license.

"The areas to which these licenses apply are served by three inter-connected generating stations—two, namely, the Cossipore and the Southern being situated in the municipal area in Calcutta, the license for which was granted in 1907, and the third, namely, the Mulajore in the area of Bhatpara, license—1934. The two generating stations in the Calcutta municipal area are part of

the undertaking for the purpose of the purchase but the third in the Bhatpara area is excluded and is not liable to be purchased at any time.

"The effect of exercising the first five options in 1948 will be that an important section of the system containing the two power stations will pass on to the hands of Government and the rest of the system including the third power station—the Mulajore—will remain for the time being with the Supply Corporation. In view of its situation in the extreme north, it is not conveniently placed for giving supply to the areas for which the Corporation would still be responsible extending from the extreme north to the extreme south on both sides of the river Hooghly.

"The difficulties attendant on sub-division of the system are not insuperable, but obviously it is more desirable from the consumer's as well as public point of view that the undertaking which has been built up as one unit should remain as such and that the Government acquire the complete undertaking by agreement with the Corporation.

"The notice for exercise of the option of purchase of the five licenses maturing in 1948 need not be given until October 1946 under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act.

"The demand for power is, in the meantime, increasing rapidly, and it is essential in the public interest that the system as a whole including generating plants, inter connectors, sub-stations and distribution network should be expanded. Government are accordingly considering the question of consolidation of the existing licenses of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to be in a position to acquire the complete undertaking at a specified date which will be in accordance with the Government's declared policy of nationalization of electric supply industry in the province."

ALL-INDIA RABINDRANATH MEMORIAL



APPEAL FOR FUND



IT is now more than three years since India lost her beloved poet and revered teacher, Rabindranath Tagore. While we look to his undying words for guidance, inspiration and sustenance, in the midst of the agonies and sufferings that the country has gone through during these years, we have to confess with deep regret that we have not been able to bear testimony, in any worthy or concrete form, of our love and reverence for him.

His countrymen must, first of all, ensure that the institutions he founded at Santiniketan and Sriniketan, which are a living memorial to him, are placed on a firm financial basis and that the nation-building activities that he initiated there are allowed to develop unhampered.

It is also their foremost duty to see that the ancient buildings at Jorasanko (Calcutta), the home of the Tagores, the first seat of the cultural renaissance of Bengal, are preserved as a national monument.

It is imperative that we should raise a fund of several lakhs of rupees for these and other allied purposes, and we are sure that his countrymen will contribute liberally to this fund, which will be the nation's grateful offering on the poet's next birthday on May 8, 1945.

Contributions will be thankfully received by:—

(1) General Secretary, All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee Office,
6-3, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta, (1 p.m. to 6 p.m.)

(2) General Secretary, All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee,
C/o Ananda Bazar-Hindusthan Standard Office, 1, Burman Street, Calcutta,
(10 a.m. to 8 p.m.)

TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU,

President.

SURESH CH. MAJUMDAR,

General Secretary.

THE RECONSTITUTED ALL-INDIA RABINDRANATH MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

POWERS FOR THE NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

THE All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee was reconstituted and a new Executive Council and office-bearers were elected at a meeting of the Committee held at the Indian Association Hall on January 31 last with Mr. Justice S. R. Das in the chair.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was re-elected President.

Mr. Justice S. R. Das was elected Chairman of the Executive Council.

Sir Biren Mookerjee was re-elected Treasurer.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Managing Director of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* group of papers, was elected General Secretary in place of Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, M.L.A., (Central).

Mr. S. N. Mukherjee (Incorporated Accountant) and Mr. A. K. Sarkar, B.Sc., B.A., (Director, *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, Ltd.) were appointed Auditors.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

The following were elected Vice-Presidents of the General Committee:—

The Mayor of Calcutta (Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar), Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Sir Fazlur Rahman, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. K. Srinivasan, Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Mr. Raj Shekhar Bose, Mr. Biswanath Das, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh and Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The following were elected members of the Executive Council:—

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, Prof. Charu Chandra Bhattacharjee, Mr. Binode Behari Sarkar, Mr. B. K. Goha, Mrs. Renuka Roy, Mr. Debendra Mohan Bose, Mr. Bhagirath Kanodia, Mr. Nripendra Chandra Mitra, Mr. Anil Kumar Chanda, Mr. Gaganvihari Lal Mehta, Mr. Krishna Kripalani, Mr. Pulin Behari Sen, Mr. Sachindra Mohan Bhattacharjee, Mr. Tapan Mohan Chatterjee, Mr. J. M. Dutt, Mr. Harish Chandra Sarkar, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, Mr. Sachin Sen, Mr. S. N. Das Gupta, Mr. Sukumar Chatterjee, Mr. Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Mohan Kumar Mukherjee, Mr. Dwijendra Kumar Sanyal and Chowdhury Moazzem Hossain.

The President, the Chairman of the Executive Council, the General Secretary and the Treasurer will be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council. The Executive Council was authorised to co-opt from

time to time other persons as members of the Executive Council.

ALL POWERS GIVEN TO THE COUNCIL

The Executive Council was given power to elect such other office-bearers as they thought fit and also to fill up vacancies caused by any reason.

The Executive Council was authorised to take all necessary steps to collect subscriptions from the public and to raise a suitable fund to be called "Rabindranath Memorial Fund" by such subscriptions and collections and to take all such steps as might be considered fit to carry out the objects of the Committee to perpetuate Rabindranath's memory.

The Executive Council was given power to pay from time to time such sums of money from the said fund as they thought fit to the Governing Body of Visva-Bharati, through its Karma-Sachiva, to be applied by the Governing Body of Visva-Bharati in such manner as its Governing Body might think fit to perpetuate the Poet's memory in furtherance of the objects of Visva-Bharati.

The Executive Council was given power to incur such expenses as they thought fit for the purposes of publicity and for making collections to the said fund and for establishing and maintaining an office for the purpose.

It was decided that the amounts so far received by the Memorial Committee and all other collections and contributions to be received towards the said fund be deposited in the first instance in such bank or banks as the Executive Council might think fit to the credit of accounts to be opened in such Banks under the name of "Rabindranath Memorial Fund."

It was further decided that the Executive Council would have power to authorise such Banks as they thought fit to receive subscriptions towards the said fund and credit the same to the accounts of the said fund.

The General Secretary along with the Treasurer or such other member or office-bearer as the Executive Council might appoint was authorised to jointly operate the said accounts in such Banks with powers to withdraw the amounts from time to time that might be for the time being in deposit with such Banks to the credit of "Rabindranath Memorial Fund" or any part thereof by drawing cheques on such accounts.

It was further resolved that the Executive Council would have the power and would be entitled to delegate from time to time all or any of its powers to the General Secretary or such of the office-bearers as the Council might think fit.

CALCUTTA OLD AND NEW**PRATAPADITYA ROAD**

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THERE are two roads in South Calcutta, in Ward No. 27, named Pratapaditya Road and Raja Basanta Roy Road. The former runs parallel to and a little to the west of Russa Road, cutting across the western portion of Rashbehari Avenue, while Raja Basanta Roy Road runs east and west across the Lansdowne Road (extension) parallel to Southern Avenue, lying slightly to the north of it. Both the names should be taken together in giving an account of the persons after whom the roads have been named, as they were closely related, Raja Basanta Roy being the uncle of Pratapaditya. People in general have some idea of who Pratapaditya was, but his uncle is not so well known.

In the sixteenth century there were in Bengal twelve powerful landholders popularly known as the "Baro-Bhuiyan" whose names were (1) Pratapaditya of Jessore (2) Kedar Roy (and his brother Chand Roy) of Vikramapore, (3) Ram Chandra Ray (and his brother Kandarpa) of Chandra-dwip, (4) Lakshman-Manikya of Bhulua, (5) Mukunda Roy of Bhushna, (6) Ram Krishna of Satal, (7) Chand Gazi of Chand-pratap, (8) Fazal Gazi of Bhowal, (9) Isha Khan Masnadi of Khizirpur, (10) Kangsa Narayan of Taherpur, (11) Ganes Roy of Dinajpur, and (12) Raja of Purnea. Of these, it was Pratapaditya of Jessore who made a bold bid to free himself from the Mogul domination and to make himself the independent king of Bengal, which was almost successful. His great-grandfather Ramchandra had settled in Saptagram or Satgaon, then a flourishing town and port, and risen there from poverty to comparative affluence. He had then removed to Gaur, the Capital of Bengal, and attained the position of Minister under the Mogul Governor, Suleman Karrani, incidentally becoming a rich and influential landholder. His son Bhabananda removed from Gaur to Jessore where he laid the foundations of a town by cleaning away the surrounding jungle. He had two sons, Srihari and Janaki-ballav, who became known later in history as Raja Vikramaditya and Raja Basanta Roy respectively. It was Srihari who founded the "kingdom" of Jessore, assuming the title of Raja Vikramaditya, and Pratapaditya was his son. On Vikram's death, his properties were divided among his son Pratap, who got 10 annas share, and his brother Basanta, who got 6 annas share. One valuable *taluk* named Chak Sripur (or "Chaksiri"), situated between the present districts of Barisal and Bakargunj, formed a bone of contention between uncle and nephew, the former having possession of it and the latter claiming it. This led to a bitter quarrel and finally to Raja Basanta being killed by his nephew.

I shall not attempt here to give any detailed history of Pratap, beyond mentioning some salient facts. Early in his youth he formed the idea of an independent kingdom of Bengal and with this idea, on entering into his inheritance built a huge port at Dhumghat near Jessore, which has since tumbled into ruins and been washed away by the sea. He established a fleet of his own, which was put under the command of Captain Rodriquez or Rodda.

Rodda had been a Portuguese pirate chief who used to harry and ravage the coastal districts, but was defeated and captured by Pratap, under whom he accepted service as Commandant of the Fleet. Pratap's ambitious designs to found an independent kingdom for himself were naturally resented by the Moguls, and a cause for quarrel soon arose. Pratap's Commander-in-Chief was Sankar Chakravarty, about whom I intend to write a separate chapter later. Sankar was travelling about the country on a mission, fomenting trouble and trying to raise his countrymen against the Moguls, and he was imprisoned on a trifling pretext at Rajmahal by the Mogul Governor Sher Khan. Shankar succeeded in escaping from custody, at which Sher Khan declared war against Pratap, but was defeated. Learning of this, the Emperor Akbar sent his General Ibrahim Khan with an army, which also was routed by Pratap's superior generalship. Subsequent to this, Pratap himself having taken the offensive and attacked and taken Patna and Rajmahal, the situation became serious and threatening for the Moguls. Another army was sent out by Akbar, which was met by Pratap's forces in the Sunderban jungles, somewhere near Basirhat, on the opposite bank of the river Ichamati, and again defeated. So here was a petty Bengali "Bhuiyan" (land-holder) who not only dared to fight armies after armies sent out by the powerful Emperor, but also succeeded in defeating them time after time. It was after the death of Akbar that the Emperor Jehangir sent out the great Rajput General Mansingha with a large army and at last Pratap was defeated, his General Surya Kanta Guha and his commandant of the Navy, Captain Rodda, were killed, while Pratap and his Commandant Sankar were made captives. It is said that Pratap's wife, Maharani Katyayani, committed suicide by drowning to avoid being made a captive by the Moguls. It is also said that Pratap's defeat was due to the treachery of one of his own men, who went over to Mansingha and guided the Mogul army through intricate jungle paths known only to Pratap's men. The captive Pratap was being taken to Delhi by the victorious Mansingha, but died on the way at Benares in or about the year 1606.

This, in brief, is the story of Pratap's achievements and of his ill-fated attempt to establish an independent kingdom. During his father's lifetime, he had been on an embassy to the Court at Delhi, and obtained the title of Maharaja. On his father's death, he ruled as Maharaja Pratapaditya, and issued his own minted coins in his kingdom. What is more interesting to us citizens of Calcutta is the fact that he had built several forts at strategic points along the coastal region of Bengal as well as nearabout Calcutta. Mr. A. K. Roy in his admirable "short history of Calcutta" writes:—

"Pratapaditya had, through the help of Redda, the Portuguese Commandant of his Fleet, built several forts close to Calcutta during his transient struggle for independence. One such fort appears to have been built at Mutla, another at Raigarh (the modern Garden Reach).

a third at Behala, a fourth at Tannah, a fifth at Salkia, a sixth somewhere near Chitpur, and a seventh at Atapore near Mulajore . . . these forts were highly prized in those days for their strategic value, the river being only navigable by small sloops or boats."

These forts have all disappeared in the course of time, but several interesting facts are known and recorded in respect of the Tannah fort near Calcutta. It stood on the site of what is now the residential quarters of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the opposite bank of the river. Streyntsham Master, a Governor under the East India Company, wrote in 1676:—

"In Tannah stands an old Fort of mud and walls, which was built to prevent ye incursions of ye Arracaneers, for it seems about 10 or 12 years since they were so bold that none durst inhabit lower down the river than this place, the Arracaneers usually taking the people of the shoares to sell them at Tiple."

Even about a hundred years later, about 1760, we find the English utilising the Tannah fort, as well as the one on the Calcutta side in Garden Reach (of which the popular name still is "Matia-bruz" or mud-fort), by throwing a chain across the river from one fort to the other, to bar the progress of the wild "Mugh" pirates who used to ravage and plunder the coastal villages of Bengal upto the 18th century days. The following account of their depredations appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1752:—

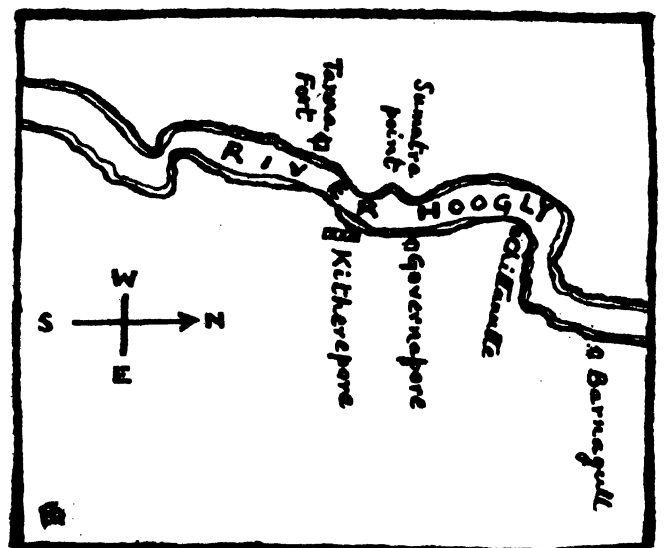
"From time immemorial, the Mugs have plundered the southern parts of Bengal, and have even been so hostile as to descend on the coast of Chittagong and proceed into the country, plunder and burn the villages, destroy what they could not carry away, and carry the inhabitants into slavery. In February 1717, the Mugs carried off from the most southern parts of Bengal 1800 men, women and children . . . sold, according to their strength, from 20 to 70 rupees each. They were sent by their purchasers to cultivate the land, and had 15 seers of rice each allowed for their monthly support."

To come back to the Tannah fort, we find that in 1742 when the Marhatta raiders (Bargis) were devastating Bengal, their furthest incursions carried

them upto this fort so near Calcutta, causing serious alarm to the inhabitants of the town, who were led to "dig a ditch 42 yards wide" all around Calcutta as a means of protection against the raiders. This was the well-known Marhatta Ditch, which however was not completed as the scare had passed off, only about three-fourths of it being dug.

Later, in the events of 1756, when Sirajud-dowla with a large army came and attacked Calcutta, the Tannah fort played an important part. It is described then, not as a mere mud affair, but a formidable fortress. Siraj's intention was to occupy the fort, thus both cutting off the retreat of the English from Calcutta and preventing reinforcements from coming up the river. He however never occupied it. The English, on the other hand, occupied and strengthened it, contemplating a retreat to it if Fort William should fall. I have already described Siraj's attack and the fall of Calcutta.* Calcutta was retaken in the next year (1757) by Clive and Watson.

Of the other forts built by Pratapaditya in or near Calcutta, not a vestige remains. According to one writer, Raigarh fort was somewhere in the Behala area, which formed part of the zemindaries owned by Pratap's uncle Raja Basanta Roy. When the Mogul General Ibrahim Khan advanced against the armies of Pratap, some fighting probably took place in the Behala locality, in the vicinity of Raigarh fort, to be followed by severe fighting near the Mutla fort in which Ibrahim's army was routed. There is a village near Mutla bearing the name of Sangrampur (the town of the battle) which probably commemorates the fight.



[The accompanying sketch-map is taken from a "new and correct chart of the rich kingdom of Bengal" by John Thornton, Hydrographer of London, which appeared in the "English Pilot" 1708 edition. The position of Tannah fort is shown, and the villages of Governapore (Gobindapur) and Chittanutte (Sutanuti) define the position of present-day Calcutta. The village of Kitherepore shown in the map disposes of the common belief that Kidderpore was named after Col. Robert Kyd, an Engineer of the East India Co., because Col. Kyd died in 1836, and the map was prepared about 150 years before his death. The "Barnagull" of the map is the modern Baranagar.]

MANMATHA NATH GANGULI MEMOIRAL

ANNIVERSARY

The eleventh anniversary of the death of Mr. Manmatha Nath Ganguli, Attorney-at-Law, Deputy Registrar, High Court Original Side, and Honorary Municipal Magistrate, Cossipur Bench, Corporation of Calcutta, the famous amateur *Ostad* on *tabla* was celebrated with due *ecbat* by his numerous disciples on the 27th January last at 10, Raja Naba Kissen Street (house of the late Babu Tarak Nath Bose) under the distinguished presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Das. Speeches eulogising the qualities of head and heart of the deceased were made by Messrs. Jagadindra Bhattacharjee and Dulal Chandra Mukherjee. The President in an illuminating address dwelt on the unostentatious character of the deceased and his large contribution towards the revival of classical music in Bengal in all its branches and specially in *tabla* and appealed to his disciples and his son Mr. Harendra Kumar Ganguli, Attorney-at-Law, Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, to carry the life's mission of the deceased to a successful fruition. The function was followed by a musical *surire*.

*In the issues of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of the 16th September and 7th October, 1944—B. V. R.

Public Health Problems In Great Britain

[By W. S. WATSON, G.M., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, West Bromwich]

ONE of the main tasks of those engaged in public health administration in Great Britain to-day is to adapt themselves to the ever-changing scene. No longer can they scull their craft through the calm lakes of peace-time, their steady oars sending out ripples in neat and controlled patterns. They now find that they have much wider waters to cover, that the enemy may drop articles causing destructive waves which rock the boat, that various government departments set up in the waters vortices of their own, which impinge on and perhaps overwhelm the normal concentric sphere of ripples. The usual peace-time health services have, of necessity, been expanded to meet war-time conditions, and, in addition, new commitments have been entered upon as required. The civil defence casualty services, war-time nurseries, the distribution of foods through the clinics, and the emergency hospital service, have made additional work for the health departments. These duties have been readily accepted as a privilege in helping the war effort. Flexibility of the departments has been demonstrated and useful experience gained in adapted administration and, incidentally, in patience and forbearance. There are many problems in all these fields, but I will limit my comments to some five or six issues.

PLANNING COMMISSIONS AND REPORTS

One of the most disturbing problems of the present day is "Will there be any result from all this spate of planning commissions and reports, and is it all worth while at this juncture?" An up-to-date medical officer, naturally wishing to keep in touch with modern thought, will have read the B. M. A. Medical Planning Commission's Interim Report, the Society of Medical Officers of Health's interim report, the Parliamentary debates on health services, the reports of the Nuffield Trust local inquiries, the articles and correspondence in the medical and health and sanitary journals. The Association of Municipal Corporations, though representing local authorities, has not yet published any future health programme, although it has approved an interim report on the school medical service written from an educationalist point of view. In this welter of literature and opinion it is refreshing to note the increase of parliamentary interest in health problems and the high standard of the recent debates.

It is quite clear that even if all the sources of these reports could agree on a unified future health policy there could be no "appointed day" for a new and complete health legislation. Any changes will

come gradually within the parliamentary and local representation framework. Public opinion may require co-ordination or unification of the hospitals first; it is possible that natural local loyalties and inter-authority rivalry would delay other schemes as planned in the reports. The reports, however, coming as they do from all shades of opinion, have stimulated thought and interest, and in that they have been of enormous value. A groundwork is being laid down among the public of health consciousness from which it is hoped will arise a fully co-ordinated health service embracing all medical, hospital and environmental treatment and preventive measures alike.

Sanitarians and all engaged or interested in the health services will do well to consider reports of future planning for the social services. Various sectional groups in their reports are apt to emphasize their own interests, but at meetings like this it is fortunate that so many groups concerned in the promotion of health maintenance and of fighting disease can come together and make their various contributions to an effective pool of knowledge.

HEALTH EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG

An outstanding problem of to-day is to find the best way to make good the appalling ignorance of the young citizen on the care of his own health. It seems strange that of the millions spent on education to develop the mind so little is devoted to the knowledge of the body and its requirements. Surely, physiology, hygiene and an elementary study of nutrition and dietetics are subjects of the utmost practical value, and would serve quite suitably in place of some of the hoary time-honoured academic subjects used as theoretical "mind developers." The annual congress of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland discussed this matter quite recently, and it was pointed out that while health education is not an easy subject to teach, the results abundantly justify the effort, for the child tends to become a more competent citizen and a skilled home-maker as the result of such instruction.

The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Food are now doing magnificent work in educating the public in elementary dietetics as enforced by the redistribution of available foodstuffs. The task would have been much easier had some of the basic principles of nutrition and diet been more familiar to the home-runners of to-day. In some of the more recently built schools, flats and housecraft centres have been incorporated, and there are some good examples in this county borough. Local arrangements, however, are subject to central direction, and it seems that a change of heart in those responsible for approval of school curricula is indicated. Domestic science is usually a cinderella amongst school subjects, and an odd two hours here and there is all that is provided for older school girls, the majority of whom are going to spend their lives in home-making and bringing up families.

(To be continued)

NEW CURE FOR MALARIA A CHINESE DISCOVERY

A new cure for Malaria, one of the worst maladies in China, has been discovered following one year's laboratory work conducted by a group of Chinese. The new cure, known as "Changshan" is a Chinese drug prepared from a native herb called "Changshan" which abounds in west China. It is an effective substitute for Quinine.

NEW DELHI

Monument Of Indian Empire

[By R. MADHAVAN NAIR, Asst. Editor, *Roy's Weekly*]

SHOULD New Delhi spread out or go up? On the outcome of this issue would depend the future of this Imperial City which was re-built by Sir Edwin Lutyens to "express the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which New Delhi must ever be the monument." But Lutyens left many problems unsolved. The Government of India did not want Lutyens to go further than his brief. They did not agree to building lines, and also refused to accept a height plan.

The war has now made a mockery of New Delhi. Ugly, unsightly buildings, huts and hovels have sprung up everywhere. Lord Linlithgow assured and Lord Wavel has supported the idea that slums will be removed immediately on the termination of the war. But the central question still remains. How is New Delhi to develop? For, it is clear that the capital would have to accommodate many more people than it did before the war. The remnants of many of the war-time offices would continue to persist.

WAR-TIME CONSTRUCTION IN NEW DELHI MINIATURE CITIES HAVE SPRUNG UP WITHIN THE CITY

War-time construction in New Delhi still continues and plans are now ready for an additional two-lakh square feet office accommodation, hostels for 700 officers and 4,000 quarters for the Ministerial staff.

A tour round New Delhi will show that every open space has been built up. Miniature cities within the city of New Delhi have grown up in almost all the avenues and open spaces. The designs are ugly and the construction "katcha."

With the outbreak of the war the Government started buildings on open spaces and courts within the Secretariat. This construction, however, could not keep pace with the expansion of the civil and military wings of the Central Government. It is estimated that temporary structures in New Delhi alone have cost about Rs. 13 crores as against the total cost of an equal amount incurred in the building of New Delhi. In addition to this, the Government of India have had to hire or build office and residential accommodation for its staff in Simla, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and other places.

The present building programme is partly of permanent nature. There has always been a shortage of accommodation for the Ministerial staff and the accommodation now being built for 4,000 clerks will be of a quasi-permanent type, which could be reconditioned and made permanent after the war. 2,500 quarters will be built in one locality and will be self-contained in the matter of schools, hospital, park and shopping centre. The whole building programme for the year is estimated to cost over Rs. 30,000,000.

The Ghaziabad building project has been abandoned but the programme now undertaken is the Ghaziabad scheme in an amplified form.

The cost of building for the U. S. A. offices and personnel has been met by the U. S. A. Government under the reverse Lend-Lease arrangements and that for S. E. Asia Command by His Majesty's Government.

About eleven small electric generating plants have been installed in various parts of New Delhi, firstly to maintain continuity of electric supply in the newly-built areas and secondly to give relief to the main generating station whenever such relief is necessary.

It was, therefore, an appropriate task which the local architects and service architects have taken upon themselves to clarify the ideas on the subject by a mutual discussion. At the very outset, a clear demarcation was visible between two schools of thought—those who wanted New Delhi to go up and up like New York, and others who wanted it to spread out and out on all sides.

Mr. H. A. N. Mead, Consulting Architect to the Central Public Works Department, was of the view that much of the land occupied by Government buildings must give way to a denser form urban development in order that more use might be made of the land.

Mr. Walter George had some pertinent observations to make on building lines and height plans. He gave Parliament Street as an instance where big and small buildings had been erected. Some were set back on the road, while others stood on the boundary. In Connaught Place, the expedient was tried of a compulsory elevation to secure uniformity. It was not a success, because it was not thought out from the point of view of the people who had to occupy it. The frontage was too high and the depth of the buildings insufficient. In Queensway too, there has been a compulsory elevation, but it was not suitable for steel construction. On the first floor, there was too much room for one flat, not enough for two, and not enough for the Indian type of flat with a central court. Mr. Walter George said: "Full ownership of the land is necessary for any proper plan. In New Delhi, leases are for 999 years. It is a mistake, they should be for 99 years."

Another aspect of the development of New Delhi lay in the up-hill move of the Government during the summer. Every body would agree that if the city is to develop on sound lines and is to be properly cared for, it should become an all-the-year-round seat of the Government. But the charms of Simla are irresistible, and when the war is over and Simla calls, depend upon it, the Viceroy and his Court would be there!

Sir Sohha Singh, the veteran contractor and builder, definitely was for New Delhi going up. But he was an Indian first, and he wanted that architects should be given a free hand for designing buildings to suit Indian tastes and Indian conditions.

The controversy that has been raised by the discussion is not likely to be decided one way or the other so easily. Even in the days of Lutyens, a battle Royal was waged known as the Battle of the Styles. Finally, the spirit of Empire triumphed. As Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, to whom the legends and records of the past are surcharged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

But when Clemenceau visited New Delhi, he mused aloud that it would make the finest ruin of all the Delhi's that had gone before!

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**LADY LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN IN CALCUTTA**

Lady Louis Mountbatten, now on a tour of India and forward areas embracing hospitals, medical units and Indian Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade activities, began a two-day visit of Calcutta on the 19th February.

SHORTAGE OF CLOTH AND YARN

The situation created by shortage of cloth and yarn in Bengal was discussed in a conference of representatives of relief organizations held under the auspices of the People's Relief Committee at the Muslim Institute Hall, Calcutta, on Sunday last. Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose presided. The meeting decided to launch a campaign for raising the quota of cloth fixed for Bengal, rationing of cloth and yarn and also against corruption and black market and a committee was set up for the purpose. Among the speakers were Mr. J. C. Gupta, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, Khan Bahadur Jasimuddin, Chowdhury Mouazzen Hossain, Prof. Niren Roy, Mr. Bhagirath Kanneria and Mr. T. R. Sarogi.

GIRISH CHANDRA GHOSH : 102ND BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

On the occasion of the 102nd birthday anniversary of Neta-Guru Girish Chandra Ghosh, the celebrated Bengali dramatist and playwright, a public meeting was held at the foot of his marble statue in Girish Park on Monday, the 19th February. Dr. Panchanan Neogy presided.

Earlier, a portrait of Girish Chandra in oils was garlanded in the presence of a large number of his admirers at Girish Bhawan, 13, Bose Para Lane.

Both these functions were held under the auspices of the Girish Centenary Celebrations Committee.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR TO VISIT CALCUTTA

The Watmull Foundation Committee of U. S. A. have decided to send Prof. Curti, a great authority on American history, culture and civilisation and author of "The Growth of American Thought" as visiting Professor to Calcutta University, according to a communication received by the Registrar of the University.

Prof. Curti, however, will give lectures in as many universities as he would wish. He also hopes to include Viswa Bharati.

FORMER CALCUTTA BUSINESS MAN DEAD

Mr. Harry Barker Norton, whose death has occurred at Bournemouth, was a well known figure in business and social circles in Calcutta. He was born in Leeds in 1866.

LATE MR. JOGESH CHANDRA BOSE**CONDOLENCE BY COLLECTION DEPARTMENT**

The staff of the Collection Department as well as the Heads of the various Departments of the Corporation assembled at a meeting presided over by Mr. S. Chatterji, the Chief Executive Officer, in the Council Chamber, on Tuesday, the 20th Feb., 1945 and recorded their sense of deep sorrow at the death of Mr. Joges Chandra Bose, who after 35 years of meritorious service, had retired as Collector to the Corporation and who had been held in high esteem by his colleagues and subordinates all through his life. The meeting decided to convey their heartfelt condolence to the members of the bereaved family, and forwarded a copy of the above resolution to Mr. Jyotish Chandra Bose.

Son of the late Mr. John Barker Norton, founder of the firm of J. B. Norton & Sons Ltd., he joined his father's firm in 1886, assuming charge of the business in 1901. He retired to Bournemouth shortly after the last war, during which he served as a Captain in the Royal Engineers, proceeding to France in command of a Labour Corps.

MR. BRELVI LEAVES CALCUTTA

After more than three weeks' stay in Calcutta Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, left for Bombay by the E. I. R. Bombay mail on the 17th February.

Mr. Brelvi had come to Calcutta in connection with the annual session of the Newspaper Editors' Conference and was suddenly taken ill.

He was seen off at Howrah station by a large number of journalists and friends.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Small-pox mortality in the city during the week ended February 17, showed a fall of 17 from the previous week's figure. There were 396 attacks and 231 deaths from the disease during the week against 394 and 298 the week before.

Malaria caused 39 deaths against 56 in the preceding week.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 21 and 8 respectively, against 17 and 10 the previous week.

Recorded deaths of paupers numbered 130 against 176 the week before.

Deaths from all causes totalled 974 against 1,110 in the preceding week.

It is understood that the Government of India were not asked to render any assistance in the matter of the epidemic of small-pox in Calcutta. The total number of deaths due to small-pox in Calcutta for the four weeks ending December 30th was 550 and for a similar period ending January 27th was 1077, as it is known in New Delhi.

BRITISH EDUCATIONISTS IN CALCUTTA

A new educational order in which every boy and girl will enjoy a course of secondary education and the ideal of which will be to find proper education for each individual child will emerge in Great Britain as the result of the war, said Sir Cyril Norwood at the afternoon party which was given on the 15th February last by the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in honour of Sir Cyril and Sir Walter Moberley, distinguished educationists of United Kingdom, who are on a visit to India at the invitation of the Government of India to study education in India and make suggestions for improvement thereof in the light of their experience in their home country.

Sir Walter Moberley spoke of the functions of the Universities Grants Committee in Great Britain which has to provide for substantial financial aid from the State to the Universities while preserving the autonomy of these bodies.

CALCUTTA HOUSE COLLAPSE

Four of the persons injured in the house collapse in Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, on the 16th February last died in hospital, bringing the total number of dead to five—two children, two women and a man.

After about 30 hours' work half the debris of the building was cleared on Sunday.

The body of a woman was recovered on Monday afternoon from under the debris of the house.

The body was identified as that of Ram Peyari, aged 45. She came from Jaipur. This brought the total number of dead to 6.

It will take about a couple of days more to clear the whole debris. The Calcutta Improvement Trust has undertaken the salvage work, assisted by several A. R. P. Reserve parties.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE CITY

A Punjabi taxi driver named Fagun Singh was assaulted and robbed by five foreigners in Alipore, Calcutta, during the last week.

It is stated that at about midnight three foreigners engaged the taxi and asked the driver to proceed to New Road, Alipore. On arrival there, the three men got out and met two other foreigners who asked the driver to get out of the car. On refusing he was tied hand and foot, robbed of his wallet containing Rs. 60 and left on the road. The five men then drove away in the taxi which was later found damaged in Mission Row.

Mukbul Hossain (30), a taxi cab driver was admitted late at night on Sunday in the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital in a semi-conscious state with marks of violence on his person.

It was stated that Hossain received injuries at the hands of four foreigners at the junction of Lower Circular Road-Chowringhee Road.

Suffering from gun-shot wounds, Kalicharan Pramanik of Tukarin, Kustin, was admitted in the Campbell Hospital on Tuesday last.

It was stated that Pramanik had been working in a field when he sustained the injuries. A party of foreigners went there for hunting wild boars. He was brought down to Calcutta and was progressing in the hospital.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Four scores and a few odds of paintings ranging from fairly large sizes to miniatures go to make up the Annual Exhibition of the Indian Society of Oriental Art which was opened on Thursday, the 15th February, by Swami Sharvananda Maharaj at Ramkrishna Mission Cultural Institute at 4A Wellington Square. Half a dozen artists are responsible for the paintings exhibited which have been chosen by selection from the year's work of the teachers and students of the Society's studio. Mr. Chaitanyadev Chattopadhyaya contributes a few interesting and forceful studies of middle class rural life in Bengal. Messrs. Gopal Ghose and Lion present a few bold sketches. Mr. Subrata Bose's miniatures are no less interesting while Mr. Baidyanath Das shows a promise by his choice of colour and subject. The Exhibition remains open free to the public up to the 26th February, everyday between 2 and 7 p.m. A series of public lectures has also been arranged in connection with the Exhibition. The lectures will be held at 6 p.m. according to the following programme—

18th February—Religion and Art by Prof. Stella Kramrisch.

22nd February—Society and Art by Dr. Niharajan Ray.

24th February—Donor, Patron and Artist by Mr. S. K. Saraswati.

25th February—The Artist's point of view by Mr. C. D. Chattopadhyaya.

TOLL OF THE STREETS

Tuesday : February 13.

Datulan Bibi (55) was knocked down by an unknown lorry near the Kidderpore Tram Depot and was removed to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

Wednesday : February 14

Four persons were removed to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital and two to the Campbell Hospital as a result of injuries received by being knocked down by special type lorries. Condition of all of them was stated to be serious. They were :—(1) Dharam De Sing* (25) knocked down at the junction of Rash Behari Avenue and Monoharpukur Road; (2) Ramjit Chatri (28) knocked down at Kidderpore; (3 & 4) Balabir Sing (25) and Lahora Sing (16) were knocked down on Strand Road near Eden Garden (5) Gaffur (15) who was knocked down at Barrackpore Trunk Road; (6) Baidyanath Das (25), who was knocked down by a special type of lorry on the north Barrackpore Road.

Thursday : Feb. 15.

One Zahiruddin (21) and another unknown man of 30 were removed to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital. It was learnt that the former was knocked down by a tarm car near Kidderpur bridge and the latter by a special type of lorry on the Diamond Harbour Road near Majerhat Bridge. Their condition was reported to be serious.

Friday and Saturday : Feb. 16—17.

Nine persons who sustained injuries as a result of street accidents in Calcutta were removed to different hospitals. One of them, a girl of 4, named Sila Sen, who was run over by a Taxi on the Nepal Bhattacharji Street, succumbed to her injuries on the way to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

Narendra Nath Chatterjee (35), Amulya (5) Jogendra Nath Majumder (24), Ibrahim Hossain (25) and Sukhia (26), who were injured by lorries of a special type were removed to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital. Jogendra Nath Majumdar and Ibrahim Hossain were discharged after their injuries were attended to. The condition of Sukhia was reported to be serious.

Ramnagina Tewari (20) and Sasari Bibi (35) of Lakshmi-kantapur were also removed to the same hospital. The former was injured by a private motor car and the latter was alleged to have received injuries by a running train.

Atul Chandra Chakravorty (22), who was knocked down by a private car was removed to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital. Abanindranath Bhattacharji (20) who fell down from a running tram near Dalhousie Square South, was admitted in the Medical College Hospitals. His condition was reported to be serious.

Sunday : Feb. 18.

Five cases of accidents were admitted in the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital. There were two cases of accidents by special types of lorries.

Barati (55) and Badsha (30) who were knocked down by lorries before the Fire Brigade Station at Chittaranjan Avenue and Great Eastern Hotel in Old Court House Street respectively were admitted in Medical College Hospital. Both of them were reported to be severely injured.

(Continued on page 428)

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to :—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Entally.

Phone Pk. 672

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists :—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of :—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

Phone B. B. 5648

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of :—

COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. L. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE :—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY :—72, Manikata Main Road

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS
Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND

ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal —2308.

59, Khurut Road, Howrah.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of :—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

Ring up Cal. 595.

Gram: "MARLBORO," Cal.

for EVERY DESCRIPTION of
MARBLE & MOSAIC
TERRAZZO TILE
CHUNAR STONE WORKS
HINDUSTHAN MARBLE & TERRAZZO CO.
1, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta

Phone No: Cal. 6385.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Dutta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 367

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 84.

Telegrams: "Sheesko"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA



—CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

(Continued from page 426)

An old man of 80, Tanuram Khalita, who was knocked down by a lorry was admitted in a precarious condition in the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

Serajul Huq (45) was removed to the same hospital in a serious condition from Garden Reach Road. He was suffering from injuries received as a result of being knocked down by a lorry.

Radha Krishna Nayak (32) was admitted in the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital with injuries received while alighting from a tram car in Ballygunge Circular Road.

Monday: Feb. 19.

Sahur Ali (12) was removed in a serious condition, being knocked down by a lorry to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital in the afternoon from Majerhat Bridge.

Uday Mahatao (18) who was knocked down by a lorry on Barrackpore Trunk Road was admitted in the Carmichael Medical College Hospital with a compound fracture on his leg.

Tuesday, Feb. 20

Rakhal Kurmi (50) a driver, who got between two trucks and received serious injuries in Chetla, died on his way to hospital.

Ahmed Hossain (45) was admitted in the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital with injuries on his head. It was stated that he had been knocked down by a motor cycle in Hastings.

Mofar (20) was knocked down and injured by a lorry in Park Street and taken to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

VITAL STATISTICS

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
17th February, 1945*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 974 against 1110 and 1076 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 171. The general death-rate of the week was 20.82 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 17th February, 1945, was 824 against 940 and 867 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 8 and 11 in the two preceding weeks. There were 240 deaths from small-pox during the week against 252 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers

and bowel-complaints amounted to 86 and 66 respectively against 90 and 85 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20.07 per mille per annum.

There were 16 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 19.68.

There were 91 deaths from respiratory diseases against 120 in the previous week.

There were 44 deaths from tuberculosis against 45 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 150 against 170 and 209 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, 41 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 24 from fevers, 8 from bowel-complaints, and 22 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 26.065 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 25.01.

There were 2 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

VALSPAR

It is regretted that due to present war conditions the import of Nitro Valspar, Super Valspar Varnish and Enamels and Valenite Enamel is restricted. It is hoped that the time is not too far distant when supplies can again be made available of these well-known materials.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

Ghosh & Sons
Manufacturing Jewellers
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS
16-1 RADHABAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE
CAL. 2597
TELEGRAM
"GHOSHONS"
CAL.



ALL INDIA SPRING MFG. CO.
REGISTERED (ORIGINAL FIRM)

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRING & SPRING WASHER
OF ALL KINDS,
GOVT. & RAILWAY,
CONTRACTORS.

TELEGRAM:—"SPRINGSHOP" CAL.
TELEPHONE: B.B. 4565.

69, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
(E. H. & N. BRANCH)

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,300,000

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kitebbo, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 600,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution.

With 200 Branches and Pay Offices throughout India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Olive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 701, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 5, Chittaranjan Avenue, South. Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Salbadevi and Malabar Hill. Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Millie Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Mainek Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhul (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Pusa, Pusa City, Rajkot, Surat and Varanasi (Kathikwar).

Capital Authorized ... Rs. 8,00,00,000.
Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,50,71,100.
Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,48,38,580.
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,74,80,580.

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jagmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihar L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Bardwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
LOANS—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1108

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele : SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone : Cal. { 2125
6483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office :—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Naihati, Kancharpara, Bhatpara, Hill, Durgapore, Belurhat, Nilgachari, Saidpur, Rangpur, Dubrajpur, Sirajganj, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.
 ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
 DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

26, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at : Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Charmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 540.

Tele { gram—Bankenen
phone—Cal. 1887

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office :—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches :—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd : 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches :—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI, BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIRPAR (DACCA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH, WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors :—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge :—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4053.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone : Cal. 5766

Head Office : CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches :—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery of complete garments and other articles of clothing including boots, shoes, umbrellas, buttons, badges, etc., to the Corporation employees for the year 1945-46.

2. Rewiring and remodelling the electric installation of Blocks A, E and Vegetable sheds, Lansdowne Market.

3. Raising by 2 ft. level of two highas of land within Christian Burial Ground at Tollygunge.

4. Maintenance of Weigh-bridges (except the wagons weigh-bridge) platform machines and other scales for one year from 1st January to 31st December, 1945.

5. Rewiring and remodelling the electric installation in the Printing Department, Central Municipal Office.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 1st March, for 2 and 3 on 2nd March, and for 4 and 5 on 7th March, 1945. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 to 3 and 5 are to hold good for three months and for 4 for two months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st February, 1945.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme

Re:—

(1) Supplying and fixing gauge at Harou Khal.

(2) Repairing Ghattakpukur cart bridge over Dry Weather Flow Channel.

(3) Repairing Ghattakpukur cart bridge over the Storm Water Channel.

Quotations in separate sealed covers superscribed for each of the above works are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Friday, the 2nd March, 1945.

Intending candidates to quote rates are expected to inspect the sites of works and acquaint themselves with all other particulars, if required, in this connection, from the office of the undersigned on working days during office hours. Successful candidate or candidates will be required to make security deposits of Rs. 50 in cash into the Corporation Treasury through this department for each of the works of which No. 1 must be completed in seven days and the rest in 20 days from the date of receipt of the respective work orders.

A. N. BANERJEE,

Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 20th February, 1945.

Sale Of Fats And Guts

Offers are invited for license for the following for one year from 1st April, 1945:—

1. Purchase of Fats from the Butchers in Tangra Slaughter House.

2. Purchase of Guts from Butchers in all Corporation Slaughter Houses except the Pig Slaughter House.

A lump sum fee of Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 respectively will have to be paid for the above two licenses for the whole year or any part thereof. Offers should be submitted separately in sealed covers superscribed "Offers for the purchase of....." and will be received by the Health Officer up to 2 p.m. on the 28th February, 1945. For further particulars, apply to the Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th February, 1945.

Revision Of Assessment Ward No. 28

North by—Narikeldanga Main Road.

South by—Baliaghatta Canal.

East by—New Canal.

West by—Circular Canal.

Notice is hereby given that the valuation of lands and buildings in the Ward of Calcutta, as noted above, has been completed, and that the Valuation List can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Municipal Office, No. 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

D. N. GANGULI,

Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th February, 1945.

Sale Of Waste Papers

Separate offers per maund are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto the 28th February, 1945 for the purchase of (a) Corporation waste papers consisting of condemned files, papers and registers, etc., and (b) surplus weeded out publications printed on good paper. The approved contractors will have to execute an agreement and also to furnish security deposits of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 only for (a) and (b) respectively.

P. C. ROY,

Offy. Keeper of Records.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th February, 1945.

Missing Of Cash Receipt Forms

A CORRECTION

Referring to the public notice issued in the *C. M. Gazette* dated 3rd February, 1945, page No. 539 in respect of some missing cash receipt forms, it is hereby notified that in item No. (4)—Form No. "2996" should be read as "2995" which is actually missing.

A. F. NABI BAKSH,

District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g Office,
The 15th February, 1945.

Re-Naming Of Road

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a portion of a lane in Ward No. XXII.

The portion of Jagadananda Mukherjee Lane, in Ward No. 22, being the southern boundary of Ram Krishna Park with its arm running towards south to meet the remaining portion of Jagadananda Mukherjee Lane, running east to west, to be called "Thakur Ram Krishna Park Row."

D. N. GANGULI,

Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st February, 1945.

Situation Vacant

Wanted a Sister-in-Charge for the Bal-deodas Maternity Home in Nilmoni Mitter Street, Calcutta, in the grade of Rs. 150-250, with free unfurnished quarters. Candidates must possess a Senior Certificate in general nursing and midwifery and also be registered under the Bengal Council of Registration of Nurses and be capable of giving practical instruction in Vernacular to pupil nurses under training in the Home, when necessary. Applications stating age, past services and relationship, if any, with Aldermen, Councillors or Statutory Officers of the Corporation, should reach the Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, on or before the 28th February, 1945.

Special Notice

Arrangement will be made for the extra supply of filtered water in addition to the usual supply on the occasion of the *Dola Jatra* as follows:—

26th February, 1945—Medium pressure from 10 p.m. to 12 midnight.

27th February, 1945—Medium pressure from 10-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

P. C. GUPTA,

Executive Engineer, Water Works.

Central Municipal Office,
The 20th February, 1945.

TALC POWDER
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO LTD

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

Notice

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, the 14th March, 1945, for the supply of:

- (1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salad;
- (3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry;
- (6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef;
- (8) Mutton and Lamb; (9) Potatoes and Onions; daily from the 1st day of April, 1945, to the 31st March, 1946, to the Company's Depot, 13, Lindsay Street.

The tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1/- (Rupee one only) for each copy of tender form from the Managing Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., 16, Strand Road.

The Managing Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

ব্রিটিশ ইণ্ডিয়া স্টীম নেভিগেশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড।

ইং ১৯৪৫ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে ১৯৪৬ সালের ৩১শে মার্চ পর্যন্ত কোম্পানির ১৩নং লিঙ্কে ইন্টিগ্রেটেড ডিপোতে নিম্নলিখিত জরুরি প্রত্যাহ সরবরাহ করিবার জন্য সিল্ড টেন্ডার ১৪ই মার্চ, ১৯৪৫ বুধবার বেলা ১২টা পর্যন্ত লওয়া যাইবে:—(১) কল; (২) শাক সবজী ও সেলেড; (৩) ডিম; (৪) মৎস্য; (৫) হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি; (৬) ভিল ও সাইড্‌ডিস; (৭) বিক্.; (৮) মটন ও লেব; (৯) আলু ও পেঁয়াজ।

টেন্ডার দিবার জন্য প্রত্যেক জরুরি পৃথক করম্‌ আছে। প্রত্যেক করমের মূল্য ১/- এক টাকা মাত্র। বাহারা টেন্ডার দিতে ইচ্ছুক তাঁহারা ১৬নং ট্রাণ্ড রোডস্থিত মেকিনন্‌ মেকোজি কোম্পানির আফিসে টাকা জমা দিলে ছাপান করম্‌ পাইবেন।

দর সর্বাপেক্ষা কম হইলেই, অথবা যে কোন টেন্ডার কোম্পানি মঞ্জুর করিতে বাধ্য নহে।

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	0 5 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	E. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Hardware.
" 158-159	0 12 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 108-109	3 8 0	Do.
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.				" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 162-163	0 9 0	Do.				" 114	0 10 0	
" 164-165	1 7 9	Do.				" 111	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly	To be approved by the Committee.			

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

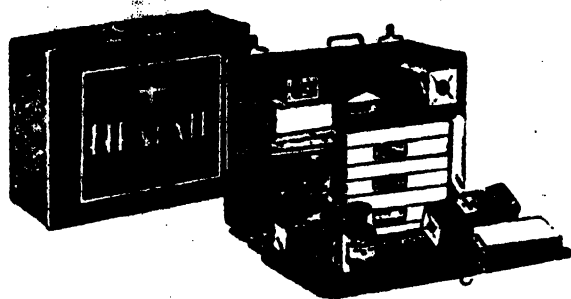
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 76-77	1 12 0	Cheese.	" F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 78-79	1 0 0	Do.	" 4	0 12 0	Do.			
" 80-81	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 443)



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market Licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, triocycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st February, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	" (Nainital)					
Shlong	1 0 0	1 8 0	per seer	0 8 0				
Lobster	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			SUNDRIES		
Baghdia	1 8 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 5 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 8 0	
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	score				(Con.)	
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	8 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 8 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0				" (Sugarcandy) "	0 12 0	
Crab each			FRUITS.				(Ration Shop)	
			Mangoes 12—20			Suji	0 8 0	(Con.)
			Grapes			DAL.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 8 0	0 11 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Chana	0 6 0	
			Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 11 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bael each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 9 0	0 10 0
			Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Khasaree	0 5 0	0 6 0
EGGS.			Almond	2 0 0	4 0 0	Kalai	0 6 0	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Bluli	0 6 0	
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 4 0	Oranges 12 to 25	1 0 0		Mung (Hart) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Plantain (Champa) per			" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 6 0	0 10 0
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 6 0	0 10 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
			Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	COKE & COAL		
			Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 9 0	
			Pomegranate	1 4 0	1 8 0	Coal		
VEGETABLES.						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 12 0	Madras			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Caulliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Ghee Lakhee			Do.		
Tomato per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Do. 2		
Ginger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk			Robinson's Barley		
Green Chilly	6 8 0	0 12 0				Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
Onion	0 8 0	0 12 0	FLOUR.			Jelly		
Pean (Darjeeling)			Flour per seer	0 6 0				
Do.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity.

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd February, 1945.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 5 0	
					Loin "	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Suet (Kidney)	2 8 0	3 0 0			Hind-quarter "	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 4 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer									
Lump "					Chops per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Round					Breast "	3 8 0	4 4 0		
Tongue each					Curry Mutton per seer	3 8 0	4 4 0		
					Leg per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 8 0	0 10 0			Shoulder per lb	3 8 0	4 4 0		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Kidneys each	0 4 0	0 5 0		
					Heart "	0 3 6	0 4 0		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 2 0			Liver "	1 4 0	1 12 0		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Brain "	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Tongue "	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Kidney per dozen	5 8 0	6 0 0			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0			brain) each	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 0 0	3 4 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 4 0	3 8 0		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0	3 10 0		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Chops per seer	3 8 0	3 10 0	2 8 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Rombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0			Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0			Bhetkee "	2 12 0	3 8 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	3 4 0	3 8 0			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	3 8 0	4 0 0			Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0			Papadams per 100	1 14 0	3 8 0		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 8 0	5 0 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE, B. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 6 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Nagpur ..	—	—	Apples (Cooking) ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Oapon ..	7 0 0	11 0 0	Do. Lahore ..	—	—	Do. S. Africa ..	—	—
Duck (curry) ..	2 12 0	3 2 0	Do. Darjeeling p. s.	—	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do (roasting) ..	3 6 0	4 0 0	Do. Fyzabad ..	—	—	Do. Nainital ..	—	—
Do. (special) ..	4 4 0	4 10 0	Do. Country each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman ..	—	—
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 12 0	B'ussels Sprouts per doz.	—	—	Do. American ..	—	—
Do. (outlet) 1 lb 1 oz	2 14 0	3 8 0	*Celery Each ..	0 4 6	0 7 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	3 8 0	3 12 0	Cucumber per score ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. King David ..	—	—
Do. (special) each ..	3 14 0	4 8 0	Garlic per seer ..	1 8 0	2 4 0	Do. Jonathan ..	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting) ..	3 8 0	4 0 0	Ginger ..	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Luton per doz.	5 0 0	6 0 0
Goose ..	25 0 0	26 0 0	Green Chilly per seer ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta ..	—	—
Pigeons ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmaric ..	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious ..	—	—
Turkey Cock ..	40 0 0	50 0 0	Indian Corn each ..	—	—	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen ..	20 0 0	30 0 0	Knol kohl Country each ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score ..	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	—	—	Ladies finger per seer ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Bael Fruit each ..	0 8 0	1 8 0
heavy lots ..	1 6 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score ..	0 2 0	—	Bedana Kabul per seer ..	3 8 0	4 8 0
Do. (Dressed) ..	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Leek each ..	—	—	Black Berry per score ..	—	—
EGGS.			*Lettuce each ..	0 1 0	0 1 6	Cocoonut each ..	0 8 0	0 4 0
Ducks per score ..	2 8 0	2 10 0	Lettuce per score ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	Country Apples ..	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score ..	2 14 0	3 2 0	Lobia per bundle (small) ..	0 8 0	0 8 8	Gooseberry per seer ..	0 7 0	0 10 0
Do. (special) per score ..	3 4 0	3 6 0	Do. Do. (Large) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			per seer ..	—	—	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Dove each ..	—	—	*Onions, (New) per seer ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large) ..	—	—
Guinea fowl ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Portridge ..	—	—	Do. " white ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock ..	—	—	Do. Country red ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peahen ..	—	—	*Parsnip each ..	—	—	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 0 0	10 0 0
			Peas Modhupur per seer ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	JaJa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
			Do. Darjeeling ..	—	—	Anar per seer ..	2 8 0	3 8 0
			Do. Hazaribagh ..	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 4 0	8 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Jack Fruit each ..	1 0 0	2 8 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
						Khurhane ..	1 8 0	2 0 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Flowers each ..	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Simla ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Quail ..	0 12 0	—	Do. Country ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kesur China per seer ..	—	—
Rabbit ..	6 0 0	—	Snake Coll each ..	—	—	Lime patty per score ..	1 4 0	1 14 0
Snippets per each ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Snipes ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	seer ..	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-	—	—
Teal (large) ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country do. ..	—	—	pur) ..	—	—
Teal (cotton) ..	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer ..	—	—	Do. (Country) ..	—	—
Wild Duck each ..	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital) ..	0 9 0	0 10 0	Locket per score ..	—	—
Land Grouse each ..	—	—	Do. (Old) Nainital ..	0 15 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100 ..	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (New) Small ..	0 7 0	—	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer ..	—	0 6 0
BIRDS.			*Do. Madras (Controlled) ..	—	—	Mask Melon per seer ..	—	—
Canary (Cook) each ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. (Small) (Round) ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mask Melon .. (Lucknow) ..	—	—
Do. (Hen) ..	—	—	Do. Shillong ..	—	—	Mangoes Alifonso per doz.	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0	*Rhubarb per seer ..	2 12 0	2 14 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay) ..	—	—
VEGETABLES.	Control	Price.	Pulbu. (Patal) per seer ..	0 2 0	0 2 6	per doz.	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling each ..	—	—	Radish English per bundle ..	—	—	Do. Do. (Madras) ..	16 0 0	18 0 0
Do. Ground per seer ..	—	—	Do. Country per bundle ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Artipeach per seer ..	—	—	Spinach per lot of 30 ..	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Sipia ..	—	—
*Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	*Squash per seer ..	—	—	Do. Fazile ..	—	—
seer ..	—	—	Country Spinach per score ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Mohon Bhog ..	—	—
Do. Agra ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 5 0	0 7 0	Do. Green per score ..	—	—
Do. Country per seer ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	Do. Golapkhosh ..	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagore ..	—	—
*Do. French Country	—	—	Do. Darjeeling per seer ..	—	—	Do. Begamfuli ..	—	—
per seer ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	Do. Kanchan ..	—	—
Do. Butter per score ..	—	—	Do. Ranchi ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Bombay ..	—	—
Brinjal .. seer ..	0 8 0	0 5 0	Do. Shillong ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Safeta ..	—	—
Cabbage each ..	—	—	Tamarind (Green) ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	12 0 0	14 0 0
Do. (Simla) per seer ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	*Turnip per bundle, Local ..	0 5 0	0 7 0	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) ..	—	—	*Do. Lucknow per bundle ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mulberry per score ..	—	—
Do. (Simla) ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Nagpur Mossom per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 6 0	0 8 0	each ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Poons ..	2 8 0	3 0 0
*Do. per seer ..	—	—	Do. Darjeeling each ..	—	—	Bombay ..	2 8 0	3 4 0
Do. (Allahabad) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	White Pumpkins per seer ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Oranges Sylhet ..	—	—
Do. (Lucknow) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Red ..	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Bombay 8-10 ..	1 0 0	—
			Tarai per seer ..	—	—	Do. Darjeeling 8-12 ..	1 0 0	—
			Kankrole per seer ..	—	—	Do. Madras per doz.	—	—
						Do. Nagpur 16-20 ..	1 0 0	—
						Do. Peshawar ..	—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are meatless days.

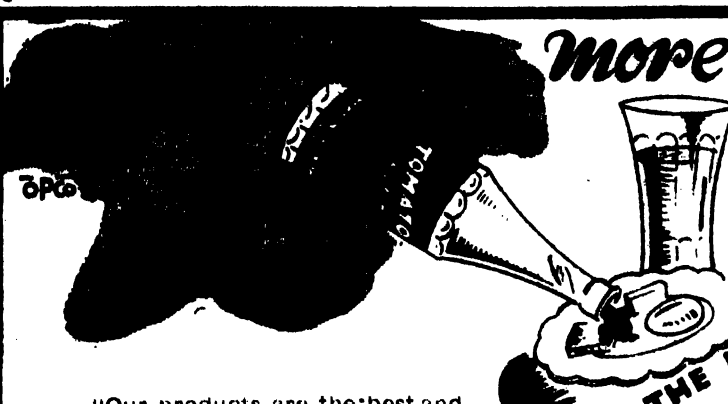
Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlled at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S**BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.***Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.***ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER****Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Plum per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...		3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chilgoja per lb. ...		3 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras " ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Mountain Champa Bunch ...	0 8 0	1 2 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 8 0	1 2 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritsar " ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul " ...	0 8 0	1 2 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 12 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 12 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 8 0		Do. Kabul " ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
Do. Kandahar " ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 7 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo halbar each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Liby do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 0 0	2 0
Galasia do. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	1 4
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...		
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0					per packet ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0
Do. Cashmere ...	1 0 0	1 4 0						
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

more NUTRIMENTS in

Drinks & Meals



WITH THE HEALTHFUL

ENCLY

BRAND PRODUCTS

Our Products:—

Guava Jelly and Jam, Pine-apple Chunks and Jam, Tomato Juice, Ketchup and Sauce, Mixed and Onion Pickle, Mixed Jam, Green Peas Vinegar, Syrups & Squashes, etc.

NATIONAL

Condiments

PROD. *farmers* INDUSTRIES. 3, HUZURMULL LANE, CALCUTTA.

"Our products are the best and the cheapest because they are prepared from *Selected tree ripened fruit or Vegetable grown on our own garden* (Majhipara Ideal Agricultural Farm). They are guaranteed hygienically pure."

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 0 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	8 16 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	2 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 2 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
Algarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			per md. ...	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Ohaundashi)			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 16 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Wheat " " ...			Halud ..	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	6 0 0	7 0 0					to	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) ..	8 4 0	4 4 0	*RICE				0 8 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ..	6 8 0	7 8 0	Rice (retail) ...			CONFECTIONERIES		
Outia per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake "A and		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0		Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)	2 12 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...		
Mango fish with roe			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...			Golab Sori rice (best) ..			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kamini rice ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			Short bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	1 0 0	*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer ...			per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 12 0	4 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. (Large) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Crystal (best) ...			" "		
Lobster ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	white) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Medium (small grain)					
Rock Salmon (whole)	5 0 0	5 12 0	Bengal ...			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Do. (fillet) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Glass ...		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Arshar " ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chola " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Ladies finger ...			Khari Masoor " ...			per lb. ...		
			Khasari " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER.			Mung (Bhaja) ..			per lb. ...		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		*Salt ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0					Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6					per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*KEROSENE OIL			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Idam per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Idam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0				
Do. Overland " ...			No. 1 ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9		Cheese ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			No. 2 ...			Gem ...		
Do. unmixed. " }	1 0 0	1 4 0				Gem Lead ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 44-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONER'S— —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 12 0		per tin	0 15 0	
Milk			Red do. do.	1 10 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 6 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 6 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Broken	1 1 0		1 lb. per tin		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			tle		
			packet	2 0 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 6 0		per lb.		
			Cafe Brand packets	1 3 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	1 3 0		con per lb.		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		Oatmeal (Australia n)		
						2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.				Small	Large
			DUST TEA			* Cobra Boot Polish	0 4 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			* Chamol leather large...		
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	* Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	* Eno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	3 13 0
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		* Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			* Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			* Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	* Amrutanjai Pain Balm	1 4 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		* Oriental Balm	1 3 0	
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	* Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0	1 12 0	* Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Mustard Colman per tin			Blattabane Cock-		
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 14 0		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard (India) per bottle			tor		
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 1½ Oz. tin	0 9 0	
			Pepper		0 10 0	Do. 3 Oz. "	0 16 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 8 Oz. "	2 4 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 16 Oz. "	4 0 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	2 0 0		Do. 7 lb "	21 0 0	
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 0 0	Do. 56 lbs. bag	100 0 0	
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. T. 3901) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
---	---	--

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Ver. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 5 & 7	0 8 0 ..	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 6th February, 1945.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Peas	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) ...		4 6 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 1 0	0 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore		5 8 0	Ginger	0 8 0	1 0 0
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion		
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil		1 3 0	MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil			Mutton	2 0 0	2 0 0
Deeki Boiled			Cocoanut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 8 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Bupal			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 6 0	Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 0	Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji		0 6 0	Bhetki	1 4 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair	0 6 0	0 10 0
Mug Dal	0 6 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 7 0	5 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalsi Dal	0 6 0	0 6 0	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Khasari Dal			Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal	0 6 0							
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From To		ARTICLES.	From To		ARTICLES.	From To	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 0 0	Goat		3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 6 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalsi Dal	0 6 0	0 7 0	Milk		0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	2 12 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 3 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocoanut Oil			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		5 2 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 0 0	Apples 6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Bhaduwa		5 4 0	Alubokra per seer		2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12-20	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer		2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Pesta "		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 0
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 4 0	LIQARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			retten, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			Pomegranate per seer		1 4 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	FISH			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Parsey per seer	1 8 0		Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Deel)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pons	1 12 0	2 0 0	Pascal's Logenges		
Brinjal		0 10 0	Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	(glass) each		
Ginger			Bagda		2 8 0	Jam		
Onion		1 0 0	Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Jelly		
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 12 0	Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cabbage per seer		0 13 0	Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Quickwhite (White)		
KEROSENE OIL			Eelma Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0			
Elephant Brand tin								
Do. per bottle								
Do. " bulk								
Rising Sun								
Do. per bottle								

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-5 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 21st February, 1945

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Ra.A. P.	Ra.A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra.A. P.	Ra. A. P.	RICE	Ra.A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 12-25	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 80	3 00	Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Begamfully	1 00		Deahi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi 2			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 40	2 80	Do. Madras 4-8	1 00		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	2 00	2 40	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari 3-4	1 00		Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 20	0 30	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 10	0 20	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		1 00	Do. Golapkhaz			Chamormoni		
Ginger "		0 100	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Lemon each	0 06	0 20	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer		0 120	Do. Kharbuz per seer	1 00		maund (old)		
Kagzi Lemon per pair	0 06	0 10	Orange Ichhanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 80	Do. Madras	1 00		per maund		
Do. Bombay "		0 100	Do. Darjeeling 8-16	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country "	0 60	0 80	Do. Nagpur 12-20	1 00		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras "			Do. Multan	6 00		Dhaki Ghata		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Kabul	5 00		Fine per seer		
Country "	0 40	0 60	Pears 6-16	1 00		Coarse "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapuri each	1 00	1 80	Medium "		
Fatal Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)	1 00	3 00	SUGAR, ETC.		
seer	3 00	4 00	Do. Country each			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches			Java		
Do. Hilly "	0 16	0 80	Plantain Champa per score	0 60	0 80	Cocconut Oil		
Cabbage			Do. Martaban per score	1 00	1 12 0	Mustard Oil		
Cauliflower each	0 30	0 30	Musket per seer			Salt per seer		
Pears Ranchi per seer			Pomegranate per seer	1 00		Flour		
Do. Darjeeling "	0 80	0 100	Do. Multan per seer			Atta		
Do. Deshi "	0 26	0 60	Do. Kandahar			Sujee		
Beans	0 30	0 40	Bedana (Kabul)	2 80	4 00	Atta fresh per seer		
Squash			Raisin (Rad) per seer	1 80	3 00	Chandauli Atta per md.		
Tomato	0 16	0 30	Do. Sultana "		2 80	Til Oil per seer		
Green Mangoes each	0 40	0 120	Almond shelled	3 00	5 00	Fine per seer		
Bit per pair	0 10	0 20	Do. without shell	3 00	4 00			
			Do. do. large		6 00	DAL		
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apple Cashmere 2-3	1 00		Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal		
Do. Kulu "	1 00		Do. Deshi each	0 12 0	1 80	Arhar	0 10 0	
Do. Peshwari			Do. Farukabad			Kalai	0 80	0 12 0
Do. Nainital			Do. Quetta			Khesari	0 60	0 80
Alubokhara per seer	2 80		Do. Bhagalpur	1 80	2 80	Moscor (split)	0 60	
Apricot			Sarbati Lemon 5-6	1 00		Do. (khari)	0 12 0	0 12 0
Batavia each	0 30	0 80	Musembi 5-6	1 00		Mator	0 60	
Bel fruit each	0 06	0 20	Walnut per seer	3 00		Ohana Dal	0 60	
			Do. Shelled "	2 00		TEA.		
Cocanut each (green)	0 20	0 40	Nut Ground			Rose Mixture	2 00	
Do. dry each	0 30	0 60	Sharifa			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Chilghosa	3 00		Nona (each)			Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
Cates Arab	1 40		BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad	1 40	1 12 0	Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 40	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Bombay "		2 80	Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 66
Do. Nask	2 00		Aligarh "		2 40	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Quetta			Jessore "		4 00	Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Chaman			Dinapur "		3 80	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 00
Do. Australia			Pabna "		3 40	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 60
Khorma per seer	2 00		Darbhangha "		3 40	KEROSENE OIL.		
Kesur Deshi			Masafferpur "			"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Khehani			Cow's Ghee	5 00	6 00	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Kajoo Nuts	5 00		Do. Milk	0 80	0 12 0	In bulk, per 23 oz. bottle		
Lichia Country per 100			Bhalsa Ghee	4 80	5 12 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Do. Masafferpur per			FISH			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per score			Bagda per seer	2 80	3 00	In bulk, per 23 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 20	0 12 0	Bhotkee per Sr.	2 00	2 80	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Plums per score	0 20	0 40				"Bulk		
Jamrul			Prawns (Galda)	2 80	3 00	Owl & Swan per tin		
Salaplam 6-12	1 00		Hilea	1 40	1 80	"Bulk		
Pantal per seer			Rohi	2 00	2 80	Monkey Brand per tin		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 00	2 80	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Score			Small fish	1 80	2 00	(White)	0 86	Controlled shop
Chank Alu per seer	0 30	0 40	Crab per pair	0 80	0 40	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	1 00	4 00	(Red)		
			Singhee per seer	0 12 0	2 00	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 12 0	2 00	Soft Coke per md		1 00
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—Calcutta 5432.

Telegram:—REWARD Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sujee (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Silong	1 12 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown (Do.)	0 5 0	
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Squash per seer	0 6 0		Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 5 0	
Bagda	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Wheat	0 5 0	
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Bhetki	0 12 0	1 0 0	New Potato			RICE.		
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0				Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
Hilsa	1 20 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Koi & Magoor	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes 2-4	1 0 0		SUNDRIES.		
Paray	0 2 0	0 8 0	Grapes		1 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 3 0	
Orab each			Alubokhora per seer			Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 0	
			Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 10 0	0 4 0	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Beal each	1 8 0	2 0 0			
Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0	Dates per seer	2 8 0				
			Almond	0 16 0	0 8 0	DAL.		
EGGS.			Lime per score	1 0 0		Arabar per seer	0 12 0	
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0		Orange 4-6			Chana	0 6 0	
Fowl's eggs	2 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Masoor	0 12 0	
			Do. (Martaban)	0 12 0	1 8 0	Bhanga		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Khasree	0 6 0	
Bean (French) per seer	1 9 0		Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Kalai	0 7 0	
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Biuli		
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 12 0		Apples	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Caulliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Green Cocoonut			" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Tomato per seer	0 8 0		Lichi			Mattor		
Cucumber per score	1 8 0	1 12 0	BUTTER.			Salt (Rationed)	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer	0 8 0		Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0			
Garlic	1 0 0		Madras			COKE & COAL.		
Green Chilly		0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee			Soft Coke per md.		
Onion	0 12 0		Do. Bhadwa			Coal (Control)	1 10 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Sree			Fuel	8 8 0	
Potato (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Milk	0 8 0		Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	1 8 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Do. (cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Green Chilly	0 8 0		Sujee per seer	0 8 0	
Silong	1 8 0	1 14 0	Onion	0 8 0		Atta (Rationed)	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 12 0	2 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)		1 8 0			
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi)		1 0 0	RICE SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes Des i New	0 3 0	0 8 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 0	
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Madras (controlled)			Patna per seer		
Other Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	2 8 0		Banikulsi (Manja) per md		
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger	0 10 0		Do. (Kora)		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 4 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap)		
Paray	1 8 0	1 12 0	Squash	0 4 0	0 5 0	Rangoon per seer		
Orab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	1 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	White	0 6 0	0 8 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Mutton	2 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Gilap Bora		
Goat & Kid	2 0 0		Do. (Country)			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 3 0	0 8 0
Butt	1 8 0					Sujee (Ration)	0 12 0	1 4 0
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Tea per lb.		
Duck each	2 4 0	2 12 0	Almond per seer			Gur		
Fowl	1 8 0	2 8 0	Alubokra			Cocoonut oil		
Chicken	1 0 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arabar	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer	0 16 0	0 4 0	Chana	0 6 0	
			Beal each	1 4 0	1 6 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 12 0
Duck's Eggs per score	2 8 0		Dates per seer			Khasree	0 6 0	
Fowl's Eggs	2 4 0		Grapes	1 4 0		Kalai	0 6 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES			Lime per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Bean (Deshi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mug Katch	0 11 0	0 13 0
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Cabbage (Deshi)	0 2 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Mattor	0 8 0	0 10 0
Caulliflower	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranates per seer			Salt (Rationed)	0 3 0	
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 3 0	0 4 0	Barley Lily & lb. tin.	1 4 0	
Do. (Lakrai)	0 8 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 8 0	1 4 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	0 8 0	Orange per score			Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ginger per seer			Mangoes			Jelly		
			BUTTER			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Butter per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Brand per bottle		
			Ghee Lakhee			Coal per md.	1 10 0	
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0				
			Milk (Co-operative)	0 10 0				
			per seer					

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET Rates quoted on the 17th January, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0		Kashin Bhog	—	
Mutton "	2 0 0		Sweet Potatoes "	0 1 0	0 2 0	Fash 4-5	—	
Goat and Kid "	2 0 0		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prnes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sarda per seer	—	
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	0 10 0	1 0 0
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 2 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer			Allgarh per lb.	—	5 0 0
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0				Dinapur "	—	4 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	—	5 5 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 8 0		A.ubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's "	2 8 0		ricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD.		
FISH.			pples 4-6	1 0 0		Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Rona per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer	2 8 0		Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0		Amra (Belati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 0 9
Shlong	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Beal each	—	0 4 0	Flour per seer	—	
Sagda	2 0 0		Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Atta "	—	
Bhangaur	2 0 0		Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Sujee "	—	
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoonut each	0 2 0	0 5 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	2 0 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		Patna per seer	—	
Crab per pair	1 8 0	2 0 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	
Kilaa	2 0 0	2 0 0	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	
Koi & Magoor	—	2 0 0	Grape "	2 0 0	4 8 0	Ohinisakkhar per seer	—	
Pomfret per seer	—		Do. per box	—		Dechi "	—	
Mango fish per seer	—		Goosbarry per seer	—		SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—		Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per seer	—		Sugar	—	0 7 0
Do. (Deal)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuz "	—		Tea per lb.	—	1 4 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	—	0 10 0	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	—	1 0 0	Gur	—	0 4 2
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Lokote "	—	5 8 0	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 8 to 12	—	1 0 0	Ararah per seer	—	0 8 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 1 0	0 6 0	Pesta per seer	—	6 0 0	Chana	—	0 8 0
Cauliflower	—		Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 10 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—		Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	—	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—		Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	—	0 6 0
Celery per seer.	—		Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari)	—	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	—		Plums per score	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 12 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Mattor	—	0 10 0
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—		Salt	—	0 2 9
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—	0 1 2	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	—	2 0 0	Coal per md.	—	1 9 0
Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—		Do. (Elephant)	—	
Do. (Patna)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—		Brand per tin Refined	—	
Do. (Deal)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—		Ordinary	—	
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra	—		BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Bombay	—		Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	
Do. (Deal)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score	—				
Pulbul	—	0 8 0	Sipia	—				
Kaddish (English) per bundle	—							
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	26B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34A	0 4 0 "		26-26 "	0 2 0 "	
26 Chandney	0 5 0 "		26 "	0 2 0 "	
22 "	0 5 0 "				
27 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Rent

(Continued from page 432)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Re. A. P.		M.	Re. A. P.	Plantain.	Egg	Re. A. P.	Egg
			26-28	0 12 0	Do.	4	0 4 0	Do
H. 10	2 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	29-30	0 8 0	Do.	8	0 3 0	Do
11	2 0 0	Cloth.	31	0 4 0	Do.	9	0 3 0	Do
12	2 0 0	Ready made cloth	32-40	1 0 0	Do.	10	0 3 0	Do
13	2 0 0	Do.	41-43	1 10 0	Do.			
14	2 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	18	0 3 0	Do
15	2 0 0	Do.			Do.	19	0 3 0	Do
16	2 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	22	0 3 0	Do
17	2 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	23	0 3 0	Do
18	2 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	24	0 3 0	Do
19	2 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery			Do.	27	0 4 0	Do
26	-	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	31	0 3 0	Do
27-28	2 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	2 4 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	32	0 3 0	Do
31	2 0 0	Do.				35	0 4 0	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Do.				40-44	0 3 0 each	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.	3	2 10 0 Mon. rent	Oilman's Stores.			
35	2 0 0	Do.	West Range					
36	2 0 0	Do.	33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods European Vegetable.
New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	36	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
7	4 0 0	Do.	37	25 0 0	Do.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	38	25 0 0	Do.			
			39	20 0 0	Do.			
			40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			42		Misc. goods.	56	0 5 0	Do.
			43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	57	0 5 0	Do
28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	44	20 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			45	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
29-1	1 12 0	Do.	46	25 0 0	Do.			
46B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	48	25 0 0	Tailoring.			
			49	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			50	25 4 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
			51	20 0 0	Do.			
30C	0 10 0	Do.	52	20 0 0	Do.	75	0 5 0	Do
			53	20 0 0	Do.	83	0 5 0	Do
46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores	54	20 0 0	Do.			
			Poultry.					
			7-12	1 14 0	Poultry.	Milk	1 1 5 0	Milk
			13-19	2 13 0	Do.	3, 4, 5	0 5 0	Do
			20-23	2 7 0	Do.	11	1 8 0	Do
			24-28	1 9 0	Do.			
			29-30	2 7 0	Do.	6-9	2 8 0	Do.
			31-32	0 10 0	Do.			
K. 48	0 6 0	Fresh Fruits.	33-34	0 10 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
49	0 6 0	Do.	35-38	1 4 0	Do.	3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
50	0 6 0	Do.	39-42	1 4 0	Do.	7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
51	0 6 0	Do.	43-46	2 8 0	Do.	9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
52	0 6 0	Do.	47-50	1 4 0	Do.			
53	0 6 0	Do.	51-54	7 8 0	Do.	15 & 19	0 4 0	Do
54	0 6 0	Do.	55-58	1 4 0	Do.			
55	0 6 0	Do.	59-62	5 0 0	Do.	24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
56	0 6 0	Do.	63-66	3 2 0	Do.			
57	0 6 0	Do.	67-74	0 10 0	Do.	North Range		
58	0 6 0	Do.	75-78	1 4 0	Do.	2, 3, 4	0 5 0	Hotel
59	0 6 0	Do.	79-82	1 4 0	Do.	5 & 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
60	0 6 0	Do.	83-86	1 4 0	Do.	11-12		
Potatoe Range		Potato.	87-90	0 10 0	Do.			
			91-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
16	0 6 0	Do.	155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
21	0 6 0	Do.	157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
		Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	163-164	0 10 0	Do.	13-14	1 0 0	Do
			165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
38	0 8 0	Potato.	167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
39	0 8 0	Do.				24	1 0 0	Hosiery
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	171-174	1 4 0	Poultry-Bird	25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
6	0 6 0	Do.	175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
7	0 6 0	Do.	177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			179-182	1 4 0	Do.	56	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods.
			183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
13	-	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
		Do.	191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
14	-	Do.	195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
16	0 4 0	Do.	203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
17	0 4 0	Do.	207-210	0 10 0	Do.			
18	0 4 0	Do.	211-214	0 10 0	Do.			
				1 4 0	Do.			
								A few first sps. are available. Apply to Market office for terms & conditions.

CONFIDENTIAL

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	4 W. B.	0 8 0	Non-foodstuff.	29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 2 0	C. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	55 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	56 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	58 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	60 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	25 W. B.	0 15 0	Butter.	61 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	26 Chandney	0 4 0	Dry Fruits.	62 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	"	63 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	64 "	0 7 0	"

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			To be approved by the Committee.
" 3 & 12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato—1, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 3	" 8 "	Do.
G. 8	" 7 "	Do.	Milk—3	" 4 "	Milk.
		To be approved by the Committee.	Betal—3 & 4	" 3 "	Betal leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
			Fruit—3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betal—3	0 3 0	Betal leaves.
			Onion—3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 10th March, 1945.

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT ...	445	"MIDDLES" ...	
Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar Released		The Toll Of Calcutta Streets—Steps Taken By	
Bengal Administration Inquiry		Military Authorities To Reduce Accidents	448(f)
Indian Roads Development		Improvement Of City Health—Corporation	
Primary Education In Bengal		Meets Government At Conference	448(f)
Manure From Town-Refuse		The Lymph Controversy—Dr. B. C. Roy's	
Economic Survey Of Poona City		Statement	449
Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission		Bustee Improvement—A Scheme To Be Soon	
Street Accidents		Evolved	449
Post-War Street-Lighting In Calcutta			
Government Aid To Corporation		HEALTH AND HYGIENE —	
		Public Health Problems In Great Britain	450
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION ...	448(a)	PLANNING FOR LIVING —	
Supersession Threat To Corporation—Action		The Post War American City	452
Contemplated Under Public Health			
Ordinance		LETTER TO THE EDITOR —	
Suppression Of Immoral Traffic		The C. I. T. Scheme Of Re Housing Bustee-	
Naming Of Roads		Dwellers	456
Improvement Of Finances		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS ...	457
Payment Of Dearness Allowance		VITAL STATISTICS ...	460
Mosquito Control Department		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES ...	461
Deshbandhu Park		MARKET PRICES CURRENT ...	465
Condolence			
Scarcity Of Cloth			
Road-Repairing Programme			
Condolences			

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle & Comment

MR. BIJOY SINGH NAHAR RELEASED

We extend a most cordial welcome to Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar, ex-Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, who was released from the Dum Dum Central Jail on Monday last. He was arrested from his residence at 48, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta, on the 2nd October, 1942, under Defence of India Rule 129. As a Councillor, Mr. Nahar represented Ward 14 (Taltolla) for about 11 years, from 1933 till the last General Election of 1944, and rendered very valuable work in the Corporation.

Mr. Nahar was arrested following the August disturbances of 1942, and, soon after his arrest, his detention was confirmed under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules. He was one of the nine detenus who challenged the validity of their detention by *Habeas Corpus* petitions in the Calcutta High Court in April, 1943. The Special Bench of the High Court, which heard the *Habeas Corpus* cases, found their detention illegal and set them at liberty on the 3rd June, 1943. But Mr. Nahar, along with the other detenus present in Court, was immediately re-arrested within the court precincts under Regulation III of 1918 and had since then been detained as a

State Prisoner. The appeal preferred by the Government against the judgment of the Federal Court, which upheld the decision of the Calcutta High Court, is pending before the Privy Council.

Since his arrest Mr. Nahar has been suffering from various ailments. He was sent to the Medical College Hospital (School of Tropical Medicine) where he was placed under Specialist treatment for about three months. At present he is suffering from colitis and heart troubles, his health is reported to have been completely broken down. He has placed himself under the treatment of Dr. B. C. Roy. We wish Mr. Nahar speedy recovery, and in this wish, we know, we will be joined in by his many friends in and outside the Corporation of Calcutta.

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION INQUIRY

The Bengal Administration Inquiry Committee, appointed to survey the whole field of administrative machinery throughout the province and to suggest lines of improvement, is expected to submit its report by the end of March. The Committee is reported to have considered the lines in which local self-governing bodies may be made useful in furthering the nation-building schemes.

The members of the Committee are as follows :— Sir Archibald Rowlands (*Chairman*), Sir Hugh Hood, Mr. R. L. Walker, Mr. B. Scott, Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin, Rai Bahadur D. M. Bhattacharya and Mr. J. L. Llewellyn (*Secretary*).

The Committee started work in November last and has since examined official and non-official witnesses at the different mofussil towns.

INDIAN ROADS DEVELOPMENT

At present the post-war roads and the machinery to build them, the money to pay for them and the organization to administer them, have existed only on paper. The time has come to progress beyond the stage of paper planning, to set up the proposed Indian Roads Board without delay.

Thus said Mr. H. D. Towend in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development (Calcutta Branch) on the 7th March.

Referring to their local needs, he emphasized how necessary it was for Calcutta that the Grand Trunk Road, which in fact was a very petty one, should be replaced by a proper trunk road by-passing the endless villages and enabling fast traffic to move northward from the city.

As regards post-war road administration, the Central Government's policy that the railways should have a substantial interest in passenger road services and that goods transport by road should be limited to short distances, had not found favour with the Legislature which held that the road system should be free from railway control. While, therefore, this might be a solution of the road-rail problem it was one that was not likely to find favour with public opinion in this country.

He pointed out that during 1944, as in the previous year, military interests had absorbed all the labour and plant that might have been devoted to civil road development in Bengal. Nevertheless some much needed maintenance work had been carried out in and around Calcutta. One regrettable feature of road maintenance in the city was that repairs were not usually taken in hand until the state of the road was so bad that major repairs were necessary.

It had not yet been possible to start the work of reconstructing or widening the Tallah and Belgachia bridges on the Barrackpore and Dum Dum roads, but he understood that the scheme had received the sanction of the Government of India, who had agreed to debit half the net cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7½ lakhs, to Bengal's share in the Central Road Fund.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL

Improvement of Primary Education in Bengal was considered by the Conference of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the District School Boards in the province.

Religious education in the primary schools was recommended as not only a compulsory subject but also as an examination subject.

Unification of curriculum and syllabus in the primary forms was stressed.

As a measure of preparation, an extensive training of primary teachers in quality and quantity was considered as urgent. The construction of

houses for enlarged accommodation that might be necessary for the introduction of compulsory scheme was also urged.

MANURE FROM TOWN-REFUSE

The municipalities of Khandwa and Wardha have adopted a system of composting town refuse into manure, on a full scale. This is also being carried on on a fairly large scale at Burhanpur, Amraoti, Gondia, Raipur and Nagpur.

Since the initiation of the scheme in January, 1944 about 6,000 cart-loads of compost have been prepared and it is hoped that another 80,000 will be available in May next.

In order to encourage cultivators to make use of this new form of manure it is proposed to supply it free of cost to them in the first year and the municipalities concerned will be given a subsidy to cover their cost of manufacture, etc. Half of this amount will be met by the Central Government and half by the Provincial Government. Cultivators are advised to apply 20 to 25 cart loads of compost per acre for irrigated crops and 8 to 10 cart loads for dry crops.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF POONA CITY

The first part of the survey of economic conditions of Poona city just before the outbreak of the present war, undertaken by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, has been published by the institute. The investigations give a picture of the main occupations of the citizens of Poona, their trade and industry, social and educational attainments, public health, the extent of poverty and distribution of wealth in the society, and other aspects. According to Mr. Gadgil, the Principal of the institute, who is a well-known economist of India, the survey is the first of its kind carried in India and should prove very useful for future planning schemes and introduction of social and economic reforms.

BENGAL SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION

We are glad to receive the 38th annual report of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission for the year 1948.

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission commenced its activities in 1906 for the abatement of smoke emission within the areas controlled by the Calcutta and Howrah municipalities. The average emission of black smoke recorded per chimney was at that time 18.1 minutes per hour. It declined to .07 in 1935. To-day it stands at .12 minute, but to-day's figure includes smoke of all kinds and not merely black smoke. Moreover, since 1938, observations have been taken for 8 hours a day instead of 4 hours a day previously taken. The actual increase from .06 to .12 since 1941 is due to war time relaxations.

The appliance of electricity and gas to meet domestic requirements has an important bearing on the general comfort and the health of the public and it is pleasing to record that there was an increased demand in 1948 for smokeless appliances. Electric appliances both for commercial and domestic use should be encouraged as permanent remedies for atmospheric pollution.

All the activities of the Commission for the year 1948, were affected by the war to an even greater

degree than during 1942. Supplies for war purposes led to increased production in industries which had been already well established and also led to the establishment of additional industries for the production of war materials.* In the interests of factories engaged in war production, rules and regulations under the Smoke Nuisances Act were not universally enforced during the year.

The interests of the public health were not, however, overlooked. The Commission adopted remedial measures for abatement of smoke as far as possible.

The Commission held 11 meetings during the year. It endeavoured to keep abreast of the latest progress in the scientific use of fuel towards the abatement of industrial smoke. It is feared, however, that war conditions stand in the way of rapid progress in this direction.

STREET ACCIDENTS

Complaints against "reckless driving" of military vehicles were made in the Council of State during the last week in a debate on Haji D. Mohammed Husain's resolution recommending that in view of frequent and serious accidents caused by these vehicles they should not be allowed to be driven within the limits of any municipality, town area and cantonment at a speed exceeding 15 miles an hour and no training of motor drivers be permitted within the above limits. It was also suggested among other things that a military police party should be stationed in every town to keep a check on driving and help in tracking down bad drivers, particularly those who drove so fast that the civil police could not even see the number plate after an accident.

Assurance being given by the Joint Secretary, War Department that necessary steps have already been taken to minimise such accidents the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

Sir David Devadoss, Mr. Mahomed Paddshah, Mr. G. S. Motilal, Mr. Sushil Kumar Roy Choudhury, Mr. P. N. Sapru, Mr. Hossain Imam and Mr. Thirumala Rao supported the resolution and referred to accidents to which, they said, they were witnesses.

Mr. Philip Mason, Joint Secretary, War Department, stated that the Commander-in-Chief had shown his agreement with the object of the resolution in a practical form and the mover's intention had been largely anticipated by Government by measures already taken to deal with the situation. He undertook, however, to send to company commanders copies of the debate in order to show them the importance attached by the legislature to this matter. Mr. Mason did not wish to minimise the seriousness of accidents which occurred, but suggested that when general criticisms were made to the effect that accidents occurred in large numbers, the critics were thinking of the dark days in 1942 when things were done, which looking back on them three years later we might wish had been done in a different way. Training of drivers was one of these things. He also drew attention to the fact that there were two or three military vehicles to every one civilian vehicle. It was natural that they appeared in a greater number of accidents but it did not follow that the fault was always with the military driver. Of the cases taken to court in less than one-third was the fault found to rest with military lorries. Mr. Mason described some of the measures taken in Calcutta where traffic police patrol

had been instituted with the result that accidents had decreased from 34 in April to 14 in October. In Bombay there was the testimony of the editor of the *Bombay Chronicle* that the measures taken by the military authorities had been satisfactory.

Mr. Mason further said that a log book showing particulars of each journey was kept with each military vehicle. The point about stopping after an accident was also being impressed on drivers.

It is understood that Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, Bengal, proposes to meet shortly party leaders in the Legislature to discuss the question of street accidents in Calcutta.

In the meanwhile the military authorities in Calcutta have taken up the question as will appear from the report of the Press Conference held by Maj.-Gen. Stuart this week.

POST-WAR STREET-LIGHTING IN CALCUTTA

The Government of Bengal have appointed a Committee consisting of the following to study the question of street lighting in Calcutta with a view to its improvement in the post-war period:—the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings (Chairman), the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta Headquarters (Secretary), the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Improvement Trust as representative of the Trust, the Lighting Superintendent of the Calcutta Corporation along with Dr. B. N. De, representative of the Calcutta Corporation and a representative each of the Automobile Association, Bengal, the Oriental Gas Co. Ltd., the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., and the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd.

The terms of reference cover a survey of the present lighting arrangements in Calcutta and suburbs, a study of lighting arrangements and standards of lighting prevailing in selected cities in Europe, America and India and recommendations for improvement consisting of a statement of general principles to be adopted, plans in outline suitable for various thoroughfares and an estimate of cost for each scheme based on the 1938 price-levels.

It is not intended that the Committee should formulate definite and final schemes but that it should study the problem in relation to local conditions, chalk out the main principles that should be followed and advise Government on the best means of improving the lighting of Calcutta. The Committee has been requested to submit its report by the end of March, 1945, or as early as possible thereafter.

GOVT. AID TO CORPORATION

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the payment to the Calcutta Corporation of a further ways and means advance of Rs. 6,68,000 towards the cost of dearness allowance to their employees at prescribed rates and the cost of supplying essential foodstuffs at concessional rates to certain grades of their employees. The advance will bear no interest.

The Government of Bengal have further sanctioned payment to the Corporation of Calcutta of a contribution of Rs. 86,471 payable by Government as one-third share of the Sinking Fund and interest charges for the year 1944-45 on the loan raised for the Calcutta Fringe Area Drainage Scheme.

ALL-INDIA RABINDRANATH MEMORIAL



APPEAL FOR FUND

IT is now more than three years since India lost her beloved poet and revered teacher, Rabindranath Tagore. While we look to his undying words for guidance, inspiration and sustenance, in the midst of the agonies and sufferings that the country has gone through during these years, we have to confess with deep regret that we have not been able to bear testimony, in any worthy or concrete form, of our love and reverence for him.

His countrymen must, first of all, ensure that the institutions he founded at Santiniketan and Sriniketan, which are a living memorial to him, are placed on a firm financial basis and that the nation-building activities that he initiated there are allowed to develop unhampered.

It is also their foremost duty to see that the ancient buildings at Jorasanko (Calcutta), the home of the Tagores, the first seat of the cultural renaissance of Bengal, are preserved as a national monument.

It is imperative that we should raise a fund of several lakhs of rupees for these and other allied purposes, and we are sure that his countrymen will contribute liberally to this fund, which will be the nation's grateful offering on the poet's next birthday on May 8, 1945.

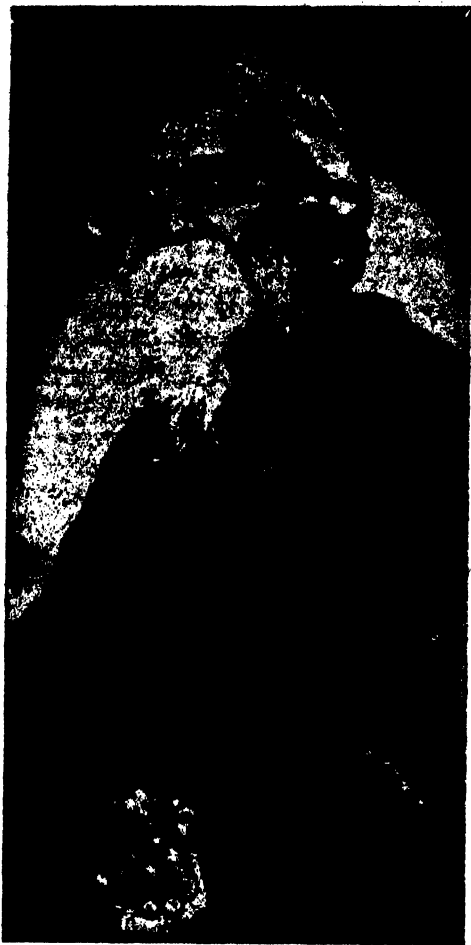
Contributions will be thankfully received by:—

(1) General Secretary, All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee Office,
6-3, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta, (1 p.m. to 6 p.m.)

(2) General Secretary, All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee,
C/o Ananda Bazar-Hindusthan Standard Office, 1, Burman Street, Calcutta,
(10 a.m. to 8 p.m.)

TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU,
President.

SURESH CH. MAJUMDAR,
General Secretary.



The Week In The Corporation

WEDNESDAY : 7TH MARCH

Supersession Threat To Corporation

Action Contemplated Under Public Health Ordinance

THE possibility of the issue of an order under Section 9 of the Public Health Ordinance for the supersession of the Corporation was expressed in a letter from the Government of Bengal indicating the measures which the Government considered to be urgently necessary for the Corporation to undertake without further delay in the interest of the health of the city.

The Government letter was dated the 7th March, and they wanted to be informed by the 16th whether the proposals embodied in the letter would be accepted by the Corporation.

When the letter was placed before the House on Wednesday, the 7th March, it was decided to call a Special Meeting on Tuesday next, i.e., the 13th March, for proper consideration of the communication.

CORPORATION ASKED TO ATTEND TO NINETEEN NEW MEASURES

Following a two-hour Conference with the representatives of the Corporation at the Secretariat on Tuesday last (the report of the Conference is published elsewhere in this issue) the Government of Bengal addressed a formal letter on Wednesday, the 7th March, to the Corporation forwarding a list of the public health measures which the Government considered to be immediately necessary.

The text of the letter, dated the 7th March, from the Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Government of Bengal, to the Chief Executive Officer is as follows :—

"I am directed to forward herewith for the formal consideration of the Corporation a memorandum embodying the measures which, as explained yesterday morning at an informal Conference with certain representatives of the Corporation, Government consider it to be urgently necessary for the Corporation to undertake without delay in the interest of the health of the city, and I am to ask you to arrange for these proposals to be placed before the Corporation at a very early date with the request that Government may be informed by the 16th of March, 1945, whether these proposals have been accepted by the Corporation.

"As was emphasized in the course of discussion at the Conference I am to express the hope that the Corporation will agree to adopt these proposals in their entirety—the administrative and financial measures as well as the actual works of improvement—and will thereby make it unnecessary for Government to proceed to the only alternative course, namely, the issue for orders and directions under Sections 3 and 8 of the Public Health Ordinance, failure to comply with which would inevitably result in the issue of an order under Section 9 of the Ordinance for the supersession of the Corporation. I am to stress that Government have no desire to interfere unnecessarily with the internal administration of the Corporation, but that the measures envisaged are essential for the safeguarding of public health which must be paramount above all other considerations."

The measures which the Corporation was asked to undertake amounted to 19 in number, of which 16 were of health interest and 3 of financial and administrative interests. The 16 health measures may thus be described :—

HEALTH MEASURES

1. To place order with Government for supply of 70 lorries or chassis for conservancy work :

2. To issue orders on all catering establishments paying a trade license fee of Rs. 25 or above and all house-owners in Wards 15, 16, 17 and parts of 21 to furnish the premises with the requisite number of dustbins, and to arrange for removal of all public dustbins from these areas :

3. To arrange for replacement of all broken dustbins in areas not mentioned in item 2 :

4. To effect improvements in the Motor Vehicles Department garage equipment and staff as recommended by Lt. Col. Harris :

5. To sanction staff required to keep the Kulti Outfall Sedimentation tanks continuously working :

6. To take necessary action for placing orders for and procuring the machinery required for Dhappa Pumping Station :

7. To sanction the cost of establishment and equipment required to clean the silt out of municipal surface drains in Manicktola and Cossipore :

8. To lay the new reserve unfiltered water main from near the Presidency General Hospital to Park Circus :

9. To make arrangement for fitting scour-valves and air-valves to unfiltered water-mains with a view to clearing silt from the mains and relieving air-locks occurring in the mains :

10. To supply coarse sand to the remaining filter-beds in Pulta in accordance with the time table recommended by the Water-Supply Technical Advisory Committee with a view to increasing the daily supply of filtered water by 20 million gallons :

11. To arrange for immediate installation at Tallah of the stand-by chlorinator kept at

Pulta and to place an order for a new stand-by chlorinator :

12. *To take immediate action for remodelling the Vaccine Laboratory :*

13. *To take necessary action to cause offensive khatala and cattlesheds to be remodelled or improved :*

14. *To take such measures as may be necessary to enforce hygienic conditions in private markets where milk or food is sold :*

15. *To arrange for immediate installation of suitable sets of public latrines, urinals and lavatories at suitable places near Esplanade, Lindsay Street and Park Street and in other parts of the city as and where necessary : and*

16. *To prepare and sanction a scheme for proper control of mosquitoes and malaria.*

OTHER MEASURES

The three Financial and Administrative measures are proposed as these :—

1. *To increase the consolidated rate by 2½ per cent.*

2. *To delegate to the Executive Officer powers of disciplinary control, including punishment and dismissal, over subordinate establishment whose maximum pay does not exceed Rs. 800 a month.*

3. *To place the Chief Engineer in charge of the administration of Conservancy including Motor Vehicles Department, drainage and water-supply.*

"An invitation came from the Government asking me to attend a conference at Writers' Buildings, on Tuesday, the 6th March, along with some Councillors representing various groups in the Corporation, to discuss ways and means for the Corporation to undertake certain measures which, according to Government, were urgently necessary in the interests of the health of the city, stated the Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, while going to place before the House the letter received from the Government of Bengal. He continued, "accordingly, I attended the conference, accompanied by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Methold, Mr. Nalin Ch. Paul, Mr. D. N. Mukherji and Mr. S. M. Usman. Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri was also invited to attend, but he could not join owing to some previous engagement.

Describing his hope for conciliation between the Government and the Corporation, probably calling halt to the vexed question of vaccination, the Mayor stressed, "From the text of the D. O. letter which I received from Mr. Holland, I presumed that the Government was anxious to end the misunderstanding lately arriving out of the vexed question of vaccination. I also expected that Government would discuss important health measures, like the bustee problem over which His Excellency is so very keen. With this idea, I readily responded to the invitation and requested some members to accompany me."

But to his utter surprise he found that the Government had already made up their mind to put the Corporation into a bay by imposing a definite proposition to be given effect to, which amongst others, include the following :—

(i) to increase the consolidated rate by 2½ per cent.

(ii) to delegate to the Executive Officer powers of disciplinary control, including punishment and dismissal, over subordinate establish-

ment whose maximum pay does not exceed Rs. 800 a month.

(iii) to place the Chief Engineer in charge of the administration of conservancy including Motor Vehicles Department, drainage and water supply.

Referring to the Government letter received by the Chief Executive Officer, the Mayor stated, "An official intimation has since been received by the Chief Executive Officer on the subject.

I am mentioning this matter for your information only and I propose to fix a special date for general discussion in the House of the Government's said proposals."

The Mayor then read out the letter before the House.

It was decided that a special meeting of the Corporation would be held on Tuesday, the 18th March, to consider the Government proposals.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC

When the letter from the Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Government of Bengal, and the proposal of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to declare 47 roads (of which 4 and portion of the 5th had been already declared) as main thoroughfares under the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act as a preliminary to action being taken to close the brothels on these roads came up for consideration the House by a majority of votes decided that the Government be asked to revise its decision and send to the Corporation a programme whereby provisions should be made for the accommodation of these people before Corporation could take action in the matter.

The names of the roads, given in the Government letter and according to the proposal of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, are as follows :—

(1) Madhu Sudan Mukherjee Lane; (2) Ultadanga Main Road; (3) Ultadanga Road; (4) Halder Bagan Lane; (5) Daspara Lane; (6) Ariff Road; (7) Burtolla Street; (8) Nalini Sett Road; (9) Townshend Road; (10) Haralal Mitter Street; (11) Chitpore Road (Upper); (12) Chitpore Road (Lower); (13) Circular Road (Upper); (14) Circular Road (Lower); (15) Rani Rashmani Bazar Road; (16) Chaulpatti Road; (17) Nritya Ghose Street; (18) Ram Kamal Street; (19) Abhoy Mitra Street; (20) Gouribari Lane; (21) Raja Dinendra Street; (22) Basak Bagan Lane; (23) Parbati Ghose Lane; (24) Jorapukur Lane; (25) Brindaban Bose Lane; (26) Keshub Ch. Sen Street; (27) Heramba Das Lane; (28) Sibtola Lane; (29) Lakhinayakanj Gulli; (30) Birpara Lane; (31) Dum Dum Road; (32) Prankriahna Mukherji Lane; (33) Set Pukur Road; (34) Barrackpore Trunk Road; (35) Charakdanga Road; (36) Gas Street; (37) Harsi Street; (38) Priya Nath Mullick Road; (39) Ganga Prosad Mukherjee Road; (40) Sobharam Bysack Street; (41) Sib Nandi Lane; (42) Sikdarpara Street; (43) Clive Street; (44) Mirbahar Ghat Street; (45) Chetla Road; (46) Chetla Hat Road; and (47) Mondal Temple Lane. Of these names, Circular Road between Gas Street and Shambazar Street; Lower Circular Road; Raja Dinendra Street; Ganga Prosad Mukherjee Road; and Sobharam Bysack Street had already been declared main thoroughfares.

Moving the resolution :—

"That the Government be asked to revise their decision on the subject and send to the

Corporation a set programme whereby necessary provision will have been made for the housing of the persons proposed to be displaced before the Corporation can take any action on the present proposal."—

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that some time ago the Corporation declared certain roads as main thoroughfares. They did not then

premises and in case of non-compliance they would be liable to prosecution and that would result in their being under the mercy of the police which might lead to highhandedness (*zulum*) and corruption. The Government ought to have arranged for the accommodation of these persons before asking them to vacate their present premises.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee said that the enthusiasm with which the drive had been conducted seemed to be lopsided. Those unfortunate people would be compelled to take shelter in other unknown nooks and corners of the city and that would serve only to increase the danger which had been sought to be eliminated.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) BILL

NEW POWER GIVEN TO MUNICIPALITY

The Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill, 1945, a non-official measure, was passed in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 2nd March last.

In the Bill as originally drafted power had been given to the Calcutta Corporation and the Municipalities to cause notice to be served upon persons directing the removal from specified areas but the Select Committee which considered the measure omitted this power clause as it was of opinion that the granting of such power without making proper provision for the accommodation of persons affected might give rise to various difficulties.

In his minute of dissent Khan Bahadur Md. Jan stated that without giving ample powers to the Corporation and the municipalities to remove suspected persons from particular localities, there could not be any improvement in the present standard of the people "who enjoy all sorts of facilities in their immoral life."

In moving for consideration of the Bill as settled in the Select Committee, the sponsor, Mr. Nur Ahmed, said that if this small Bill of 3 clauses was passed into law it would bring about sweeping changes in the matter of abolition of brothels in Bengal. Owing to the occurrence of the expression "for the gain of any other person," the Act of 1933 remained practically a dead letter so long. With the deletion of these words in the present Bill the definition of brothels would be on a par with that of the Madras Act of 1930, the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923 and the Punjab Act, 1935.

The present measure would make the keeping of brothels by two or more women even for their own gain in any house, room or place or part thereof punishable with imprisonment which might extend up to 2 years with or without fine. In the preamble of the original Act there was no such work as brothel after the word 'suppression.'

The Bill was passed practically in the form in which it emerged from the Select Committee.

know or realise that the brothels were being requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules without making any provision whatsoever for the occupants of these brothels elsewhere. The result was that the women of the town were seeking shelter in other quarters of the city and finding accommodation in such places where they should not be allowed to live in. That would have an evil effect not only on the morals of the citizens but also on the health of the general public.

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that if those 47 roads and streets were declared public thoroughfares, the Commissioner of Police would be empowered to issue notices on those people to vacate

DRIVE AGAINST IMMORAL TRAFFIC

WORK OF RESCUE AND REHABILITATION

A public meeting was held on the 20th February last at Lord Bishop's House, to discuss the formation of an Association for undertaking work of Social Welfare with special reference to the conditions arising out of the drive against Immoral Traffic. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Dr. Sourin Ghosh, opening the meeting, said that in the public meetings held in the latter part of last year, it was decided to form an association with a strong central directive body composed of officials and non-officials and representatives from various existing social organisations and that an ad-hoc committee was formed to suggest names for the central directorate and to enlist members for the organization.

Emphasising the importance of the work of rescue and rehabilitation, Dr. Ghosh referred to the recent Government drive against immoral traffic in Calcutta, in the shape of closing down of brothels, for which the main initiative came from Mr. E. W. Holland and Mr. P. D. Martyn. According to the speaker the number of disorderly houses notified was about 186.

The association was, then, formed under the name of "Bengal Social Welfare Association," with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta as President, and Dr. Sourin Ghosh and Mr. Sinir Bose as Hony. Jt. Secretaries.

Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli understood that the premises to be vacated would be used for accommodating Government officials. He did not know if that was the reason which had prompted the Government to take the step. But if it was a morality drive Councillor Ganguli had his sympathy with the drive; but before the Corporation initiated it Government must make accommodation for the occupants of the brothels.

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman held that it had been seen that no sooner had a house, particularly in the European locality, been vacated than the same was requisitioned by Government. The owners of the brothels, it was understood, were being served with notices requisitioning the houses under the Defence of India Rules. Government was also making this drive in the bustee areas; but they had not considered where the bustee people would go. They would die on streets if proper provision were not made.

Councillor Madanlal Khemka said that Government should take into consideration not only the conditions in the city but also those in greater Calcutta area. He said that there were now nearly

48,000 fallen women in Calcutta. He added that it was estimated that the number of public women in Calcutta had gone up by 800 per cent. under war conditions. He suggested that if there was no space in the city for them, arrangements must be made for their accommodation in the suburbs.

Councillor A. K. M. Baquer feared that if public women were driven out of the city altogether the sanctity of homes would be violated. Government should devise a scheme for founding a colony for these unhappy women.

Councillor J. H. Methold moved by way of amendment that the Corporation had no objection to declaring these streets as public thoroughfares provided Government gave the Corporation a guarantee that the inmates of these brothels would be found alternative accommodation elsewhere which met with the approval of the Corporation, military and police authorities.

Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani supported Councillor Methold's amendment.

The amendment was lost and the motion of Councillor Ray Chaudhuri was carried by a majority of votes.

MOSQUITO CONTROL DEPARTMENT

As recommended by the Public Health Standing Committee the Corporation approved the revised scheme prepared by the Health Officer regarding the reorganization of the Mosquito Control Department.

The new staff will include a Mosquito Control Officer, an Entomologist, a Laboratory Assistant, a Surveyor, six Inspectors, thirty-eight Sub-Inspectors, 100 Junior Sub-Inspectors, Clerks, Peons and a large number of coolies.

IMPROVEMENT OF FINANCES

On the recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee the Corporation decided to request Government to call a conference consisting of expert representatives of the Government and the Corporation to go through the following proposals and to submit their recommendations for final consideration and orders by the Government, at an early date:

1. Government contribution towards the capital cost and maintenance of Dr. Dey's Outfall scheme.
2. Annual contribution of Rs. 4½ lakhs from the Government for maintenance of roads affected by military traffic.
3. Increase of the Government contribution for Motor Vehicles Tax from Rs. 4½ lakhs to 10 lakhs.
4. Suitable contributions from the Government out of the proceeds of the Amusement Tax, Electricity Tax, Sales Tax and Betting Tax and Totalizator Tax.
5. Reduction of the Corporation contribution payable to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.
6. Amendment of Section 281 of the Act, to empower the Corporation to enhance the rates for water-supply to shipping.
7. Payment of the contribution already agreed to by the Government towards the Primary Education Scheme: and
8. Regarding of Schedule VI of the Act, so as to raise the maximum limit of the tax and rearrange more gradually the different stages of taxation.

The Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Accountant, the Law Officer and the Assessor were appointed as representatives of the Corporation on the proposed conference.

NAMING OF ROADS

Following the recommendations of the District Committee, District No. I, the Corporation confirmed,

I. That the road on the west of the new Park at the junction of Raja Naba Kissen Street and Chittaranjan Avenue be named as "AMRITLAL BOSE STREET."

II. That the name of Kambuliatala Lane be retained and that the cross road near Kambuliatala Lane be named as "RAJA GOPENDRA STREET."

III. That the road joining Central Avenue (now named as Jatindra Mohan Avenue) and Kambuliatala Lane be named as "OLD MAYOR'S COURT."

IV. That the road from Shambazar Street in front of its junction with Balaram Ghosh Street up to New Shambazar Street be named as "DHANOGOPAL MUKHERJEE LANE"

V. That the street joining Beadon Street and Central Avenue (now named as Jatindra Mohan Avenue) by the side of the house of Dr. K. Hazari, Eye-Surgeon, be named as "KSHIRODE BIDYABINODE STREET."

VI. That the road north of Khirode Bidyabinode Street from Central Avenue towards the east be named as "AMULYA BIDYABHUSAN STREET."

VII. That the street running from Chittaranjan Avenue towards the west up to Gouri Sankar Lane and then towards the north up to Durga Charan Mitter Street be named as "JUSTICE SARADA MITTER STREET."

VIII. That the road from Abinash Kaviraj Road to Central Avenue be named as "DR. KEDAR DAS ROAD."

IX. That the road on the south and east of Dr. Jatindra Moitra Park be named as "SHYAMADAS VACHASPATI STREET."

X. That the new 40 ft. road in C. I. T. Scheme No. VII-J connecting the new 80 ft. road of the same Scheme and Chittaranjan Avenue be named as "MAHARAJA SIR NARENDRA KRISHNA DEB STREET."

PAYMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

On the recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee the Corporation resolved that having regard to the fact that Government was paying dearness allowance to its employees drawing up to Rs. 1,000 per month, the officers and employees of the Corporation drawing a salary above Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 1,000 per month be granted dearness allowance at 10 per cent. of their pay on condition that the officers and employees concerned would get the allowance after Government sanction to the contribution of the extra cost involved in the proposal, viz., Rs. 5,500 per month was received.

DESHBANDHU PARK

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, informed the House that a communication had been received from the Secretary of the Revenue Department of Government stating that Deshbandhu Park was being requisitioned for the purpose of constructing food-storage go-downs of the Civil Supplies Department. The Secretary wanted to know whether the Corporation had any objection to the proposal.

The Mayor remarked that the matter would be brought up for consideration at the next meeting of the Corporation.

CONDOLENCE

The Corporation of Calcutta placed on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss at the sad death of Mr. H. D. Bose, a leading Counsel of the High Court Bar, and a distinguished citizen of Calcutta.

This resolution of condolence was moved by Councillors D. N. Ghosh and N. C. Sen.

Wednesday : February 28

SCARCITY OF CLOTH

Reference was made to the scarcity of cloth in the city at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 28th February last.

Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli, who moved the matter, said that the air was at the present moment thick with protest from all quarters that there was dearth of cloth in the city and the authority had failed to supply cloth. But the black-market had been going on merrily in the sphere of textile-goods and the situation had become so serious that one came across reports of women committing suicide unable to hide their shame for want of cloth. A few days ago a report appeared in newspapers that an old man of Tipperah proposed to lead a procession of nudes to the District Magistrate with a view to impressing upon him the seriousness of the situation.

It was a primary duty of every civilised state to properly feed and clothe its people and it was a shame that the Government had failed to carry out this elementary part of their obligation. It was high time that the Corporation should lodge a protest against this dereliction of duty on the part of the Government.

Councillor Ganguli urged that cloth-rationing should immediately be introduced.

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman told the House that the shortage of cloth had reached such a degree of intensity that now-a-days when bodies were taken to the burning *ghats* for cremation the cloths were taken away from their persons and sold out by certain people in the market. This practice, he said, was

dangerous specially when small-pox was raging in an epidemic form.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, said that the Chief Executive Officer would inquire into the matter and take suitable steps.

Whereon Councillor Barman pointed out that only taking action would not suffice; remedial measures were needed. But, at the same time, if on account of cloth shortage people took away cloths from the dead let them have these after the cloths were properly sterilized.

ROAD-REPAIRING PROGRAMME

Drawing attention of the House Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury stressed the need of a road-repairing programme for the city in consultation with Government. The condition of the city's roads on account of the prevailing traffic load due to the war was appalling. There were innumerable instances where road surfaces had been literally torn off. In addition there were numerous pot holes, ruts and deep grooves which were a source of constant danger to civilian traffic. Present road conditions were a heavy burden on the Corporation's road repair department.

Councillor Roy Chowdhury suggested that the Chief Executive Officer should contact the Government with a view to arranging a satisfactory road repairing programme the financial responsibility for which should be proportionately borne by the military and local authorities.

CONGESTION IN THE CITY

At the instance of Councillor Madan Mohan Barman the Corporation adopted a resolution viewing with alarm the acute congestion in the city due to great influx of outside people into Calcutta and requested the Government to afford facilities for construction of masonry buildings and huts by the owners by permitting purchase of building materials at controlled rates.

CONDOLENCES

The Corporation condoled the deaths of Mr. Balai Chandra Sen, Managing Director of C. K. Sen and Co., and Khan Saheb Wachel Mollah, a businessman of the city.

THE CLOTH PROBLEM**DISCUSSION IN BENGAL COUNCIL**

The Bengal Legislative Council refused leave to Mr. Haridas Majumdar to move an adjournment motion on Wednesday last to discuss the failure of the Government in solving the cloth problem.

The Deputy President, however, pointed out to the Government that the matter was very important and the whole country was interested in it. In a matter like this if the Government could set apart a day for discussion of the matter by a special motion that would be much appreciated. At any rate a statement from the Government would be welcomed.

Replying to the suggestion of the Deputy President, Sir Nazimuddin said that Mr. Suhrawardy had asked his department to enquire how far the statement issued by Sir Asizul Haque in regard to Bengal's cloth quota was true. Government, said Sir Nazimuddin, was also considering the question of allotting a day for discussion of the question.

CALCUTTA TRAFFIC**TERRIBLE CONGESTION IN TRAMS AND BUSES**

Replying to Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi in the Central Legislative Assembly Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member, admitted that it was the case that there was terrible and intolerable congestion in tramways and buses in Calcutta and people did not find adequate accommodation and had to wait for hours sometimes to go to the places of work.

Sir Edward said that he had called from the Bengal Government information as to how many tram-cars had been damaged and put out of order through reckless driving by special lorries resulting in serious accidents and dislocation of tram-line traffic.

The War Transport Member further said that 169 buses had been taken away for the purposes of A. R. P. and other auxiliary services, but 143 vehicles had been replaced.

Sir Edward stated that the Calcutta Tramways Co. had been trying to obtain 30 trams from the United Kingdom since 1943.

Middle**THE TOLL OF THE CALCUTTA STREETS****STEPS TAKEN BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES
TO REDUCE ACCIDENTS**

MAJ.-GEN. D. Stuart, G.O.C., British and Indian troops in Bengal, explained at a press conference the steps taken by the military authorities in Calcutta to reduce traffic accidents. The conference was attended by the representatives of the U. S. forces in Calcutta and of the Government of Bengal.

A "Safety Drive Week", to be held in Calcutta from March 12 to March 18, was announced at the conference.

There had been a definite decrease in the number of serious accidents during the past four months. During 1944 there were 186 fatal accidents of which 68 were caused by Allied vehicles, 48 by civilian vehicles and in 20 cases the vehicles were unidentified.

Regarding the preventive measures already undertaken, Major-Gen. Stuart said that arrangements of patrols by military police had been made. Such patrols to detect violation of traffic rules and to work on traffic control would be much increased in number. Regular examination of vehicles being road-worthy and provision for escort of convoys had been in force. Warning signs to check speed had been erected throughout the city. Overloading of traffic on the main thoroughfares was being reduced by proper diversion of traffic.

Referring to the disciplinary procedure by which offending military personnel were punished, Gen. Stuart said that the U. S. forces had recently put into effect a system under which a breach of traffic rules was immediately tried by court martial. The position was rather different under British and Indian military law, but these two military law codes contained extensive measures empowering Commanding Officers to deal summarily with accused persons or in the more serious cases by court martial. In cases of fatal accidents offenders might be handed over to the civil authority for trial under civil law.

The procedure to examine cases of accidents was so thorough that a court of inquiry on every accident must be held within a specified number of days.

Gen. Stuart also examined the existing machinery for assessing and awarding compensation to civilians in the event of damage by military vehicles. He regretted that claims for damage in the past had not been settled promptly in Calcutta.

Among the points on which he appealed for civilian co-operation in an effort to further reduce accidents were a concerted drive to keep pedestrians on sidewalks and footpaths; a more adequate system of testing brakes on civilian vehicles; a more extensive system of street crossings and the education of the public in the use of such crossings; and a Press drive for traffic mindedness to help both the military and civil police.

IMPROVEMENT OF CITY HEALTH**CORPORATION MEETS GOVERNMENT AT
CONFERENCE**

AT a Conference held at the Writers' Buildings on Tuesday, the 6th March, between the representatives of the Corporation and the Government improvement of the health conditions in the city was discussed. The Conference, that met at the invitation of the Government, lasted for about two hours and a half.

The measures which were suggested by the Government included improvement in the city's conservancy service and water-supply, remodelling of vaccine laboratory, improvement of *khatahs* and private markets and installation of public latrines, urinals and lavatories in some parts of Calcutta. Such measures are reported to involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 29,49,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 74,000. The Corporation was requested to take up the work of improvement and to provide necessary funds in the municipal budget for 1945-46. In order to enable the Corporation to find the necessary money it was suggested that the Corporation might raise the consolidated rate by 2½ per cent. If the Corporation did not pass a resolution increasing the consolidated rate by 2½ per cent and also did not entrust the department of conservancy, water works and drainage to the Chief Engineer instead of the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser and did not give power to the Chief Executive Officer for suspending and dismissing employees of the Corporation getting salary up to Rs. 300, Government representatives, it is said, stated that Government would take necessary action by Ordinance for executing the improvement works.

The representatives of the Corporation made out the case that it was not possible for the municipality to raise the consolidated rate by 2½ per cent as suggested. They expressed the opinion that Government should pay to the Corporation all their outstanding dues and help it raise the money due from the military, besides granting it a subvention.

The Conference was attended by Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, Hon. Mr. T. C. Goswami, Finance Minister, Hon. Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmed, Minister for Public Health, Hon. Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal, Minister for Co-operative and Mr. E. W. Holland, Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, who represented the Government while the Corporation was represented by Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, (Mayor), Mr. Mahammad Rafique, (Deputy Mayor), Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Councillors Mr. Syed Md. Usman (Muslim League), Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee (Hindu Mahasabha), Mr. N. C. Paul (Congress), and Mr. J. H. Methold (European Party) and Mr. M. Ray, Secretary and Mr. D. N. Ganguly, Assessor.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON

President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin are likely to be offered Freedom of the City of London, according to the *Daily Telegraph* political correspondent.

The Lymph Controversy

Dr. B. C. Roy's Statement

DR. B. C. Roy has issued a press statement regarding vaccination on an enquiry being made as to whether he received a copy of the report of the experts on their examination of the vaccination lymph prepared by the Calcutta Corporation:—

"I issued a Press Note on February 4, giving my first impression regarding the notification of the Government on the subject of vaccination. As I said then, I am not interested in the items of dispute between the Government and the Calcutta Corporation authorities. I protested against the suggestion of the Government that persons vaccinated with Corporation lymph after November 1 should be revaccinated. In regard to those persons who were successfully vaccinated with Corporation lymph the Government in a subsequent note agreed with my suggestion that they should be excluded.

"In regard to unsuccessful primary vaccination, the vaccination has to be done again, because, as I indicated in my previous statement, natural immunity is practically unknown.

"In regard to the rest, i.e., those who were unsuccessfully revaccinated—whether it be with the Corporation lymph or any other lymph, proper advice should be sought from the family doctor. This happened to be the suggestion of the Government's second Note.

"I have inspected, at the request of the Corporation authorities, the arrangements for the production of lymph in the Corporation Laboratory. With regard to the necessary improvements for their laboratory, I have written a report which I will send to the Corporation regarding the present arrangements and future developments.

"I understand that the Corporation are not using the lymph already prepared nor are they preparing any more lymph. I have recommended to the Corporation that in order to allay any possible causes of doubt, the Corporation would be well advised not to use the lymph already prepared and stored by them, nor should they prepare any lymph this year until the Laboratory is reorganized and in some respects rebuilt; meanwhile the Corporation should use the lymph prepared from approved laboratories.

"Regarding the vexed question as to whether those who have been unsuccessfully revaccinated should again be vaccinated, I would leave the matter to the judgment of the private practitioners who would give necessary advice to them. I will advise these persons, in view of the prevalence of the epidemic amongst us, to approach their family doctors and take necessary action as early as possible."

Bustee Improvement

A Scheme To Be Soon Evolved

THE immediate necessity for legislative measures to improve the condition of Calcutta's *bustee*-dwellers was urged in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Monday, the 5th March, when the Revenue Minister, Mr. Tarak Nath Mukerjee, introduced the Non-agricultural Tenancy Bill seeking to confer certain protective rights on non-agricultural tenants. The measure is designed to extend to the whole of the province excepting Calcutta and suburbs.

The Opposition while generally supporting the principles underlying the Bill criticized the Ministry for having left out of consideration thousands of Calcutta's *bustee* tenants.

The Minister said that the problem, so far as Calcutta was concerned, was complicated and Government had under contemplation a scheme to give relief to *bustee* tenants as early as possible.

Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal condemned the Government for having delayed "this healthy piece of legislation and for not thinking of giving relief to thousands of *bustee* tenants in Calcutta, Howrah, Garden Reach, Pallygunge, Cossipore and other adjoining areas who were being harassed by landlords. He demanded that the Bill should be modified so as to include all classes of tenants living in these areas. He said that, taking advantage of the Governor's desire to improve the condition of *bustees*, some persons were trying to drive out a large number of poor people from their dwellings. If Howrah and suburbs could not be included within the purview of this measure, something must be done in the shape of an Ordinance to protect *bustee*-dwellers against landlords. He opposed reference of the Bill to a select committee and suggested that it should be proceeded with straightway.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed expressed surprise that *bustee* tenants of Calcutta and Howrah were not brought within the scope of the Bill. They should by all means ameliorate the condition of these people and here was an occasion when the Ministers could do great deal. The bill should be discussed on the floor of the House without reference to a select committee.

Replying, the Revenue Minister said that he was not unaware of the condition of Calcutta tenants and assured the House that Government would bring a comprehensive Bill dealing with Calcutta as early as possible. To include Calcutta in the present Bill would be a half-hearted way of dealing with the problem. His Excellency the Governor and the Ministry had already taken up the question of the city's *bustee* improvement and he hoped that a scheme would be evolved in the not distant future to give relief to *bustee* people.

The House eventually agreed to refer the Bill to a select committee.

ASSAM LOCAL BOARD ELECTION BILL

The Assam Legislative Assembly passed on the 2nd March last the first reading of the Assam Local Board Election (emergency provisions) Bill without any division.

Public Health Problems In Great Britain—II

[By W. S. WALTON, G.M., M.D., D.P.H., *Medical Officer of Health, West Bromwich.*]

(Continued from the issue of the 24th February, 1945)

THE Minister of Health himself has stated at a national conference that care of children is the greatest service next to winning the war. However true this is in war-time, it is equally so in peace-time. The care of children is the greatest of all social services, and the training of older children must include instruction in the care of their own health, physical management, nutrition, and sound home living. It must be admitted sadly that maintenance of health, pride and care of the body do not form a sufficiently prominent part in child education. Let us, then, make a plea that these subjects do form part of the curriculum, even at the risk of eliminating some of the subjects which have been recognized by long usage and which are revered as undisturbable ritual.

MILK DISTRIBUTION AND STANDARDS

Another present-day problem is that of the distribution and purity of milk. The Ministry of Food, advised by the Ministry of Health in nutritional matters, has been one of the few outstanding departmental successes of the war. The policy has been skilfully directed in the interests of the health and nutrition of the country, but in respect of milk policy we, as those responsible for public health welfare and prevention of disease, are not in full agreement, and must remain anxious until enlightened progress is made.

Fresh sound milk is an excellent food and a most useful and convenient one in war-time. It is probably the most important single food for all people and including those neglected souls of the non-priority classes. In 1941 the West Bromwich Maternity and Child Welfare Committee expressed to the Ministry of Food their concern about the falling liquid milk-supply and the omission of the Ministry to distinguish approximately between the poorer and better grades of milk. The exigencies of war may cause temporary local variations in supply from time to time, but no ordinary difficulty should

be allowed to stand in the way of an adequate supply of fresh milk for the nation. Dried milks cannot replace fresh milk entirely.

The purity or, rather, impurity of milk is giving much trouble to the distributors and to those of us who are interested in the protection of the public health. The enforced use of unskilled substitute labour in the production and distribution trades has led to a general lowering of standard and a necessity for increased supervision by local authorities. In addition, the upholding of submissions that air raids and poor quality of cattle foods affect the normal constitution of milk—and always adversely, of course—has not made the path any smoother. The failure of responsible government sources to recognize and enforce pasteurization of consumable milk still continues under the edicts of the Ministry of Food and of Parliament. It is, indeed, strange that the united opinion of the medical and veterinary professions is not able to carry the point. This problem of to-day cannot be solved because of lack of plant, and it is one in which we must bow to the inevitable and live in hope of the future.

TUBERCULOSIS PROVISIONS

The Minister of Health two days ago announced the government's policy in aiding the attack on this disease. It is noted that grants, under the auspices of the local health departments, will be made to dependants left at home. This provision is particularly welcomed by tuberculosis officers, who have so frequently seen an incompletely arrested case leave sanatorium because of financial hardship at home. The official recognition of the value of mass radiography and the proposed examinations by X-ray tests for men and women in the services and war industry are great steps forward. The further desideratum of providing adequate nursing and domestic staffs is to be investigated, but until the questions of reasonable remuneration and reasonable and comparable working hours with other workers are settled, there will be little or no chance of attracting recruits (either nursing or domestic) for the sanatoria.

It seems that mass diagnostic measures will be confined to war workers and the services at first, but it is certain that the experience so gained will be used for a further extension to the civilian population. In this connection the new youth movements, the cadet corps and industry, offer fields for operation, and in any extension of the use of mass radiography it would be well to consider at first the inclusion of the twenty to thirty age groups. There can be no doubt that these new proposals will have a far-reaching effect in the control of a disease which has gained so much ground during the last two years, and which even in normal times causes so much disablement and distress.

From the granting of financial assistance to the dependants of sick tubercular patients, to the granting of financial assistance to other deserving

DIVERSIONAL THERAPY

IMPORTANCE STRESSED BY MRS. CASEY

The importance of diversional therapy in helping the sick and wounded to make a complete and speedy recovery by giving the mind of the patient something pleasant and interesting to think about was emphasized by Mrs. Casey presiding at a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Indian Red Cross Diversional Therapy Services, at Government House, Calcutta.

She said that diversional therapy was well established in the world to-day but its virtue had not been so completely recognized as now. It was now generally admitted that the rate of recovery of a patient depended to a marked extent on his being happily employed. Such surprising results had flowed from the occupation of the patients' minds and hands through diversional therapy that they all hoped this form of service had come to stay.

sick cases is not a very great step. Is it too much to hope that in this new measure the door has been opened for a much wider and comprehensive giving of assistance to those breadwinners who are likely to be sick for long periods, and their dependants? It may take many years before any sound extension can be developed, but it seems that the seed has been sown. In recognition of the need for State assistance to the sick and their dependants in cases of tuberculosis, a social health measure has been instituted which makes one of the greatest advancements ever made in health administration.

CARE FOR THE ADOLESCENTS

What of the health of the "fourteen-eighteen-year-olds" is another apt query for a present-day health services. The "sixteens and over" now qualify for National Health Insurance benefits but, of course, do not report for medical examination unless ill. The raising of the school-leaving age will leave the child longer under the supervision of the school medical service. The education authorities will require further control over the various youth and continuation movements and the health services will follow. Much good preventive work has been done by the honorary medical officers to the cadet corps, and the defects detected have been rather more numerous than was anticipated. I have had personal experience of the medical examination of boys with the A. T. C. and with the sea cadets, and have been very interested in my results, particularly where the previous school medical records have been available. It appears that of those who leave school at the age of fourteen and go into industrial posts, the health of quite a proportion appears to deteriorate somewhat progressively up to the age of seventeen or eighteen. This is, of course, a general statement and there are many individual exceptions.

After a spell in the cadet corps for six to twelve months, an improvement in health is most marked (and particularly so in matters of posture, chest development and weight increase), in that type classed as "subnormal" on entry. The general results show that, at least as far as general health, well-being and intellectual training, the cadet corps are having a most beneficial effect on the fifteen-eighteen youth age groups.

If the education authorities and the health services extend their activities to further control of those passing through this vulnerable period of their lives and obtain such results as those

experienced in the cadet corps, then there is a great hope that a very serious gap in the health service will be considerably lessened.

There is much useful health work to be done among those in their teens, and the awakening of public interest in the welfare of this group is a good sign.—*Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute.*

(Concluded.)

HEALTH CONDITION OF BENGAL

RELIEF ACTIVITIES BY B. M. R. C. C.

Speeches drawing the attention of the authorities as also of the public to the still serious health condition of Bengal were made at a public meeting held at the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 4th March, under the auspices of the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee. Mr. Syed Nausher Ali presided.

A resolution maintaining that the situation had not yet improved and that diseases, like malaria, kala-azar, scabies and gastric ailments had now become endemic bringing new areas under their sway, was adopted.

The Government measures to combat the diseases being inadequate, the meeting emphasized the necessity for the continuance of the work of the above Committee and appealed to the public for funds.

Mr. Nausher Ali criticized the lack of responsibility on the part of Government in this matter and remarked that non-official organizations with public sympathy and support should be prepared to fully undertake relief work.

Mr. Raj Kumar Chakravarty, Secretary of the Committee, said that during last year about 700,000 cases of various diseases were treated and 46,000 vaccinations and inoculations given by 53 medical units working in different parts of the province under the B. M. R. C. C. Besides, over 1,300,000 patients were treated and 100,000 vaccinations and inoculations given by 89 medical units operating directly under various non-official organizations. About 1,300,000 multi-vitamin tablets, 100,000 multi-vitamin pearls, 128,000 sulphapyridin tablets, 95,000 sulpha-guanidine tablets and 175,000 quinocaine tablets were received free of cost from the American Friends Service Committee and the Friends Ambulance Unit. The Indian Red Cross Association supplied one ton each of condensed milk and evaporated milk free. The Committee spent about Rs. 5,00,000, 90 per cent of which was donations from outside the province.

Dr. Nirode Mukherji said that the necessity for the continuance of relief work was greater now in view of the fact that in January 33,300 more cases were treated at the centres of the B. M. R. C. C. than in the previous month. About 400 patients were being given medical aid daily at each centre.

Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyaya said that an extensive scientific survey undertaken by him revealed that about 3,400,000 persons died in the 1943 famine and that during the last two years 46 per cent. of the total population suffered from serious diseases. Whatever might be Government measures for rendering medical relief to the suffering humanity they should be supplemented by non-official organizations.

Dr. N. Sanyal, Mr. B. Kanoria and Dr. B. K. Basu also spoke.

Donations amounting to over Rs 1,000 were promised at the meeting.

Dr. B. C. Roy, President of the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee, has received Rs. 50,000 from the people of South Africa to be spent in alleviating the distress of the epidemic stricken people of Bengal. The amount was received through Mr. Bhagirath Kanoria.

ASST. ASSESSOR OF THE CORPORATION

MR. MANINDRA NATH GHOSE DEAD

Mr. Manindra Nath Ghose, Assistant Assessor, Corporation of Calcutta, died of Apoplexy on the 28th February morning at his Calcutta residence at Shyambazar. He was 53 at the time of his death. Mr. Ghose was suffering from high blood-pressure.

The third son of the late Mr. Soshi Bhusan Ghose of Sankrail, Howrah, Mr. Ghose rose by his sheer ability, honesty and uprightness. He was a very prominent man of the locality and was loved and respected by all. He was the founder of the well-known Pintu Hotel of Patna. He leaves behind him a widow, four sons, three daughters, three brothers and a host of admirers and friends to mourn his loss. His last rites were performed at Kashi Mitra Burning Ghat.

PLANNING FOR LIVING**The Post-War American City—I**

[By THOMAS H. REED, "National Municipal Review", New York]

Student, teacher, author, and consultant on municipal affairs, Thomas H. Reed keeps both feet on the ground in prophesying the future of American cities. In recent years, through his surveys of local government, Dr. Reed has done much to point the path to true civic efficiency. His books, and articles are widely used as authoritative material in the governmental field. Dr. Reed's activities go farther than the American scene, however. He is translator of several biographies of the Belgian Leopolds and the recipient of the Officer Order of Leopold.

THOSE who expect the pattern of urban living to undergo a swift and revolutionary change in the post-war period are in all probability doomed to disappointment. We will not be living day after tomorrow in some Utopian dream city. Changes will take place but they will be gradual changes. This is inevitable because of the overwhelming mass of vested rights and the large proportion which existing buildings bear to current resources for building. Cities often grow rapidly under some special economic stimulus, but they die slowly, and even in growing cities old sections long preserve their physical characteristics, if not their social standing.

Even where flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, or bomb havoc have cleared the ground of existing structures there is a strong tendency for cities to be rebuilt on their old street patterns, if for no other reason than because the adjustment or extinguishment of private rights necessary to a new street layout is inevitably such a time-consuming process that the city's economic life cannot brook the delay. This was true in the sacked towns of the middle-ages, of London after the great fire, of San Francisco after its fire, and of Tokyo after its last great earthquake. Even dictatorial authority hesitates to buck the desire of men to get back to work.

The most striking example in history of the reconstitution of a great city, the development of the boulevard system in Paris under Napoleon III, left most of the narrow streets and crowded rookeries of old Paris nestling securely in the arms of a few spectacular thoroughfares. Parisian living was not revolutionized, and in the teeming suburbs the worst of housing conditions grew up unchecked.

PROCESS OF DECENTRALIZATION

We may expect after the war therefore that our cities will continue or resume that evolution which has been taking place in the past few decades. Here and there the tendencies of the time will be hastened or restrained by public policy, but by and large the process of decentralization will go on.

The territorial expansion of cities which began when gunpowder released the medieval city from the

prison of its walls and grew great with improved means of transportation has undoubtedly received fresh stimulus from the exposure of cities to attack from the air. Until a means of defence against bombing has been found it will be to the advantage of every country to distribute its industries and its commercial and living centres more widely than has been our habit.

But even the desire for protection from hostile blitz will have to accommodate itself to the fact that vast investments cannot be scrapped and large numbers of people voluntarily separated from their native soil, except with considerable deliberation. The chances are that a 1943 Rip Van Winkle could have his sleep out and come back to a thoroughly recognizable New York in 1968—improved but not revolutionized.

Such slow progress may not satisfy the impatience of those who want to use lavish expenditure on city rebuilding as a means of keeping the national income up to 110 billions; it is much more compatible with our actual capacities. It should be clear to anyone that the investment of vast sums in the hurried rebuilding of cities in the wrong way would be disastrous from every point of view. To be sure we were doing it in the right way would require sound master plans for every urban area, including in each case a fairly definitive land-use pattern, ideal densities of population for each sub-area, and a co-ordinated system of transportation and terminals, accompanied—in the words of one of the strongest "hurry-uppers"—"by the data necessary to justify all assumptions of future change." This last is of the utmost importance in the time of rebuilding for the next half to three-quarters of a century.

It is a regrettable fact, however, that there are only a handful of cities which have master plans on which any one, except in some cases their immediate authors, would desire to predicate wholesale rebuilding. Nor is there any prospect for the swift evolution of such plans for communities in general. Where can the best and wisest planners get the "data necessary to justify all assumptions as to future change?" Who can foretell to-day where the rapidly shifting population of the country will settle down after the war—or where it should settle down?

EVEN PLANNERS DIFFER

Wishful thinkers can find data to justify in their minds almost any assumption as to the future, but honest scientists are in real confusion. For example, there are indications to support the prophecy that New York City will lose a million inhabitants before the next census. The present trend of population and business from New York, however, may be only temporary and the conclusions of steady growth reached by the Regional Plan Association some years ago may in the long run prove reliable. Who knows? You can't very well plan a house without knowing the size of the family.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that planners differ among themselves. Take the

YOU and YOUR FUTURE!

During the reign of Sher Shah rice and paddy were stored by Mahajans who distributed them equitably throughout the country through retailers. The profits from the sale proceeds were divided amongst every body. Mahajans as well as farmers according to the services they used to render.

They were happy and contented with this system. This was a first step towards the innovation of modern Banking system and India possesses so many of them now-a-days. But for safety and security we offer ourselves at the nation's service.

Our Branches at : Kalighat, Shambazar, Bowbazar, College Street, Barabazar, Lansdowne, Kidderpore, Behala, Budge-Budge, Batanagar, Midnapur, Bishnupur, Ghat-sheela, Diamond Harbour, Kurseong, Sylhet and Modhupur.

*The most Progressive Bank of the people
for the people and by the people.*

SREE BANK LTD

3/1 BANKSHALL STREET-CALCUTTA
PHONE-CAL. 1122-1123

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave Half the Purchase Price Outstanding on Mortgage for a Period of 12 years.

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgatchia area facing the Cossipore-Chittpore Open Space (Sections II, IV and V) in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, flats, dwelling houses, etc.

After the termination of hostilities plots will be available for sale in the Dhakuria Lake Area (Scheme XLVII), Entally Area (Scheme XLIX) and Howrah Bridge Approach Road—Canning Street to Strand Road (Scheme L). Intending purchasers should register their names with the Trust immediately.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer, C. I. T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta,
Dated 29th January, 1945.

Cash Certificates



Offer you fixed deposit interest with Current Accounts facility. Plan the Budget & Bank the balance in Certificates. Well or not the results are marvellous.

Three year's Cash Certificate

Rs 5/16	Mostr	Rs 10	
Rs 48/8	Do	Rs 50	
Rs 85/4	Do	Rs 100	
Rs 85/16	Do	Rs 1000	

HAZRADI BANK LTD.

80, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

WITH BRANCHES AND
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA
FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE
RING UP B.B. 510 OR
WRITE TO THE
MANAGING DIRECTOR :
KALI CHARAN SEN

DECORATIONS IN HOUSE & OFFICE

Let us quote you for Distemper or Oil Paint. We will give you satisfaction and a quick job. Our workmen are trained and expert DECORATORS.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

**NOW
IS THE TIME
TO ADVERTISE
— IN —**

**THE
CALCUTTA
MUNICIPAL
GAZETTE**

Ask for anything of every
quality, spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram:—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to:—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office:—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Phone Pk. 872

Workshop:—29, Middle Road, Estally.

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of:—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES

For Pneumatic-Delivery-Suction-Oxy Acetylene use.
Plain, suction, armoured and armoured-suction.

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

HOWRAH MACHINERY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS
Specialists IN PISTON RINGS

AND

ENGINE PARTS

Phone Cal -2308.

59, Khurur Road, Howrah.

INDO ENGINEERING CO.

Hardware & Metal Merchants

Manufacturers of:—

COLLAPSIBLE GATE & W. I. GRILLS, WIRE NETTING &
MACHINERIES ETC.

HEAD OFFICE:—77-1, Clive Street
FACTORY:—72, Manicktala Main Road

Phone B. B. 5643

ALEXANDER & RAYMOND

Engineers & Merchants

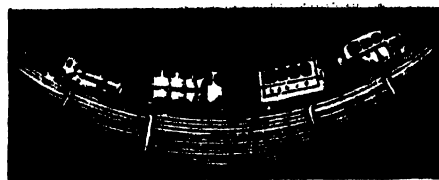
46, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta

"HIGHRATE" High Temperature Fire Cement
for the use of:—

Laying up fire-bricks, Boiler Furnaces, Water
Power Plants, Sugar Factories, Engineering
Workshops & All types of Furnaces

SWASTI & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN MANUFACTURING
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHERS



38, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA. Phone: Cal. 1035.

Phone No: Cal. 6385.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

BENGAL MACHINE TOOL WORKS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

MAKERS OF TAR BOILERS & MACHINERY

112, Narasingha Dutta Road, Howrah

Phone: Howrah 357

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE CHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheesko"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

SAVE FOR
VICTORY
BRITISH
WAR
SAVINGS
STAMP

matter of density, for example. The New York City Housing Authority, with the approval of the Planning Commission, has recently committed itself to a project in South Harlem where the density is to be 456 to the acre. The Citizens Housing Council has made the welkin ring with its indignant cries that this is two or three times too many. At the same time Professor Hansen urges that "except for such of the population without young children as prefer to live in multiple structures every dwelling-unit should have some plot of ground of its own." Single-family homes on separate lots means a density of fifty to sixty persons to the acre, from one-fifth to one-fourth of the average density of residential blocks in Manhattan. The cost of providing for transportation and for municipal services, if our great city populations were dispersed so thinly, leads other planners to advocate multiple dwellings and communal recreation areas. Until such questions are settled among planners, however, we are not going to be ready for wholesale rebuilding.

POPULAR SUPPORT NECESSARY

It is not enough, moreover, for experts to make plans. To be effective they must have the support of public opinion and be accepted by democratically elected officials. Take the matter of land-use patterns—essential to plans for city rebuilding. The New York City Planning Commission a few years ago prepared a tentative long-range land-use map. Irrespective of whether the work was well done or not, it was a beginning on the long delayed master plan of New York. The public at large never understood what was going on and remained indifferent so that when Robert Moses, a pronounced opponent of the land-use plan, was put in actual if not nominal command of the Planning Commission, it was easy for him to ditch the whole project. Technical city planning in New York received a bad black eye. As this article is written, the National Resources Planning Board has been totally rejected by Congress. It would be doing no service to planning to suggest that most politicians, especially local politicians, give anything more than lip service to that fundamental function of government.

In other words, it is sheer romanticism to talk about wholesale planned rebuilding of "our cities until the American people and their representatives have been sold on planning. If they are to be sold, it will have to be a whole lot better planning than, except in some isolated cases, we have yet done. We have done a lot more talking about planning than we have done planning, and many of our so-called plans are no better than pretty dream pictures which do credit to the imagination and draughtsmanship of their authors but are not real plans.

CALLING IN THE SKILLS

A proper plan differs from a dream, not so much in the technique of its presentation as in being so closely related to human experience that reasonable non-technical men can be induced to act on it. To make good plans it is necessary to call in the skills not only of the architect and the engineer, but of the economist, the political scientist, the sociologist, and of the masters of finance, administration, and industrial organization. To organize enough such teams to provide complete plans for all our cities is a work not of years but of decades.

It may be asked, "Would not the offer of extensive federal aid toward city rebuilding conditioned on approved plans immediately stimulate prodigious planning activity?" Yes, activity of a sort. Under such circumstances every city in the country would hasten to make a plan. There would be many more jobs for planners than there are properly qualified planners to fill them. Haste, lack of adequate personnel, absence of recognized standards, and the multiple vagaries of uninformed local public opinion would result in a flood of "plans" on which it would be folly to invest the productive energy of the country.

If the prime motive of the federal government were to improve planning, or to build better cities, many of these plans would be rejected. Federally-aided urban redevelopment would then proceed slowly in a relatively small number of communities until the rest had learned the lesson and a legion of planners had grown up to help them. This would be sound, constructive, and commendable. It would, not, however, satisfy those who look on urban redevelopment chiefly as a means of pouring billions of government expenditure into the economic bloodstream of the nation. The close scrutiny of local plans would defeat their purpose. Such deliberate procedure would disappoint too those eager souls without historical sense who want everything done at once. We must beware both of the spenders for spending's sake and the starry-eyed optimists who are their first cousins if we are to do our rebuilding soundly.

There is much that can be done in the urban redevelopment field in the postwar period to counteract unemployment and a slowing down in our productive machine. It is a prime condition of success in this, however, that no more be undertaken than can be carefully and soundly planned to contribute, in reasonable proportion to the size of the investment, to the efficiency and productivity of our national economy.

(To be continued)

SIR CYRIL NORWOOD AND SIR WALTER MOBERLEY

VISIT TO SASI BHUSAN DEY MODEL SCHOOL

British Educationists Sir Cyril Norwood, M.A., D.Litt., President, St. John's College, Oxford, formerly Head Master of the Public School, Harrow and now Chairman, Secondary Schools Improvement Committee of England, and Sir Walter Moberley K.C.B., D.Litt., Chairman, University Grants Committee, England, paid a visit to Sasi Bhushan Dey Model School at 27 1, Sasi Bhushan Dey Street, Calcutta, on 15th February, 1945. Mr. M. Zakariah, M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, accompanied the distinguished visitors. The Head Master, Mr. Sunil Kumar Ghosh, B.L., took them round the class rooms which they visited with much interest and appreciated the general management of the school. The impression of their visit was recorded as follows:—

"We visited this school on the 15th February, 1945 and were courteously received by the Head Master. Of necessity our visit was short but our impression was that the classes were well-mannered, alert and interested. The walls built as protective against blast shall be removed as soon as possible for they take from the classes and their teachers much-needed light and air, and rooms used for A. R. P. purposes should be restored. The classes are of the right size and the teachers seem competent."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR**The C. I. T. Scheme Of Re-Housing
Bustee-Dwellers**

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—The *Statesman* published the other day a scheme as planned by the authorities of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for rehousing Calcutta's Bustee-dwellers. The statement is only a brief summary, but the general principles on which the plan has been framed are there.

At present, it appears, it is proposed to take off one lakh people out of (in all probability) five lakhs bustee-dwellers and to re-house them in pleasant and sanitary surroundings with all those amenities which make life worth living.

There will be four settlements on sites chosen outside the city's congested areas, but with easy access to the city. Each settlement will comprise 800 acres out of which 50 acres will be reserved for better class residence in order that the dwellers may not feel that they have been segregated from the higher elements of the social strata.

Out of the balance 250 provision will be made for open spaces and recreation grounds. Provision will also be made for public buildings: hospitals, schools, post office, public halls, places of worship, markets and bus stations. The building sites will be built on with three classes of structures: (a) Single-storey dwellings, (b) two-storey houses, (c) blocks of three-storey flats. In other words, each settlement will be a self-contained small township developed on the "spider web" principle.

It is plain that the plan has been devised on generous lines. The tenements will be immensely popular if (1) water supply, drainage, conservancy and lighting arrangements are satisfactory; (2) rents

are reasonably cheap and within the means of the tenants; (3) cheap and quick transit arrangements are made to business places, factory areas, etc.; (4) if food and other necessities of life are available at reasonable prices; (5) proper arrangements are made to ensure security of life and movements; (6) care is taken to keep out undesirables, viz., prostitutes and bad characters; (7) provision is made for opening out primary, secondary and high schools for both boys and girls and handsome grants are made to secure a competent teaching staff.

The scheme has been estimated to cost Rs. 11,00,00,000 i.e., eleven crores. The chief difficulty is financial. How to foot this huge bill? Money can be raised if guaranteed by the Government of Bengal at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at par. A sinking fund will have to be provided for. Supposing the loan is spread over 40 years, 2 per cent. will have to be set aside for amortisation. This means $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of eleven crores or Rs. 55 lakhs a year. Provision will also have to be made for depreciation, repairs and establishment for collecting rents, etc. In other words, Rs. 75 lakhs of rupees will have to be collected per annum from rents.

In any case, a re-housing scheme is overdue for the sake of decency, humanity and sanitation of the city. I am sure the scheme will be received with enthusiasm and delight by all lovers of the city. If the sites happen to be close to the different alignments of the B. and A. Railway, the railway authorities should be prevailed upon to open stations close to them. The railways should be electrified and trains should run every 10 minutes from morning to 10 a.m. and also from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening.

I shall be glad to know the reactions of (a) the Government of Bengal, (b) the Corporation of Calcutta and (c) the landlords of the city to this proposal. I am sure our Governor will not allow the whole thing to seek refuge in the official files and lie there in oblivion. If he continues to show the same interest, understanding and enthusiasm which he has hitherto displayed, it will not be long before the scheme will be undertaken. Only a 'live' Governor can blow life into this sleepy, listless and benighted province.—Yours, etc.,

NRIPENDRA KUMAR GUPTA.

9, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta,

The 16th February, 1945.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET**ESTIMATES FOR 1945-46**

Presenting the sixth War Budget relating to 1945-46 in the Central Assembly on the 28th February last, the Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman, anticipated a revenue deficit of Rs. 155.77 crores in the Revised Estimates of the current financial year and of Rs. 163.89 crores in the Budget Estimates for the next year.

The Finance Member announced an increase in surcharge on income-tax by three pias in the rupee on slabs of income above Rs. 15,000 and on incomes taxable at the maximum rate.

The rate on inland postal parcels is to be raised to a uniform six annas for every 40 tolas whether they be the first 40 tolas or not.

The surcharge on telephone rentals is to go up from one-third to one-half and that on trunk call fees from 20 per cent to 40 per cent.

The surcharge on ordinary and express telegrams is to be increased by one anna and two annas, respectively.

The standard rate of duty on unmanufactured tobacco will be raised to Rs. 7-8 a lb. with no surcharge and the rates for related items, namely, cigars, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, will be fixed so as to correspond.

The Excess Profit Tax is to be continued at the present rate, together with the scheme of compulsory deposits, for a further year.

CHINGRIGHATTA ROAD**CHANGE OF NAME OPPOSED**

A general meeting of the Rate-payers' Association, Ward Nos. 18 and 19, was held on the 1st February, 1945, to discuss the proposed change in the name of Chingrighatta Road to Radhanath Das Chowdhury Road as suggested by the authorities of the Calcutta Corporation. After discussion both the Hindu and the Muslim rate-payers unanimously resolved that in view of the fact that Chingrighatta Road had been widely known to the business circle as being the biggest centre of hide business, and change in the name would hamper the business causing economical loss to those concerned. In view of the case the rate-payers strongly objected to the proposed change and would consider such change as detrimental to public interest."

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**"HOLI" IN CALCUTTA**

Holi, a popular Hindu festival, marking the advent of the Spring, was celebrated in Calcutta on the 6th February last, in the customary fashion, though on a reduced scale, due to the prevailing economic situation. From daybreak until noon young men in groups moved about in different localities sprinkling coloured water and red powder on their co-religionists. About 40 arrests were made for disorderly conduct.

KHAN SAHEB WACHEL MOLLA DEAD

The death occurred last week at his village residence at Santoshpur (24-Parganas) of Khan Saheb Wachel Molla, a prominent businessman of Calcutta, aged 75.

Born in a poor family, the late Khan Saheb rose to prominence by dint of his extraordinary business acumen. He was a man of charitable disposition and contributed liberally to a number of humanitarian and educational institutions. He spent about Rs. 50,000 during the last Bengal famine for feeding and giving shelter to the destitutes.

PROFITEERING OFFENCES

Fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 200 were imposed by Calcutta Magistrates on 32 persons under the Anti-hoarding and Profiteering Act on February 28. The offences included sale of mustard oil, vegetable ghee, rice and razor blades at prices higher than the controlled rates, sale of bread without bread coupons, illegal possession of sugar, salt and rice, drawing ration on absentee's ration card, failure to notify the departure of a ration card holder in time by the head of the family and failure to exhibit price lists.

CALCUTTA'S MILK SUPPLY

Replying to the reference made by Mr. R. S. Purcell in the Bengal Council on the 1st March, to the milk position in Calcutta, the Agriculture Minister, Khan Bahadur Monzamuddin Hossain, said that according to the preliminary report submitted by the inquiry committee appointed by Government to undertake a survey of the whole situation, supply was much below demand. He thought that any attempt to bring down the present price of annas 12 artificially would lead to further scarcity. Government were taking every possible step to increase supply. Regarding the question of stopping the preparation of luxury food from milk, the Minister said that the matter was still under the consideration of Government.

CHITPORE ROAD EXPLOSION

In connection with the explosion that took place on February 16 last in a godown at 14, Upper Chitpur Road as a result of which the whole of the three-storied middle block of a quadrangular five-storied building collapsed into a mould of debris and the remaining portion was badly damaged and the whole of the neighbourhood shaken, and 30 persons were injured 4 dying in hospital, one being found dead in the house after the explosion and one body was recovered from underneath the debris, the Jorasanko Police arrested two persons, Jagdeo Ahir and Ganj Mulis on suspicion. The

suspects were placed on the 23rd February before Mr. J. Ahmad, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, and were ordered to be released on bail.

CRITICAL EDITION OF "MAHABHARATA"

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, has approached the Calcutta University for a suitable grant for publication of a "critical edition" of the *Mahabharata*, which they undertook to prepare 25 years ago. The first six "parbas" have already been published at a cost of over Rs. 4 lakhs, and a further sum of Rs. 5 to 7 lakhs will, it is stated, be required for completion of the work in the course of the next 15 years. The University of Bombay has been giving an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 for the last 25 years and the University of Travancore has been paying Rs. 500/- per year since 1941. The work has also received the seal of approval of the British Academy, which has made a suitable token grant from its funds.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Small-pox continues to take a heavy toll in Calcutta. During the week ended February 24, deaths from the disease totalled 298 against 201 in the previous week while attacks were 379 against 396.

Malaria caused 32 deaths against 39 the week before. Cholera attacks and deaths were 26 and 11, respectively, against 21 and 8 in the preceding week.

There were 120 recorded deaths of paupers against 130 in the previous week.

Deaths from all causes totalled 964 compared with 974 in the preceding week.

Small-pox mortality in the city during the week ended March 3 showed a fall of 54 from the previous week's figure. There were 353 attacks and 244 deaths from the disease during the week against 379 and 298, respectively, the week before.

Malaria caused 42 deaths against 32 in the preceding week.

Cholera attacks and deaths were 50 and 15 against 26 and 11 in the previous week.

Recorded deaths of paupers numbered 139 against 120 the week before.

Deaths from all causes totalled 995 against 964 in the preceding week.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

The scheme for instituting a course of Journalism by the Calcutta University in collaboration with the Indian Journalists' Association was discussed at a meeting convened by the Chairman of the Appointments Board of the University. Dr. B. C. Roy was in the chair. Among those present were Justice Charu Chandra Biswas, Mr. Pramatha Banerjee, Prof. S. C. Ghosh, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Mr. B. Sen-Gupta, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Dr. Bhirendranath Sen and Mr. D. K. Sanyal.

The draft scheme was examined at length and the general principles outlined therein were unanimously accepted. A sub-committee was formed to finally prepare the syllabus in the light of discussion and suggestions made at the meeting.

CHINESE SCHOLARSHIP AT UNIVERSITY

To encourage foreign students to study Chinese history, geography, literature, art and political science, the Chinese Ministry of Education has offered scholarships at the University of Calcutta, and several universities in both Britain and the United States.

Five scholarships each worth some Rs. 4,000 a year are given to each of the institutions concerned. Applicants for

MR. SARAT C. BOSE**OBJECTS AGAINST SECURITY PRISONERS RULES**

In reply to a question in the Central Assembly on the 1st March the Home Member, Sir Francis Mudie, said that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was detained under Ordinance III of 1944 at Coonoor. An allowance of Rs. 1,000 per month is given to the family of Mr. Bose. In August last Mr. Bose refused to interview with his relations. Mr. Bose objected to the provisions of the Security Prisoners Rules which laid down that visitors who came for interview were liable to be searched.

the scholarships must have completed a one-year course in any of the subjects mentioned, or have made valuable contributions in their research work to those subjects.

It is understood that the American universities concerned have accepted the offer, while Britain and India have given approval in principle.

CALCUTTA'S TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

Traffic problems in the city were discussed when the Chief Minister, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, met the leaders of different parties in the Bengal Legislature at an informal conference in the Assembly House on the 24th February last.

Among those present were Mr. R. L. Walker, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. Harendra Nath Rai Chaudhuri, Mr. J. W. Chippendale, Mr. M. B. Mullick, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, Khan Bahadur Mohamad Ali, Mr. R. E. A. Ray, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Norton Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Mr. P. D. Martyn, Additional Home Secretary.

RAJA KSHITINDRA DEB RAI MAHASAI

The Association of Indian Culture and "The Dawn of India" celebrated the 73rd Birthday of Raja Kshitindra Deb Rai Mahasai of Bansberia Raj on the 24th February last in Mahabodhi Society Hall under the presidency of the Hon'ble Justice C. C. Biswas. After an opening song, messages from Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Rai Bahadur Khagendra Nath Mitter, Dr. Sunity Kumar Chatterjee and Major Thorne were read at the meeting.

SCARCITY OF CIGARETTES

A scarcity of cigarettes was noticeable in Calcutta on the 2nd March. The cause of this almost overnight disappearance of stocks was said to be due to retail dealers hoarding in anticipation of the rise in prices following the Finance Member's proposal to increase the duty on tobacco.

Some improvement in the situation was, however, noticeable following the announcement of revised prices by the Deputy Controller-General of Civil Supplies, Eastern Region.

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION

The necessity for the removal, as soon as possible after the war, of the various control measures at present imposed on trade was stressed by Mr. C. E. Clarke, Master of the Calcutta Trades Association, at the annual meeting of the Association in Calcutta on the 23rd February last.

It was unfortunate that Calcutta had become the object of much criticism during recent years but it would be idle

to deny that much was needed to be done by way of town-planning and general improvement. The subject had always been foremost in the minds of the Association and from 1905 representations had been made on nearly every subject touching upon the improvement of this city. The term "Greater Calcutta" was the creation of the Association and it was difficult to understand why the Association had not been invited to form part of the Committee for post-war reconstruction in Bengal.

As regards street-lighting in Calcutta, he said, no one realised more than they the necessity for a complete black-out in Calcutta, but a stage had been reached in the war when this city might consider itself almost immune from air attack. While he did not advocate extreme measures, he felt that streets, particularly at main crossings, should be illuminated and that in the interests of the civilian population a request for some lighting, especially on moonless nights, was not unjustified.

Mr. C. E. Clarke was re-elected Master of the Association and Messrs. P. E. Walde, G. Lander and W. I. N. MacEwan, Deputy Master, Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, respectively.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A plea for lifting the black-out in Calcutta was made by the Hon'ble Mr. K. W. Mealing in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at the Royal Exchange on the 23rd February last.

Housing accommodation and transport in Calcutta, cost of living, the labour situation, leave, passages and the release of men from the Forces were among the other subjects dealt with by him.

Mr. Mealing said :—

"The acute shortage of housing accommodation and the increasing traffic upon the already over-burdened road system of Calcutta, coupled with the continuance of lighting restrictions, have been matters which have come before us during the past year and are still with us. These discomforts, moreover, have detracted from the amenities of Calcutta as a leave centre for the fighting forces,—amenities which they so badly need and which we are so anxious to provide. The establishment of new Government departments; the provision of living accommodation for their employees and large numbers of other Service personnel; the continued closure of one of the main north-to-south arterial roads across the maidan and the consequent concentration of traffic on Chowringhee; these along with the continued obscuration of lights are matters from which alleviation is urgently hoped for.

"As more accommodation is built, the living conditions for troops will improve; as the black-out can be lifted—and we ourselves think it can and should be lifted—not only will a good psychological effect result on all concerned, but Calcutta will become a brighter and happier leave centre for troops; and if some alleviation can be effected both in the provision of transport and in road space to carry it, much hardship at present endured by middle class users of trams and buses can be overcome. Nor can I leave this question without giving expression to our view that the time is rapidly approaching, if it has not already been reached, when consideration must be devoted to the absorption into other spheres of employment of the large A.R.P. staff which is now apparently unnecessarily using up much of Calcutta's limited accommodation, valuable transport and exiguous fuel supplies."

ANTI-FASCIST WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

Two hundred years' rule of imperialism has divided the people into classes inimical to one another. The duty of the artists and writers was to depict the real life of this divided people—in villages and towns—and awaken them to united action for a harmonious national life.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1944-45

At the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association, held at the Muslim Institute Hall, the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1944-45 :—

President—Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri. *Councillor*: *Vice-Presidents*—Mr. F. Rahaman, Mr. Baidya Nath Mandal, Mr. Sailendra Nath Roy Chowdhury and Mr. Nihar Ranjan Das; *General Secretary*—Mr. Kumud Bhattacharjee; *Assistant Secretaries*—Mr. Nisith Chandra Mitter, Sikandar Alam, Mr. Haranath Chakravarty and Mr. Amulya Bose. *Treasurer*—Mr. Sailendra Kumar Bose; *Accountant*—Mr. Durga Pada Sinha. 30 other members of the Executive Committee from the different departments were also elected.

A resolution was passed to amend the existing constitution of the Association on a federal basis as per scheme drafted by the Joint Committee of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association, Calcutta Corporation Teachers' Union and the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Federation.

This was the burden of the speeches delivered by the speakers at the opening day's sitting of the third session of the Anti-Fascist Writers' and Artists' Association at Mahomed Ali Park on the 3rd March last. A big crowd including a large number of delegates from the districts were present.

Mr. Sailajamanda Mukherjee is the Chairman of the Association which includes Mr. Maniklal Banerjee, Mr. Tarashankar Banerjee and others as its members.

On the 4th March, a vast assembly of men and women was treated with rural songs.

The afternoon session was addressed among others by Mr. Tarashankar Banerjee.

Of the resolutions passed by the Conference, one was changing the name of the Association from the "Anti-Fascist Writers' and Artists' Association" to "Progressive Writers' and Artists' Association" being in line with the All-India body.

The third day's evening session began with playing instruments and was followed by the singing of "Songs of New Life". Then ensued a competition of verse (known popularly as *Kabir Ladai*) between village bards.

DEATH OF MR. H. D. BOSE

The death occurred of Mr. H. D. Bose, the Doyen of the Calcutta Bar, on the 3rd March last at his Calcutta residence.

Born in October, 1869, he received his education in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and Wardham College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1894. Among his contemporaries at the Bar were the late Deshabandhu C. R. Das, Mr. S. R. Das and Sir Benode Mitter. Mr. Bose rose to a position of unique eminence in the profession by reason of his legal acumen joined with sturdy independence, strict rectitude and unfailing urbanity of manners. He was held in the highest respect and affectionate esteem alike by the Bar, the Bench and the litigant public. There was hardly a case of importance in the Calcutta High Court during the last quarter of a century in which his services were not requisitioned on one side or the other. More than once he was pressed to accept a seat on the Bench but no Chief Justice could persuade him to sacrifice his independence. He was simple, unostentatious and a man of wide charities and of high principles.

Mr. Bose is survived by a host of relations including seven sons and three daughters and a large circle of friends and admirers.

Reference to the death of Mr. H. D. Bose, Bar-at-Law, was made at the Calcutta High Court before the Special Bench presided over by the Chief Justice, and out of respect to his memory the Bench and the Bar stood for a while in silence.

RAU COMMITTEE IN CALCUTTA

A black flag demonstration marked the arrival of members of the Rau Committee at Calcutta on the 25th February last. Sir B. N. Rau, Chairman of the Committee, arrived the next day.

The members of the Committee, besides the Chairman, consisted of Dr. D. N. Mitter, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri and Principal J. R. Gharpure.

Such demonstration, it was said, was not inspired by any ill-feeling towards the members of the Committee, but it was the only way to bring to the notice of the Committee the resentment of the Hindu public against the proposed codification.

Strong protests were recorded against the proposed Draft Hindu Code at a largely attended public meeting held at the University Institute Hall on the 28th February last. Maharajadhiraj Udaychand Mahatab Bahadur, M.L.A., of Burdwan, presided.

The Committee took evidence here of a large number of lawyers, public men and representatives of various women's organizations for nearly a week. Views both for and against the proposed Code were recorded.

THE TOLL OF THE STREETS

Friday: Feb. 23

Mr. A. K. Sarkar (27) of Lindsay Street, was knocked down and injured by a special type of lorry and taken to the Campbell Hospital. A nine-year-old boy named, Majoo, similarly knocked down in front of the South Sealdah Station, was taken to the same hospital.

Mr. Naresh Chandra Chowdhury (40), an employee of the Ladoo Products, was knocked down by a tram car on Cornwallis Street, near Uttara Cinema, at about 10 o'clock in the night. He was removed to Carmichael Medical College Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

Sunday: Feb. 25

Abdul Sukur (25) of Camac Street was knocked down by a lorry at the crossing of Lower Circular and Richie Road and admitted to Campbell Hospital.

Ushabala Dasi fell from a bus on Beliaghata Main Road and received serious injuries. She was taken to the same hospital.

Tuesday: Feb. 27

Mr. B. N. Ganguli, aged about 50, was knocked down and seriously injured by a lorry in Bowbazar Street. He was taken to the Medical College Hospital. Halima Bibi (60) was run over and killed by a lorry in Beckbagan Road.

Ismail (30) was knocked down by a special type of lorry at midnight on the Belgachia Bridge and was admitted into the Carmichael Medical College Hospital. His condition was stated to be serious.

Putit Paban Banerji (26) was knocked down by a tram car near Sealdah Station. He had been admitted in the Campbell Hospital.

Five persons were removed to Medical College Hospital with injuries received as a result of road accidents.

Sadhu (7) was removed to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital with serious injuries received as a result of being knocked down by a tram car on Alipore Road.

Wednesday: Feb. 28

Sabita (6) was knocked down by a special type of lorry and was admitted into the Campbell Hospital.

Thursday: March 1

Sital Chandra De and Fazlu Mia were knocked down and injured by lorries on Hazra Road and Alipur Road respectively. They were taken to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

Rakhal Chandra Kapali and Ruplal, who were similarly injured on R. G. Kar Road and at Janbazar were removed to the Carmichael Medical College Hospital.

One Dr. Haran Bandhu Roy (57), who sustained injuries as a result of falling down from a tram car on the Chitpur Road was removed to the Carmichael Medical College Hospital.

Duba Mia (28), who was injured by a special type of lorry on the Corporation Street, was removed to Campbell Hospital.

Friday: Mar. 2

Ialmir Khan (50) and Islam (35) were admitted to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital with serious injuries. Both them were knocked down by special types of lorries Watganje Street.

Ghullu (14) who was admitted into Campbell Hospital, had been knocked down by a bus on Circular Road.

Pareesh (11) and Biswanath Mukherjee (22) were admitted into Medical College. The former was knocked by a special type of lorry on Kailash Bose Street and the latter fell from a moving tram car.

Balkrishna (20) and Samsher Ali (30) were removed to Carmichael Medical Hospital, the former was knocked down by a special type of lorry on R. G. Kar Road while the latter was run over by a bullock cart on the Belgachia bridge.

Sunday : Mar. 4

One Antu Bhar (48) while proceeding along Circular Garden Reach Road was knocked by a lorry. The injured person was removed to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital where his condition was reported to be precarious.

One Mohan Modi (35) was similarly knocked down by a lorry in Joy Krishna Pal Road. He was removed to the same hospital in an unconscious state.

In Park Street, a young upcountry man, named Balingi (22), was knocked down and seriously injured by a private motor car.

Sadagar Pathan and a woman Lachmi aged about 35 and 20 respectively were knocked down by lorries, the former in Asutosh Mukherjee Road and the latter in Southern Avenue. They were removed to Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

A new-comer while boarding a tram car in front of Sealdah station fell down and received serious injuries in his legs. The injured man was detained in the Campbell Medical Hospital.

Monday : Mar. 5

Mr. J. M. Das Gupta (54) a retired engineer residing at 27, Lansdowne Terrace, and his bearer were injured as a result of a street accident. While driving his car, Mr. Das Gupta, in order to avoid a collision with a lorry, mounted on the footpath at the crossing of Harish Mukherjee Road and Sambhunath Pandit Street.

Mr. Heramba Nath Mukherjee, Advocate, fell from a tram car near Lake Market. His right leg was fractured. He was removed to the Medical College Hospital.

A Nepali boy also fell from a tram car at Kidderpore. His condition was said to be precarious in Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

Judhanganu Banoo (22), Sadek Ali (25) and Abdul Rasool (21) were knocked down and injured by lorries of a special type near Majerhat bridge, Sealdah station and at Ballygunge respectively.

H. C. Das (42) Ibrahim (30) and a coolie who were also injured by lorries at Mouiah, at the crossing of Central Avenue and Vivekananda Road and at Dalhousie Square respectively.

Tuesday : Mar. 6

Saila Bala Dasi (60) and Harendra Nath Saha (21) were removed to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital with serious injuries.

It was stated that a large crowd congregated before Lahiri and Sons, 2/1, Wellington Street, standard cloth dealers, for the purchase of cloth. There was a great rush and Saila Bala Dasi who had also taken her stand on the line was thrown on the road during the melee and was run over by a special-type lorry.

K. Saha (21) was knocked down by a special type of lorry at the junction of Bowbazar and Central Avenue. J. C. Banerjee (20) and P. Chatterjee (35) met with same fate at Dalhousie Square and at the junction of Vivekananda Road and Cornwallis Street respectively. They were all removed to the Medical College Hospital.

Jit Bahadur (30) was knocked down by a special type of lorry in Kanchrapara area and Sahitri (38) on Palkpara Road. The condition of both of them is reported to be serious. They were removed to the Campbell Hospital.

Birendra Chakravarti (40) had a fall from a moving tram on Lower Circular Road and was removed to the Campbell Hospital.

Surendra Lal Ghosh (52) was run over by a taxi on Ashutosh Mukherjee Road. Ram Lal Singh (24) fell from a moving tram car on the Howrah Bridge.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the city of Calcutta for the week ending 3rd March, 1945

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 995 against 964 and 974 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 136. The general death-rate of the week was 21.27 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 3rd March, 1945, was 826 against 788 and 824 in the two preceding weeks. There were 15 deaths from cholera against 8 and 5 in the two preceding weeks. There were 204 deaths from small-pox during the week against 245 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted 74 and 58 respectively against 52 and 71 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20.11 per mille per annum.

There were 16 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 19.72.

There were 124 deaths from respiratory diseases against 108 in the previous week.

There were 51 deaths from tuberculosis against 31 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 169 against 176 and 150 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil were from cholera, 40 from small pox, nil from influenza, 25 from fevers, 13 from bowel-complaints and 33 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 29.35 per mille.

There were 8 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 27.79.

There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis against 5 in the previous week.

SITUATION VACANT

Applications are invited for the post of the Second Assistant Analyst, Pulta Laboratory. Candidates must be M.Sc. in Botany with Chemistry as one of the subjects in B.Sc., and training in Bacteriology. The post carries a graded salary of Rs 150—10—300 with free quarters or Rs. 40 per month to permit residence near Pulta. Applications stating age, educational and other qualifications and particulars of experience and also stating relationship with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors or Statutory Officers of the Corporation, if any, should be addressed to the Secretary, Calcutta Corporation, and must reach him on or before the 13th March, 1945. The selected candidate will have to contribute to the Provident Fund and shall also be subject to the Leave and Service Rules of the Corporation. Before joining duties the selected candidate will be required to furnish a declaration under Section 54A of the Act stating that he was never convicted of any offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 months or more.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery of Metal other than Iron and Steel during the year 1945-46.
2. Shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas during 1945-46.
3. Supply and delivery of Unani Medicines, Drugs and other ingredients during 1945-46.
4. Supply and delivery of Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals, Injections, Miscellaneous Medical Requisites, Medicinal Oil, Dressings Etc. during 1945-46.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 14th March, and for 2 to 4 on 20th March, 1945. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th March, 1945.

Special Notice

In view of the impending close of the financial year, special efforts are being made to speed up the collection of the consolidated rate and other dues of the Corporation. The undersigned will be obliged if instances of dereliction of duty or laxity on the part of the Corporation Collection Staff, if any, are brought to his notice. Aldermen and Councillors will thereby greatly assist the task of collection.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Deputy Executive Officer II,
(In charge of Collection).

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th February, 1945.

Re-Naming Of Road

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a portion of a lane in Ward No. XXII.

The portion of Jagadananda Mukherjee Lane, in Ward No. 22, being the southern boundary of Ram Krishna Park with its arm running towards south to meet the remaining portion of Jagadananda Mukherjee Lane, running east to west, to be called "Thakur Ram Krishna Park Row."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st February, 1945.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

TO LET

Applications with offers of initial rent are invited for a shop to be constructed by the applicant under the supervision of the District Engineer, District III, Corporation of Calcutta, at his own cost on the space measuring 59 ft. by 11 ft. approximately at the space occupied by the present cycle stand abutting on the Lindsay Street. The rent of the shop and the nature of business to be carried on therein may also be stated for approval of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 1st March, 1945.

Revision Of Assessment Ward No. 28

North by—Narikeldanga Main Road.
South by—Baliaghatta Canal.
East by—New Canal.
West by—Circular Canal.

Notice is hereby given that the valuation of lands and buildings in the Ward of Calcutta, as noted above, has been completed, and that the Valuation List can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Municipal Office, No. 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th February, 1945.

Missing Of Cash Receipt Forms

A CORAMOTION

Referring to the public notice issued in the C. M. Gazette dated 3rd February, 1945, page No. 339 in respect of some missing cash receipt forms, it is hereby notified that in item No. (4)—Form No. "2996" should be read as "2995" which is actually missing.

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV,

District IV Eng.'g Office,
The 15th February, 1945.

Auction Sale.

The following items will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on Saturday, the 17th March, 1945, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings at 2-30 p.m. :—

1. One *khat* with stand.
2. Two umbrellas.
3. Fifty gramophone records.
4. One Brass *pickhari*.
5. Six pictures.
6. One iron *korai*.
7. Two Brass Plates.
8. Two brass glasses.
9. One Tin *balti*.
10. One brass *ghati*.
11. One brass *bati*.
12. One enamel *gambla*.
13. Four brass glasses.
14. One leather suitcase.
15. One Primus No. 100 stove.
16. One wooden *chouki*.
17. One wooden rack.
18. Two brass plates.
19. One brass *sara*.
20. One small mirror.
21. One hurricane (lantern).
22. One iron chair.
23. One umbrella.
24. One iron *khat*.

N. K. MANDAL,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th March, 1945.

PHONE B 51797

Silicate of Soda

CALCUTTA MINERAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

Notice

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, the 14th March, 1945, for the supply of:

- (1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salad;
- (3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry;
- (6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef;
- (8) Mutton and Lamb; (9) Potatoes and Onions; daily from the 1st day of April, 1945, to the 31st March, 1946, to the Company's Depot, 13, Lindsay Street.

The tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1/- (Rupee one only) for each copy of tender form from the Managing Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., 16, Strand Road.

The Managing Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

ব্রিটিশ ইন্ডিয়া স্টীম ন্যাভিগেশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড।

ইং ১৯৪৫ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে ১৯৪৬ সালের ৩১শে মার্চ পর্যন্ত কোম্পানির ১৩নং লিঙ্কলে স্ট্রীটস্থ ডিপোতে নিম্নলিখিত দ্রব্যাদি প্রত্যহ সরবরাহ করিবার জন্য সিল্ড টেন্ডার ১৪ই মার্চ, ১৯৪৫ বুধবার বেলা ১২টা পর্যন্ত লওয়া যাইবে:—(১) ফল; (২) শাক সবজী ও সেলেড; (৩) ডিম; (৪) মৎস্য; (৫) হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি; (৬) ভিল ও সাইড ডিস; (৭) বিক; (৮) মটর ও লেব; (৯) আলু ও পেঁয়াজ।

টেন্ডার দিবার জন্য প্রত্যেক দ্রব্যের পৃথক করম আছে। প্রত্যেক করমের মূল্য ১/- এক টাকা মাত্র। বাহারা টেন্ডার দিতে ইচ্ছুক তাঁহারা ১৬নং স্ট্রীট রোডস্থিত মোকিনন্ মেকেন্সি কোম্পানির আফিসে টাকা জমা দিলে ছাপান করম পাইবেন।

দর সর্বাপেক্ষা কম হইলেই, অথবা যে কোন টেন্ডার কোম্পানি মঞ্জুর করিতে বাধ্য নহে।

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	Potato 27	0 5 0	Potatoes
143-144	0 8 0	Do.	259	0 10 0	Do.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
145-146	0 8 0	Do.	260	0 10 0	Do.	46	1 5 6	
147-148	0 8 0	Do.	267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
149	0 4 0	Do.	268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
150-151	0 8 0	Do.	269-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
152-153	0 8 0	Do.	282-283	1 0 0	Do.	85-5	1 2 0	
154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	106	1 6 0	
156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	107	1 8 0	Hardware.
158-160	0 12 6	Do.	4	1 0 0	Do.	108-109	3 8 0	Do.
160-163	0 9 0	Do.				110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
164-169	1 7 9	Do.				114	0 10 0	
170-173	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly	To be approved by the Committee.	111	0 10 0	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	" 11-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room
O. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	4	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	5	2 10 0	Do.
46-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. O. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	6	1 30 0	Do.
48-50	1 6 0	Do.	" 4	0 12 0	Do.	7	1 30 0	Do.
P. 10-13	1 8 0	Chinese's Store.	" 5	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 465)

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,200,000

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Coochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £600,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Largest Indian Joint Stock Bank.

Established—1911.

OVER 260 BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA

Authorized Capital ... Rs. 5,25,00,000

Issued Capital ... Rs. 5,04,38,600

Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 2,51,02,200

Reserve & Other Funds ... Rs. 2,54,72,000

Deposit as at 31-12-44 ... Rs. 94,48,67,000

Calcutta Branches:—Main Office—100, Clive Street; Barabazar—71, Cross Street; New Market—10, Lindsay Street; Shambazar—133, Cornwallis Street; Bhowanipore—8A, Russa Road.

No. 2

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 100-A, Clive Street, U. J. Narasimha

Head (Barabazar) and 1 Chittaranjan Avenue, out-

Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Rajba and Barabazar

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Ahmedabad Main Office), Ahmedabad (Main

Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, (Near

Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Jamnagar, Junagadh, Karachi

Madras, Mysore, Nagpur, City, Rajahmundry, Raigarh, Raipur, Sec-

underabad and Varanasi (Kashiwan).

Capital Authorized ... Rs. 5,00,00,000

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,50,00,000

Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,50,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,75,00,000

Rules of Business on Application

Calcutta Local Committee—Mr. Jagmohan Prasad, Chairman

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. R. P. Sinha

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Kharak, Bagherhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civica.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1108

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: BANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. { 2125
6483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambhaur, New Market, South Calcutta, Nalhati, Kanchrapara,
Bhatpara, Hill, Durgam, Balurhat, Nishamari, Saldur,
Rangpur, Duttajpur, Suralganj, Cooch Behar, Sonner, Alakabad.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

26, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. O. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur,
Charminguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur,
Benares, Dumraon, Burdwan, Utiadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 549.

Tele { gram—Bankenon
phone—Cal. 1867

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1920.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-
BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI,
BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIEPAR (DACCA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH,
WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4058.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

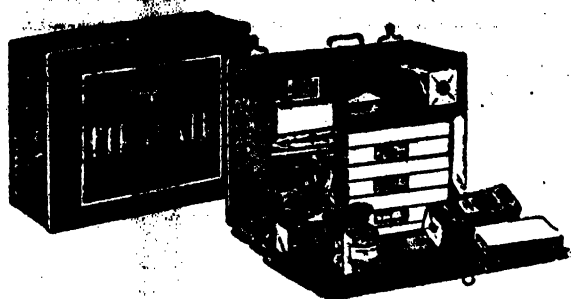
Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 5766

Branches:—Dacca, Narayan:anj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the
Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal
Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to
keep in touch with civic progress in India.



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the leasees thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 21st February, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Poon per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	" (Nainital)			SUNDRIES		
Shong	1 0 0	1 8 0	per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
Lotster	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			Sugar	0 8 0	
Baghda	1 8 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer			" (Coa.)		
Bhangar	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raddish (Country) per			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Shutki	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	
Ellas	1 4 0	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 12 0	
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 8 0	(Ration Shop)		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			0 8 0	(Coa.)	
Orab each			Mangoes 12—20			DAL.		
MEAT.			Grapes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 4 0	0 10 0
Mutton.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
			Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 8 0	0 9 0
			Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga "	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Bael each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Khasaree "	0 5 0	0 6 0
			Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai "	0 5 0	
			Almond "	2 0 0	4 0 0	Biuli	0 6 0	
			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Oranges 12 to 20	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar	0 6 0	
			score			Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
			Do. (Martaban)	0 4 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
			per doz.	0 6 0	0 10 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 9 0	
			Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal		
			Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Pomegranate	1 4 0	1 8 0	Brand per bottle		
VEGETABLES.			BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Madras "			Do.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Ghee Lakhee			Barley Pearl 1 "		
Caulliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do. 2 "		
Tomato per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Corn Flower 1 "		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	Robinson's Barley		
Stinger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Milk			Colra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
Garlic	0 6 0	0 8 0	FLOUR.			Jelly		
Green Chilly "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Flour per seer	0 6 0				
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta White No. 1					
Pean (Daryesling)			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				
Do. (Country)	0 4 0	0 5 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th March, 1945.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Briquet per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	
					Loin	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder ..	0 14 0		0 6 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin ..	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Fuet (Kidney)	2 8 0	2 0 0			Hind-quarter ..	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	2 8 0	4 12 0		
					Other portion per lb.	3 8 0	4 8 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Briquet per seer									
Lump ..					Chops per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Round					Breast ..	3 8 0	4 4 0		
Tongue each					Curry Mutton per seer	3 8 0	4 4 0		
					Leg per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 8 0	0 10 0			Shoulder per lb	3 8 0	4 4 0		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Kidneys each	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 2 0			Heart ..	0 8 0	0 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Liver ..	1 4 0	1 12 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Brain ..	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Tongue ..	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidney per dozen	5 8 0	6 0 0			Trotters ..	0 1 0			
Liver per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0			brain) each	0 3 0	0 3 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 0 0	3 4 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 4 0	3 8 0		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 10 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Cook Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0			Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0			Bhetkee ..	2 12 0	3 8 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Maidine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausage per lb	3 4 0	3 8 0			Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	2 8 0	4 0 0			Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0			Papadams per 100	1 14 0	2 8 0		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 8 0	5 0 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 4 0	3 12 0		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable as present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

PHONE B B 1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Street Hagg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 60	1 100	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 120	2 20	Do. Nagpur ..			Apples (Cooking) ..	1 80	2 00
Capon ..	6 00	10 00	Do. Lahore ..			Do. S. Africa ..	—	—
Duck (curry) ..	2 120	3 20	Do. Darjeeling each	0 140	1 20	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 80	3 00
Do. (roasting) ..	3 60	4 00	Do. Fyzabad ..			Do. Nainital ..	—	—
Do. (special) ..	4 20	4 100	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman ..	—	—
Fowl (curry) .. 11 oz.	2 40	2 120	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 20	1 40	Do. American ..	—	—
Do. (outlet) .. 11 lb 1 oz	2 140	3 80	Celery ..	0 46	0 70	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 00	3 80
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	3 40	3 120	Cucumber per score ..	1 80	2 00	Do. King David ..	—	—
Do. (special) each ..	3 140	4 80	Garlic per seer ..	1 40	1 80	Do. Jonathan ..	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting) ..	3 80	4 20	Ginger ..	0 100	0 110	Do. Lutan per lb.	3 80	4 00
Goose ..	25 00	26 00	Green Chilly per seer ..	0 80	0 100	Do. Quetta ..	—	—
Pigeons ..	0 140	1 00	Turmeric ..	0 100	0 110	Do. Delicious ..	—	—
Turkey Cook ..	40 00	50 00	Indian Corn each ..	0 20	0 30	Do. Hawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen ..	20 00	30 00	Knol kohl Country each ..	0 120	0 140	Amra per score ..	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	1 60	1 80	Ladies finger per seer ..	0 20	0 20	Bael Fruit each ..	0 20	0 80
Do. heavy lots	1 60	1 80	Do. Do. per score ..	0 20	0 20	Bedana Kabul per seer	3 80	4 80
Do. (Dressed) ..	2 60	2 80	Leek each ..	0 50	0 60	Black Berry per score ..	—	—
EGGS.			Lettuce each ..	0 10	0 16	Cocoonut each ..	0 80	0 40
Ducks per score ..	2 60	2 100	Lettuce per score ..	1 40	1 80	Country Apples ..	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score ..	2 140	3 40	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 80	0 86	Gooseberry per seer ..	0 60	0 100
Do. (special) per score ..	3 40	3 80	Do. Do. (Large)	0 80	0 100	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Onions, (New) per seer ..	0 70	0 90	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 80	2 00
Dove ..	1 00	1 40	Do. Patna red (old) ..	0 80	0 100	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Guinea fowl ..	15 00	20 00	Do. " white ..	0 100	0 140	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Portridge ..	—	—	Do. Country red ..	0 80	0 80	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock ..	15 00	20 00	Parasip each ..	—	—	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peahen ..	10 00	15 00	Peas Modhupur per seer	0 120	0 130	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 00	10 00
			Do. Darjeeling ..	—	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 00	3 80
			Do. Hazaribagh ..	0 100	0 120	Anar ..	3 00	3 80
				—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 80	2 00
				—	—	Jack Fruit each ..	1 00	2 80
				—	—	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 80	2 120
				—	—	Khurhane ..	1 40	1 80

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in five sizes. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane, near Government Place (East), off Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 5068.

Flowers	each	...	...	...	Do. Simla	...	0 120	0 140	Do. (large) per lb.	...	...	...
Quail	...	...	...	...	Do. Country	...	0 80	0 100	Kesur China per seer	...	...	...
Rabbit	...	10 00	15 00	...	Snake Coil	each	...	...	Lime patty per score	...	1 00	1 120
Snippets per each	...	0 40	0 60	...	Potatoes (Nainital)	per	...	...	Lemon (English) per doz.	...	...	...
Snipes	...	0 60	0 80	...		seer	...	...	Lichees per 100 (Mosaferpur)	...	...	...
Teal (large)	...	1 00	1 40	...	Do. Country	do.	0 60	0 80	Do. (Country)	...	...	...
Teal (cotton)	...	0 140	1 00	...	Do. Kidney hill	per seer	0 60	0 80	Locket per score	...	...	...
Wild Duck each	...	1 80	2 00	...	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	...	0 60	0 80	Monkey Lichees per 100	...	...	...
Sand Grouse each	...	...	...	...	Do. (Old) Nainital	...	0 50	0 60	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	...	...	...
Wild Duck (special) each	...	2 00	2 80	...	Do. (New) Small	...	0 50	0 60	Mask Melon per seer	...	0 90	0 110
BIRDS.					Do. Madras (Controlled)	...	0 30	0 40	Mask Melon .. (Lucknow)	...	2 80	...
Canary (Cook) each	...	50 00	52 00	...	Dp. (Small) (Round)	...	...	...	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	...	...	...
Do. (Hen)	...	30 00	32 00	...	Do. Shillong	...	...	...	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	...	...	...
Pigeons (Fancy)	...	5 00	50 00	...	Rhubarb per seer	...	2 00	3 00	Do. Do. (Madras)	...	8 00	10 00
VEGETABLES.					Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	...	0 20	0 26	Do. Langra per doz.	...	...	...
Artichoke Darjeeling each	...	...	...	...	Radish English per bundle	...	...	...	Do. Sipra	...	...	...
Do. Ground per seer	...	...	...	...	Do. Country per bundle	...	...	...	Do. Fazole	...	...	...
Artichoke per seer	...	...	...	...	Spinach per lot of 30	...	0 60	0 70	Do. Mohon Bhog	...	...	...
Beetroot Darjeeling per seer	...	...	...	...	Squash per seer	...	...	...	Do. Green per sco.	...	...	...
Do. Agra	...	0 100	0 120	...	Country Spinach per score	...	0 30	0 40	Do. Golapkhah	...	...	...
Do. Country per seer	...	0 60	0 80	...	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	...	0 40	0 50	Do. Himsagore	...	...	...
Bean Ranchi per seer	...	0 100	0 120	...	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	...	0 30	0 50	Do. Begamfuli	...	...	...
Do. French	...	0 50	0 70	...	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	...	0 80	0 100	Do. Kauchan	...	...	...
Do. Butter per score	...	...	...	...	Do. Darjeeling per seer	...	...	...	Do. Bombay	...	...	...
Brinjal	...	0 26	0 30	...	Do. Country	...	0 20	0 40	Do. Safeta	...	...	...
Cabbage each	...	...	...	...	Do. Ranchi	...	0 80	0 100	Do. Lilam per doz.	...	10 00	12 00
Do. (Simla) per seer	...	0 100	0 120	...	Do. Shillong	...	0 100	0 120	Mangosteen per doz.	...	...	...
Do. (Country)	...	0 60	0 70	...	Tamarind (Green)	...	0 20	0 30	Mulberry per score	...	...	...
Do. (Ranchi)	...	0 100	0 120	...	Turnip per bundle, Local	...	0 40	0 60	Nagpur Mossom pe doz.	...	2 80	3 00
Carrots per bundle, Local	...	0 50	0 70	...	Do. Lucknow per bundle	...	0 80	0 100	Peons	...	3 00	3 80
Do. per seer	...	...	...	...	Vegetable marrow Country	...	...	...	Bombay	...	3 40	3 120
Do. (Allahabad)	...	0 80	0 100	...	each	...	0 40	0 50	Oranges Sylhet	...	...	...
Do. (Lucknow)	...	0 80	0 100	...	Do. Darjeeling each	...	...	...	Do. Bombay	...	...	...
					White Pumpkins per seer	...	0 30	0 40	Do. Darjeeling 6-10	...	1 00	...
					Red	per seer	0 60	0 70	Do. Madras per doz.	...	...	...
					Tarai per seer	...	...	...	Do. Nagpur 15-20	...	1 00	...
					Kankrole per seer	...	...	...	Do. (Squeezing) 20-25	...	1 00	...

N. E.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S**BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.***Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.***ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER****Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore ..			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ohilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon ..			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoonut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Oomilla each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ..			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Ohampa Bunch ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar ..	1 8 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul ..	0 8 0	1 0 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 8 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country ..	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	
Pineapple per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 8 0		Do. Kabul ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Farakkabad ..			seer		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		
per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
Kandahar ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...			shelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pumalo balhar each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			Almond Salted (large)			per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	22 0 0		per lb. ...	2 8 0		Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond English (large)			per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Do. Delmonta do. ...			per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Kandahar per seer		
Do. alinda do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled)			per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	per lb. ...	1 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Almond Irani (Shelled)			Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			per lb. ...	4 0 0		Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Salted (small)			Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...			per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 6
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0		Apricots Dry with seed			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...			per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Cashmere ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 0 0		Do. (Salted) ..	2 8 0		Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						per packet ...		
						Do. (Sunkist) per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0

GROW MORE FOOD**USE THE BEST SEEDS FROM****MAJHIPARA IDEAL AGRICULTURAL FARM**

We are the premier seed growers of Bengal. We supply all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds to all leading Seed Merchants of India.

**WE GROW VEGETABLES FOR THE EASTERN COMMAND WHO ACCEPT
FIRST CLASS PRODUCE ONLY.**

Price list may be had on request.

FARMERS INDUSTRIES, 3, Huzurimull Lane, Calcutta

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 6 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...		4 8 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...			seer ...			*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*Domestic Coke (retail)		Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	5 8 0	6 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...			per md. ...	1 10 0	
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaudashi)		0 5 0	Spices—		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	Do. Red " " ...			Halud " " ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	4 8 0	5 0 0	Wheat " " ...		0 4 6		to	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) ..	3 0 0	4 0 0	*RICE				0 8 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ..	6 0 0	6 8 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control	CONFECTIONERY		
Ontla per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Bhasmanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium per seer ...			Plum Cake " " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake (A. and		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Orab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Mango fish with roe			Ohinisakkar per md.			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Golab Sori rice (best) " ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Kamini rice " " ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small)			Gur per seer ...			per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			Caramels Assorted per lb.		
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Crystal (best) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Medium (small grain			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	white) ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole)			Medium (small grain)			Glaxo ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	5 0 0	5 12 0	Bengal ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Golden Puffs ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Arahar " " ...			per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Ladies finger ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chola " " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor " " ...			per lb. ...	0 8 0	
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Khasari " " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) " " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		*Salt ...			per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll " " ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...	2 2 0		Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 2 6	2 lb. " " ...	6 0 0		Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	6 lb. " " ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Madam " " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Coconut Oil per seer ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Overland " " ...			Castor Oil ...			Cheese ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 2 0		Gem ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Iced ...		
Do. unsixed. " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Marie ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Milk ...		
			No. 1		led	Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	hold) ...		
			No. 2			Nice ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONER— —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 15 0		per tin	0 15 0	
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 12 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 8 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange			oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			tee 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 10 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken	1 0 6	1 2 0	1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose						C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			packet	2 2 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 8 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Cafe Brand packets	1 4 0		con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 oz. pkt.)			Oatmeal (Australia n)		
per lb.			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		2 lb. tin		
			Dust (Special) per lb.	1 12 0		Indian Oats per tin.		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			LOOSE TEA			per tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			*Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Assam per lb.			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
						*Kno's Fruit Salt		3 18 0
			DUST TEA			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 4 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Elerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Zam-Buk	1 8 0	
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb...	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Amrutanjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Oriental Balm	1 4 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			*Sloan's Liniment	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			*Kruschen Salt	1 6 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb...	1 0 0	1 4 0		2 11 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Blattabane Cock-		
			Chutneys	1 8 0	1 12 0	roach Extermina-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0	1 12 0	tor		
			Mustard Colman per tin			1 1/2 Oza. tin	0 9 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/4 lb.	0 14 0		Do. 3 Oza. "	0 15 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
			Panama			Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
			Pepper	1 0 0		Do. 7 lb "	21 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.		0 10 0	Do. 56 lbs. bag	100 0 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	1 0 0	1 8 0			
			Sausages Australian per tin	2 4 0		PAINTS.		
			Salad Oil (India)	2 0 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	1 14 0	8 0 0	per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. T. 2901) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1581) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
---	--	---

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents voted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Vec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1945.**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Peas	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswanwar) ...		4 6 0	Caulliflower each (small)	0 1 0	0 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "		5 8 0	Ginger		0 8 0
Chinibhakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 8 0	1 0 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil		1 3 0	Mutton	2 0 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 0 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 8 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 6 0	Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 0	Parasy	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patni whole)			Suji		0 5 0	Bhetki	1 4 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair	0 6 0	0 10 0
Mug Dal	0 6 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 7 0	0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Arhar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal	0 6 0	0 6 0	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Khasari Dal			Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal	0 6 0							
Salt (Control)		0 3 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 20th November, 1944.**

ARTICLES.	From To		ARTICLES.	From To		ARTICLES.	From To	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 0 0	Goat		3 0 0
Arhar Dal	0 6 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 6 0	0 7 0	Milk		0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	2 12 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 8 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocconut Oil			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		6 2 0	*FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 0 0	Apples 6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Bhaduwa		5 4 0	Alubokra per seer		2 9 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12—20	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer		2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 0
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		1 4 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			Pomegranate per seer		1 4 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	FISH			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)		0 14 0	Parasy per seer	1 8 0		Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Desi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pona "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Pascal's Logenges		
Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	(glass) each		
Ginger		0 10 0	Bagda		2 8 0	Jam		
Onion		1 0 0	Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Jelly		
Caulliflower each	0 1 0	0 12 0	Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cabbage per seer		0 12 0	Kot per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Quickwhite (White)		
FISH			Hilsa Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
Parasy per seer	1 8 0					Elephant Brand tin		
Pona "	1 12 0	2 0 0				Do. per bottle		
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0				Do. " bulk		
Bagda		2 8 0				Rising Sun		
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0				Do. per bottle		
Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0						
Kot per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0						
Hilsa Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0						

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corps. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 9-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 27th February, 1945

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 12-25	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 80	3 00	Mango (Local)			Dinaipori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully	1 00		Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi 2			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 40	2 80	Do. Madras 2-4	1 00		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 00	2 40	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari 3-4	1 00		Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brijals per seer	0 20	0 30	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 10	0 20	Do. Sapda			Uhamormoni		
Garlic per seer		1 00	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger " "	0 06	0 20	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Fati Lemon each	0 00	0 120	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer	0 06	0 10	Kharbuza per seer	0 10 0		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagzi Lemon per pair			Orange Ichangore			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 100	Do. Madras	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay " "	0 60	0 80	Do. Darjeeling 8-20	1 00		per maund		
Do. Country " "	0 50	0 60	Do. Nagpur 12-25	1 00		Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	5 00		Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan	5 00		Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati " "	0 30	0 50	Do. Kabul	1 00		Coarse " "		
Country " "			Pears 4-16			Medium " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each	1 0	2 80	SUGAR, ETC.		
Fatal Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)	1 00	2 80	Crystal Sugar per seer		
seer	2 00	3 00	Do. Country each			Java " "		
Do. Disi per seer			Peaches	0 60	0 100	Cocconut Oil " "		
Do. Hilly " "	0 30	0 40	Plantain Champa per score	0 120	1 80	Mustard Oil " "		
Cabbage " "	0 100	0 120	Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer		
Cauliflower each			Musket per seer			Flour " "		
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 100	0 120	Pomegranate per seer			Atta " "		
Do. Lucknow " "	0 68	0 80	Do. Multan per seer			Sujee " "		
Do. Deshi " "	0 30	0 40	Do. Kandahar	2 80	4 00	Atta fresh per seer		
Beans " "			Bedana (Kabul)	1 80	3 00	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Squash " "	0 16	0 30	Raisin (Rad) per seer			Til Oil per seer		
Tomato " "	0 20	0 40	Do. Sultana " "	2 80	5 00	Fine per seer		
Green Mangoes each	0 50	0 60	Almond shelled	3 00				
Bit per seer			Do. without shell			DAL		
FRUITS			Do. do. large			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apple Cashmere 2-3	0 80	0 120	Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal " "	0 100	
Do. Kulu 2	0 40	0 50	Water melon Goalando	1 00	2 00	Arhar " "	0 80	0 120
Do. Peshwari			Do. Deshi each			Kalai " "	0 60	0 80
Do. Nainital			Do. Farukabad			Khesari " "	0 60	
Alubokhara per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Quetta	1 00	3 00	Mosoor (split)	0 120	
Apricot " "	0 20	0 30	Do. Bhagalpur each	1 00		Do. (khari)		0 120
Batavia each	0 06	0 40	Sarbati Lemon 5-6	1 00		Mator " "	0 60	
Bel fruit each			Musembi 6-12	1 00		Chana Dal " "	0 60	
			Walnut per seer	3 00		TEA.		
Cocunut each (green)	0 20	0 40	Do. Shelled "	2 00		Rose Mixture	2 00	
Do. dry each	0 30	0 60	Nut Ground " "			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Chilghosa " "	2 80	3 00	Sharifa			Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
Dates Arab " "	1 80	2 00	Nona (each)			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad " "	1 20		BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 120	1 140
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	2 00	2 80	Darjeeling do. per lb.			Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 66
Do. Nasik			Bombay " "	2 40		Pekoe per lb.	1 100	1 120
Do. Quetta " "			Aligarh " "			Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Chaman " "			Jessore " "			Special per lb.	1 120	2 00
Do. Australia " "	1 80		Dinapur " "			Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 60
Khorma per seer			Pabna " "			KEROSENE OIL.		
Kesur Deshi " "			Darbhangha " "			"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Khobani " "	5 00	6 00	Masafpur " "			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Kajoo Nuts " "			Cow's Ghee	5 00	6 00	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Lohis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 80	0 120	"Victoria" Swan—		
Do. Mosafpur per			Bhalea Ghee	4 80	5 120	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per score			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 20	0 120	Bagda per seer	2 80	3 00	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Plums per score	0 40	0 50	Bhetkee per Sr.	2 00	2 80	" " Bulk		
Jamrul " "			Prawns (Galda)	2 80	3 00	Owl & Swan per tin		
Golapjam 6-12	1 00		Hilsa " "	1 40	1 80	" " Bulk		
Palnial per seer			Rohi " "	2 00	2 80	Monkey Brand per tin		
Kanaha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (out pieces)	2 00	2 80	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Score			Small fish	1 80	1 120	(White)	0 26	Controlled shop
Shunk Ali per seer	0 30	0 40	Ohetal " "	2 00	2 80	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Orab per pair	0 30	0 40	(Red)		
			Koi per seer	1 00	4 00	Snowflake per tin		
			Singhee per seer	0 120	2 00	Soft Coke per md		1 90
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 120	2 00			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District
 Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
ma per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled) ...	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sujee (Rationed) ...	0 8 0	
long ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do. ...	0 5 0	
plater ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Squash per seer ...	0 6 0		Flour (Wholesome) Rationed ...	0 5 6	
agda ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Wheat ...	0 5 0	
hangaur ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pumpkin each ...		0 8 0			
botki ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	New Potato ...	0 4 0	0 6 0			
ther Fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				RICE.		
Ha ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
el & Magoor ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes 2-4 ...	1 0 0				
aray ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Grapes ...		1 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
mb each ...			Alubokhora per seer ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 2 0	
			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 8 0	
			Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
MEAT.			Beal each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer ...	0 12 0	0 16 0
eat & Kid per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Almonds per seer ...	2 8 0				
utton ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0			
			Orange 4-6 ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
EGGS.			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Arahar per seer ...	0 12 0	
cock's eggs per score ...	2 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Chana ..	0 6 0	
owl's eggs ...	2 8 0		Papaya each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Masoor ..	0 12 0	
			Sugarcane each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga ..		
VEGETABLES.			Pomegranate per seer ...			Khasaree ..	0 6 0	
bean (French) per seer ...	1 9 0		Apples ...			Kalai ..	0 7 0	
brinjal ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	Green Cocoonut ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Biuli ...		
abbage (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0		Lichi ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ...	0 11 0	
bulbiflower each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0				" (Fried) per seer ...	0 14 0	
tomato per seer ...	0 3 0		BUTTER.			Mattor ..		
cucumber per score ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt (Rationed) ..	0 3 0	
finger per seer ...	0 8 0		Madras ..					
karlie ..	1 0 0		Ghee Lakhee ...			COKE & COAL.		
green Chilly ..		0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
kolon ..	0 12 0		Do. Sree ...			Coal .. (Control) ...	1 10 0	
tes (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel ...	8 8 0	
potato (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Milk ..		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 6th March, 1945.

[illegible]

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 17th January, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0		Keshin Bhog	—	
Mutton	3 0 0		Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	0 2 0	Fash 4-5	—	
Goat and Kid	3 0 0		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prase S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4
Pork	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer			Sarda per seer	—	
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	0 10 0	1 0
Fowl	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0			
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer			BUTTER.		
Pigeon	—	0 8 0				Aligarh per lb.	5 0 0	
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur	—	4 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 8 0		Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 5
Fowl's " "	3 8 0		Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	
FISH.			Apples 4-6	1 0 0				
Pons per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer	2 8 0		BREAD.		
Do. (Out places)	2 8 0		Amra (Belati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	
Shlong	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	
Shobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Beal each		0 4 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1
Bagda	—		Pomegranate	—	2 0 0	FLOUR.		
Shangaur	2 0 0		Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Flour per seer	—	
Shetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Atta	—	
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		Sujee	—	
Crab per pair	1 8 0	2 0 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0			
Hilsa	2 0 0	3 0 0	Almond	4 0 0	5 0 0	RICE.		
Kol & Magoor	—		Grape	2 0 0	4 8 0	Patna per seer	—	
Pomfret per seer	—		Do. per box	—		Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	
Mango fish per seer	—		Goosbarry per seer	—		Do. (Kora)	—	
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—		Chinisakkhar per seer	—	
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 8 0	1 2 0	Khubani per seer	—		Deahi	—	
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbura	—		SUNDRIES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	—		Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 8
Bean (Ranchi)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Sugar	0 7 0	0 7
Brijal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Lokote	—		Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 0 0		Cocoanut Oil	—	
Do. (Darjeeling)	—		Pasta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Gur	0 4 8	
Cauliflower	0 1 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	DAL.		
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—		Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 8 0	0 2 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10
Do. (Darjeeling)	—		Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Chana	0 6 0	
Celery per seer.	—		Pineapple	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 11
Cucumber per score	—		Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Khasaree	0 6 0	
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—		Mung (Hati)	0 10 0	0 12
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—		Do. (Bona)	0 13 0	0 14
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Mattor	0 10 0	
Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Salt	—	0 2
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—		COKE AND COAL.		
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—		Coal per md.	1 9 0	
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—		Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra	—		Do. (Elephant)	—	
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay	—		Brand per tin Refined	—	
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score	—		Ordinary	—	
Palbul	—	0 8 0	Slipa	—		BARLEY POWDER		
Raddish (English) per bundle	—					Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
33A	0 4 0 "		35-36	0 8 0 "	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "		36	0 8 0 "	
35	0 6 0 "				
37	0 1 8 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 462)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
S. 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 28-29	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 30-31	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	0 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 55	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.				" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 41-44	0 3 0 each	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent					
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range					
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 37	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 39	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 40	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 42	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			" 43	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do.
			" 44	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 45	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 46	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
" 40B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 49	25 0 0	Tailoring.			
			" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 51	20 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
" 39C	0 10 0	Do.	" 52	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 53	20 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 40A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores	" 54	20 0 0	Do.	" 88	0 5 0	Do
			Poultry.					
" K. 48	0 6 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 7-12	1 14 0	Poultry.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	2 18 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	3 7 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	1 9 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	3 7 0	Do.			
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 10 0	Do.			
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 3 & 5	0 4 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-58	2 8 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 59-66	1 4 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 67-74	7 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-120	1 4 0	Do.			
Potatoe Range		Potato.	" 75-76	1 4 0	Do.			
" 16	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.			
" 41	0 6 0	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 83-98	5 0 0	Do.			
" 42	0 8 0	Potato.	" 99-108	3 2 0	Do.	North Range		
" 43	0 8 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4	0 5 0	Do
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.	" 5 & 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-124	1 4 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-128	1 4 0	Do.			
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 129-140	0 10 0	Do.			
" 14	—	Do.	" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-163	1 14 0	Do.	" 13-14	1 0 0	Do
			" 164-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Poultry-Bird	" 24	1 0 0	Hosiery
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.	" 86	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods.
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			

*Halls temporarily occupied.

A few are available. Apply to Market office for terms & conditions.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the autho- city.	4 W. B.	0 6 0	Pan.	50 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
6 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	80 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 4 0	Potato.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Majl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	64 "	0 2 0	Egg.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	65 "	0 2 0	C. V.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	0 15 0	"	67 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	0 15 0	"	68 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0	"	69 "	0 5 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	70 "	0 5 0	"
Park 8	0 9 0	Pork.	22 W. B.	0 15 0	Butter.	71 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	Dry Fruits.	72 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	73 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	74 "		
			5 Chandney	0 4 0				

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—1, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3 & 12	" 7 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 11	" 6 "	Do.	Milk—3	" 4 "	Do.
G. 8	" 7 "	To be approved by the Committee.	Betal—3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
					Betal leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betal—3	0 3 0	Betal leaves.
			Onion—3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 24th March, 1945

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
SUPPLEMENT—		"MIDDLES"—Contd.	
Financial Position Of The Corporation—C. E. O.'s Letter To Government		Outstanding Taxes For Assembly House—C. E. O. Replies Mr. Pain's Statement	515
Corporation Budget For 1945-46—Resolutions Adopted At The Meeting Of 22nd March, 1945		Government Proposals To Corporation—Replies To Criticisms	516
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION—	509	Public Health Of Calcutta—Corporation Has Long Been Tackling The Measures Suggested By Government	517
Corporation Budget For 1945-46—Estimates Adopted With Modifications		Traffic Accidents And Street Accidents—Safety First Exhibition In Calcutta	520
Principal Recommendations Of The Budget Special Committee For The Year 1945-46		LETTER TO THE EDITOR—	
Half-holidays For Printing Department		"Paymental Garden Lane"	521
Corporation Agreed Under Protest—"To Give Effect To Government Directives		AS OTHERS SEE US—	521
Deshbandhu Park		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	522
"MIDDLES"—		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES—	527
Threat Of Supersession—Directive Order Sent By Government	512(c)	VITAL STATISTICS—	528
Corporation's Claim For Rs. 14,70,600—C. E. O.'s Letter To Government	513	MARKET PRICES CURRENT—	529
Increase Of Consolidated Rates—C. E. O.'s Statement On Government Suggestions	514		

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

The Week In The Corporation

Corporation Budget For 1945-46

Estimates Adopted With Modifications

THE Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1944-45 as recommended by the Budget Special Committee were considered and adopted with certain modifications at a Special Meeting of the Corporation held on Thursday, the 22nd March, 1945.

It may be recalled that the Chief Executive Officer presented the Budget Estimates for 1945-46 before the Corporation on the 9th February last. The estimates revealed an excess of expenditure over income to the extent of Rs. 13,15,000, and the Chief Executive Officer among other things recommended the increase of the Consolidated Rate by one per cent in order to balance the budget. The estimates with the proposal made by the Chief Executive Officer were referred to the Budget Special Committee consisting of 16 members:—Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul, Chairman; Councillor Bejoy Kumar Banerji; Councillor Raj Kumar Basu; Councillor Dr. Bhupendra Nath Bose; Councillor Abinash Chandra Banerjee; Councillor Rup Narayan Gaggar; Councillor Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar; Councillor J. H. Methold; Councillor D. J. Cohen; Councillor Jogindra Lal Saha; Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha; Councillor Dharendra Nath Ghosh; Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli; Councillor Md. Israil; Councillor S. M. Usman; and Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury. The Special Committee held nine meetings and suggested certain modifications in the original Budget Estimates.

Tuesday, the 20th March, was at first fixed for consideration of the Budget Estimates by the Corporation, but that meeting was adjourned till Thursday, the 22nd March, in view of a Government letter with an eleventh-hour intimation to the Corporation that the Government had

decided to advance only 80 per cent of the money spent on municipal employees' dearness allowance.

When the House again met on Thursday, the 22nd March, Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul, Chairman of the Budget Special Committee, presented the modified estimates and moved for adoption of the Budget with modifications made by the Special Committee, as also for determination of the rate at which the Consolidated Rate and other taxes should be levied for 1945-46 and of the sum of money to be borrowed if necessary.

The Budget demands were passed without raising the present consolidated rates (19½ per cent per annum) while with making provision of Rs. 3,23,000 for undertaking some of the health measures set forth in the Bengal Government's recent directive.

The amount of deficit was sought to be raised by an increased collection of arrears of rates, rent of spare land and by sale of Allen Market and some of the Municipality's landed property.

The Corporation also decided to raise a total amount of loan of Rs. 58,33,000 including Rs. 5,50,000 for repayment of Government advance (to be received) for the purchase of 70 lorries as asked by Government in their directive.

The decision was also taken to approach Government with a request to take necessary steps to reduce the Corporation's contribution to the Improvement Trust by 50 per cent and pay all their dues to the Municipality without any further delay.

The Chief Executive Officer's proposal to increase the consolidated rate by 1 per cent had not been accepted by the Budget Special Committee. A motion seeking to raise the consolidated rate by 2 per cent moved by Mr. W. A. Burns was rejected by the House.

TUESDAY: THE 20TH MARCH

BUDGET SPECIAL MEETING ADJOURNED IN VIEW OF DECISION BY GOVERNMENT

A few hours before the House met on Tuesday, the 20th March, a communication had been received from the Additional Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Government of Bengal, intimating the Corporation that "Government have decided to advance up to 80 per cent. of the total cost incurred in the payment of Dearness Allowance at the present rate.

The letter states as follows:—

"In addition to my official letter dated the 12th March sanctioning a further ways and means advance of Rs. 3,54,000 towards the cost of Dearness Allowance to Corporation employees I would like to inform you that on the basis of the sanctioned book strength of the Corporation employees entitled to receive the Dearness Allowance at the existing rates (and not at the enhanced rates since proposed by the Corporation which matter has been referred to the Labour Commissioner for his views) the cost on account of the dearness allowance amounts to Rs. 2,21,000 per month, Government have decided to advance upto 80 per cent. of this amount. Calculating on this basis Corporation were entitled to receive advance of Rs. 46,43,000 till the end of February, 1945. As an advance of Rs. 42,89,000 was already paid (in several instalments) a further advance of Rs. 3,54,000 being the balance was sanctioned under Government order under reference."

This decision of the Government, Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul, Chairman of the Budget Special Committee stressed, would necessitate the recasting of the whole Budget, since the Corporation would be compelled to provide an extra amount of Rs. 7 lakhs in their budget if payment of Dearness Allowance is to be calculated at the existing rate, namely, Rs. 14 per month and Rs. 16 lakhs, if the calculation is made at the revised rate, Rs. 18 per month.

According to the previous scheme Dearness Allowance was fixed on the following scale as per Government sanction: Employees drawing salaries below Rs. 35—Rs. 8 per month; Employees drawing salaries of Rs. 35 and above up to Rs. 150—Rs. 14 per month.

On this basis the estimated monthly expenditure was Rs. 2,21,000 against which the Government had been contributing on the basis of Rs. 2,10,000 per month.

The Corporation on the 18th December, 1944, revised the rates on the basis of the revised Government scale with effect from the 1st July, 1944, as follows:—Employees drawing salaries below Rs. 35—Rs. 14 per month. Employees drawing salaries from Rs. 35 to Rs. 300—10 per cent. of salary, subject to a minimum of Rs. 18 per month.

On this revised basis, the estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 3,77,000 per month and the Corporation has been paying on this scale from December, 1944, in anticipation of Government approval and receipt of an equivalent remittance from the Government. A total amount aggregating about Rs. 3,01,000 out of the expenditure incurred up to December, 1944, as pointed out by the Chief Executive Officer in his budget estimates, was awaiting recovery from the Government.

As the House assembled Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri opined that as the Budget had been framed on the basis that they would receive the full amount from Government, it would now have to be revised in the light of the Government's decision.

He, therefore, moved adjournment of the meeting till Thursday next so that the Budget Committee might sit the next day and submit their final recommendation.

Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul, Chairman, Budget Special Committee, said that he had learnt from the Chief Accountant that on the basis of Rs. 14 as

Dearness Allowance they had to provide an extra amount of Rs. 7 lakhs, whereas on the basis of Rs. 18 they would have to make a provision for Rs. 11 lakhs. Having regard to the small closing balance which the Special Committee had been able to provide, he thought that the whole budget stood in need of being recast. In view of the situation he suggested that a direction should be given to the Special Committee to revise the budget.

Mr. W. A. Burns suggested that the budget should be discussed at the present meeting. Amendments whether accepted or rejected, would help the members of the Budget Special Committee.

Whereupon Councillor Paul opposed the suggestion and said that the budget had got to be presented in a final form by the Special Committee. If amendments were moved and carried, the result would be that the closing balance would be com-

pletely depleted. If an opportunity was given to the Special Committee to revise the budget it might find some money from somewhere and try to maintain a fairly workable closing balance. The situation was not their creation,—it was a surprise given to them by the Government.

Councillor J. H. Methold was of opinion that the Budget, as framed by the Special Committee, could be considered and if in the course of time the Corporation found itself short of funds, it could pass a resolution enhancing the Consolidated Rate.

Councillor Paul pointed out that this was a method which was absolutely undesirable and the Corporation should avoid taking recourse to it. They were in fact not in favour of enhancing the Consolidated Rate.

The House by a majority decided to adjourn till Thursday, the 22nd March.

THURSDAY: THE 22ND MARCH

THE CONSOLIDATED RATE TO REMAIN AT THE EXISTING FIGURE

The Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, opened the adjourned Special Meeting of the Corporation held on Thursday, the 22nd March, for consideration and adoption of the Budget estimates for 1945-46, as recommended by the Budget Special Committee, with his reading a letter from the Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Government of Bengal, which stated that the letter of the 19th March, intimating the Corporation the decision of the Government to advance only 80 per cent. of the dearness allowance granted to the Municipal employees stood cancelled.

The letter states :—

"I say that while Government intend to stabilise as early as possible the question of financial assistance towards paying dearness allowance concession to their establishment on the basis of the recommendations made by Mr. Gurner in his report of March, 1943, they have no desire to take any sudden action in this behalf which will embarrass the Corporation in framing their revised budget for the current year. I am therefore to convey the sanction to a further ways and means advance amounting to Rs. 10,77,000 for this purpose representing the difference between the amount already contributed and the amount which the Corporation had expected to receive up to the end of February, 1945."

In presenting the recommendations of the Budget Special Committee before the House, Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul, Chairman of the Budget Special Committee, gave a lengthy speech in the course of which he said :—

"The most important changes that the Special Committee have effected are :—

"We have proposed that the consolidated rate should be retained at the existing figure of 19½ and not raised to 20½ as suggested by the Chief Executive Officer."

"Although we have maintained the old percentage and not enhanced it, I am happy to mention that we have, as a result of our scrutiny and deliberation, been able to provide for a closing balance more than twice as large

as in the Chief Executive Officer's budget. It must not be forgotten that the small closing balance of only 8½ lakhs for the next year which the Chief Executive Officer could provide was made without his being able to provide any money in his budget for combating malaria and small-pox epidemics—two most essential public health measures which ought to be the prime concern of any local authority. The budget which is now being presented does not seek to inflate the income by undue levy neither does it sacrifice essential amenity which the rate-payers of the city have a right to expect and demand of the Corporation."

Councillor Paul continued :—

"As regards the health measures contained in the 16 point directives, I may inform the House that the records of the proceedings of the Corporation and the various Committees and the old correspondence that passed between the Government and the Corporation, testify to the fact that none of them, except of course the one relating to the provision for latrines and lavatories in Park Street, Lindsay Street etc., are new to the Corporation. Everybody knew that while some of the measures could not be carried out in their entirety for lack of funds, the others had been held up for unavailability of materials and plants due to the freezing orders passed by the Government themselves and the difficulty in the way of securing permits and priorities, embargoes on manufacture and supply and other war-time restrictions."

"I may however state that it is the intention of the Corporation to carry out every single item to its conclusion as fully and expeditiously as possible. But the fruition of this intention depends much upon the nature and extent of co-operation that the Government be prepared to extend to the Corporation. The sooner the hectoring attitude so far adopted by the Government towards the Corporation is

abandoned the better would the cause be served."

He also added:—

"There is no doubt, that by issuing the directives the Government have taken upon itself the legal liability for the entire expenses involved therein. But apart from the question of legal liability for this expenditure the fact remains that a large outstanding to the tune of 74 lakhs of rupees is still due from the Government.

"As regards the request repeatedly made by the Corporation to help them to increase their revenue from other sources as embodied in the recommendations by slight amendments of the Act the callous and indifferent attitude so far

Budget Special Committee to sell Allen Market at Rs. 5,50,000 and for the sale of land at Narkeldanga Main Road (old trenching ground) at Rs. 5 lakhs. He also opposed the appointment of a special officer to recover arrears of rent as their past experience was not happy at all.

Moving an amendment to the recommendations of the Budget Special Committee Councillor W. A. Burns proposed that the Consolidated Rate be raised from 19½ per cent. to 21½ per cent. He said that the financial position of the Corporation could not be stabilized without increasing the Consolidated Rate. Increment of revenue by the realization of arrears of rates was to a great extent nothing but wishful thinking.

FRIDAY: THE 23RD MARCH

CORPORATION AGREES UNDER PROTEST To Give Effect To Government Directives

A resolution agreeing under protest to give effect to the recent Government orders relating to the transfer of power of disciplinary control over members of the subordinate establishment to the Chief Executive Officer and the transfer of charge of administration of the departments of Conservancy, Drainage and Water Supply to the Chief Engineer, was adopted by the Corporation at its meeting held on Friday, the 23rd March.

As regards the health measures contained in the Government directive, the Corporation reaffirmed its claim that these had engaged its attention for long and that the Municipality had already made financial provision for giving effect to them.

REQUISITION MOTION LODGED

A requisition has been sent to the Mayor of Calcutta under Section 58 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act by 13 Councillors to call a Special Meeting of the Corporation to rescind, revise and reconsider the resolution adopted by the Corporation regarding Government order and direction served on the Calcutta Corporation under Sections 3 and 8 of the Public Health (Emergency Provision) Ordinance, 1944.

This requisition has been signed by Councillors Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar, Indra Bhusan Beed, Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, Nalin Chandra Paul, Netai Charan Paul, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Bose, Pulin Behari Khatik, Shamsul Haque, Dr. Prankrishna Ganguli, Jogesh Chandra Ghose, Dr. S. N. Sinha, Harihar Das Chowdhury and Alderman Dharendra Kumar Majumdar.

The requisitionists will move a resolution that no action be given on the resolution adopted by the Corporation on the 23rd March, and the said resolution be rescinded, revised and the matter be also reconsidered.

A summary of the proceedings of the meeting held on Friday, the 23rd March, will be included in the next issue of the "Gazette."

adopted by the Government is also neither praiseworthy nor reflective of any spirit of mutual co-operation and goodwill. We would have been greatly assisted in our task in meeting the Government requisition if the Government had settled their accounts with us, paid off their dues, conceded to us which should in equity and law, really belongs to us."

[The full text of Councillor Paul's statement will be published in the next issue.]

Councillor Phanindra Nath Brahma recorded his protest against the recommendation of the

Seconding the amendment Councillor J. H. Methold said that the Corporation budget as presented looked like the budget of a bankrupt who tried to keep himself from going under by selling his assets.

The Committee had made some provisions for carrying out the measures suggested in Government's directive. But when these provisions would be examined by Government, these would not stand a moment's scrutiny.

Opposing the amendment Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha said that the increase on the revenue side over the estimate of the Chief Executive Officer

was due to the sale proceeds of lands which were lying useless. In making changes in the original estimates, they adopted the method which the Corporation had been following for the last few years.

The amendment proposed by Councillor Burns was lost.

Councillor Somnath Lahiri moved that a general increase of 12½ per cent. in the wages of the Municipal labour staff be granted and Rs. 8,25,000 provided for the purpose out of the school building construction funds.

The House rejected Councillor Lahiri's motion.

Councillor Mowdudur Rahman proposed that a committee of action consisting of three members be appointed to give effect to such recommendations of the Budget Special Committee as related to the increase of revenue, including the realization of arrears of rates.

The recommendation of the Budget Committee for the appointment of a special officer for the realisation of arrears was negatived and the amendment of Councillor Mowdudur Rahman for the appointment of a Special Committee of action of three to give effect to the resolutions of the Budget Committee relating to the increase of revenue and realisation of arrears of rent pending in the Law Department was adopted by the House. This Special Committee was formed with Councillors Bijoy Kumar Banerji, Mowdudur Rahman and Dr. S. N. Sinha.

1 crore—Rs. 8,000; Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1 crore 50 lakhs—Rs. 8,500 and so on; from Rs. 5 crores and above—Rs. 10,000.

The amendment proposed by Councillor Barman was carried.

The House decided to approach Government to enable them to give effect to the new rates proposed by Councillor Barman.

The Corporation provided Rs. 74,000 for re-organisation of the Mosquito Control Department; Rs. 54,000 as a lump sum provision for overhauling and improving the Motor Vehicles Department, in accordance with Lt. Col. Harris' recommendations; Rs. 1 lakh for replacing all broken Municipal dustbins.

The Corporation decided to sell, as per suggestion of the Budget Special Committee, some of the Corporation properties including the Allen Market and land at Narkeldanga Main Road.

The Corporation also decided to levy a License Tax on each *Khatol* according to its normal capacity for housing cattle.

The Government was asked to pay all the Corporation dues without any further reference or delay.

The Chief Executive Officer's Budget Estimates, as modified by the Committee and as amended by the House, were adopted.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1945-46

The Budget Estimates as adopted by the House stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Opening Balance	14,63,000
Receipts during 1945-46	3,11,24,000
	3,25,87,000
Expenditure during 1945-46	3,06,25,000
Closing Balance	19,62,000

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee moved that a tax of four annas be levied per ten gallons of petrol and that Government be approached for necessary permission. The motion further suggested that if Government refused permission, steps should be taken to enforce the Corporation's rights.

The proposal by Councillor Mukherjee was accepted by a majority in the House.

As amended by Councillor Mukherjee the Corporation sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for installation of public latrines, urinals and lavatories at suitable places.

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman moved an amendment for increasing the rates of limited companies who now pay a fixed rate of Rs. 500. According to Councillor Barman's proposal companies with capitals of 25 to 50 lakhs should pay Rs. 2,000; 50 to 75 lakhs—Rs. 2,500; 75 lakhs to

Half-Holidays For Printing Department

The Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday, the 21st March, decided that the employees of the Printing Department be allowed to enjoy half-holidays on Saturdays and on special half-holidays as enjoyed by the other Corporation employees.

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL BUDGET FOR 1945-46.

A Deficit Of 3 Lakhs

At a special meeting of the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality held this week under the presidency of Maulvi Zanoor Ahmed in the absence of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the municipal budget for 1945-46 presented by the Chairman and considered by the Budget Special Committee was discussed.

The report of the Special Committee, which was presented by Mr. Sheila Kumar Mukerjee, considerably modified the chairman's proposals having regard to the present deplorable conditions of roads and drains and the difficulties of conservancy service due to abnormal conditions.

The Budget disclosed a deficit of Rs. 3 lakhs which the Commissioners expected to realize from a subvention from Government.

The modified Budget Estimates were based on an estimated receipt of Rs. 38 lakhs and an estimated expenditure of Rs. 41 lakhs.

The report of the Special Committee was adopted unanimously and the Budget estimates, as modified, were passed.

Deshbandhu Park

In moving the resolution asking the Government not to requisition the Deshbandhu Park for constructing food godowns Councillor M. A. H. Isphani said at the meeting of the Corporation on the 14th March last that he was sure if a proper request was made to Government by the Corporation drawing the former's attention to the serious handicap that would be caused to the health of the people of the locality, Government would consider such a representation or request by the Corporation. If the Park was requisitioned it would be a too serious hardship on the people of the locality. Amenities to the citizens had already been reduced and it would be very bad if this little amenity was denied to them.

When the matter was placed before the House Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri recorded his strong protest against the requisitioning of the said Park for the purpose of food storage. The Corporation had received a memorandum from more than 1,000 inhabitants of the locality disapproving the proposal of the Government. That Park was essential for the health of the inhabitants of the locality. This attempt to requisition the park, in his view, provided another instance about the activities of the Government who pretended to be very much concerned about the health of the city. Only recently the Tallah Park had been requisitioned and the only available park in North Calcutta was Deshbandhu Park. Round the park there were *bustees* which were inhabited mostly

REQUISITION PROPOSAL DROPPED

The proposal to requisition Deshbandhu Park—the biggest park in North Calcutta—by the Bengal Government has been dropped.

by Muslims. That was the only place where they could come for play and exercise, and during the festivals like *Id* they used the park for congregational prayers.

Councillor Mowdudur Rahman suggested that Government be addressed for taking a portion of the Park and the rest of it might be left for use by the public.

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that it might not be known to many Councillors that one-third of the Park had been reserved for ladies, whose health was likely to suffer if the park was requisitioned. On account of the nature of bad quality of foodstuffs consumed by the people the condition of their health was being impaired with gradually. For that reason that Park was urgently required for the people of the locality for fresh air.

The canal to the east of the park was a cesspool and if food godowns were set up in the park the health of the residents would be further deteriorated. Councillor Mukherjee opposed the suggestion of Councillor Rahman.

He suggested that Government could easily acquire the vast tract of open land lying on the other side of the canal or they could get readymade godowns nearabout the Park if they were serious.

Councillor A. A. Wise said that on account of the war Calcutta had been called upon to bear many

hardships. He felt that people should not bear this additional hardship of being deprived of this free breathing space. He said that Government should be told that they were prepared to help the Government in any other way but not in this particular instance.

Councillors B. K. Banerjee and Gosto Behari Sett also disapproved the proposal of the Government.

The resolution as given last week was accepted by the House.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. DEY**Hearing Of Rule Obtained By A Rate-payer**

Before Justice Gentle further hearing commenced on Thursday, the 15th March, of the Rule obtained by Asgar Ali, a rate-payer of the Corporation of Calcutta against the respondent Dr. B. N. Dey, Special Officer and Engineering Adviser to the Corporation of Calcutta, to show cause as to by what authority he was functioning, acting and performing the powers, duties and functions exercised by the Engineer of the Corporation under statutes including the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923.

The petitioner stated that the respondent had unlawfully usurped most of the powers and functions of the Chief Engineer of the Corporation of Calcutta. The petitioner submitted that such usurpation by the respondent was illegal and 'ultra vires' and constituted fraud on the Statute and were designed to circumvent the relevant statutory provisions. The petitioner prays for a writ of 'Quo Warranto' or information in the nature of 'Quo Warranto' to be exhibited against the respondent Dr. B. N. Dey.

The case for Dr. B. N. Dey 'inter alia' was that the duties of the Chief Engineer were not of a public nature and did not affect the rate-payers. Further the appointment and condition of service as a Special Officer and Engineering Adviser did not require any approval of the Provincial Government.

The respondent denied to have usurped any powers and duties of the Chief Engineer. What functions, powers and duties the Chief Engineer would exercise would depend on what the Chief Executive Officer would delegate to him. The application by the petitioner was not a *bona fide* one inasmuch as the Provincial Government had not taken any steps preventing the respondent working as a Special Officer.

The hearing of the Rule obtained by the petitioner continued on the 16th and the 20th March. The judgment has been reserved.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR**FREE MILK KITCHENS**

Under the kind patronage of the Mayor's Relief Fund the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar opened on the 15th March, 1945, free milk kitchens for poor children and nursing mothers. 7 such centres are opened at the following places. One *Poa* ($\frac{1}{2}$ seer) of pure milk given daily to each recipient :—

- A. 44/1, Ramdhone Mitra Lane—Ward No. 1.
- B. 92, Sovabazar Street—Ward No. 2.
- C. 65/2-B, Beadon Street—Ward No. 3.
- D. 17, Sukea Street—Ward No. 4.
- E. 6, Banomali Chatterjee Street—Ward No. 30.
- F. 53, Barrackpore Trunk Road—Ward No. 31.
- G. 7, Kali Kumar Bankerjee Lane—Ward No. 32.

Threat Of Supersession

Directive Order Sent By Government

SINCE the resolutions, adopted by the Corporation at its meeting held on Tuesday, the 13th March last,—pursuant to the memorandum embodying certain measures which the Government desired to be undertaken by the Corporation in the interest of Public Health,—the Corporation received on the 17th March last an order under Section 3 of the Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1944, and a direction under Section 8 of the said Ordinance. The order directs that the Corporation shall take the particular measures before the expiry of the specified period of time.

MEASURES TO BE ATTENDED WITHIN SPECIFIED TIME

The full text of the order is as follows:—

Whereas the measure which the Corporation of Calcutta is required to take in the Order below, being measures for preventing the spread of human disease, safeguarding the public health and maintaining services essential to the health of the community, are measures which in the opinion of the Provincial Government are necessary for the purposes of the Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1944.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub Section (1) of Section 3 of the said Ordinance, the Governor is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

THE ORDER

The Corporation of Calcutta shall take the measures specified below before the expiry of the period of time specified against such measure of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. The said Corporation shall place an order with the Provincial Government for the supply of seventy motor vehicles or the chassis for use in the conservancy work of the said Corporation.—Two weeks.

2. The said Corporation shall order the proprietor of every hotel, boarding-house and eating-house paying a trade license fee of Rs. 25 or more and every owner of a private house in Wards 15, 16, 17 and 21 to furnish every such premises with an adequate number of private dust-bins, the cubic content of which shall not exceed 6.5 cubic feet, and the said Corporation shall remove all public dustbins from these areas. The said Corporation shall direct these measures to be taken by each such proprietor within one month of the date of the order and by each house-owner within three months of the date of the order.—One month.

3. The said Corporation shall replace all broken public dustbins in the areas not mentioned in item 2 of this Schedule by new dust-bins.

—One month for the replacement of 750 dustbins and at this rate until all broken dustbins have been replaced by new dustbins.

4. The said Corporation shall effect to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer the structural improvements in the workshops of the Motor Vehicles Department of the said Corporation recommended by Lt.-Col. Harris, and shall sanction such extra establishment, at such rates of pay, as may be recommended by the Chief Engineer.—Two months.

5. The said Corporation shall sanction the appointment of all the staff necessary for keeping

the Kulti Outfall Sedimentation Tanks continuously working.—One month.

6. The said Corporation shall place orders for and procure all the machinery necessary for bringing the Dhappa Pumping Station into efficient working order.

SUPERSESION OF CORPORATION. UNBELIEVEABLE

SAYS MAYOR OF BOMBAY

"The Calcutta Corporation cannot be superseded. It is difficult to believe. Nay, it is unthinkable that the Corporation should have been guilty of such a dereliction of duty in the discharge of its civic responsibilities so as to justify an act of supersession which is the most drastic step that can be taken in case of such a long standing body," says Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay in an interview to the Bombay representative of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." He adds, "In the interests of local self-government and in the interest of popular administration it is absolutely essential that before any such step could even be thought of a public and impartial enquiry should have been made as regards the allegation of maladministration against the Corporation."

"The Corporation and the public should stand like one man and develop irresistible public opinion so that the drastic step of supersession which has been threatened is frustrated unless on an impartial public enquiry it is found without any shadow of doubt that the Corporation has wilfully and deliberately failed in the discharge of its duties to the city. It would be monstrous if the Corporation is superseded without and before such an enquiry."

"The Government administration in Bengal has not been such as to reflect any credit on the Government and before they make inroads in the province of self-government, it is absolutely necessary that their own house should be set in order."

—Two weeks for applying for the necessary priority in respect of the orders and one month for placing the orders after the said priority has been obtained.

7. The said Corporation shall clean out the silt from the municipal surface drains in Manicktolla and Cossipore, and shall sanction the cost of establishment and equipment required for this purpose.

—One month for sanctioning the cost of establishment and equipment and six months thereafter for the completion of the work.

8. The said Corporation shall lay down a new reserve unfiltered water main from the junction of Debendra Ghose Road and Harish Mukherjee Road through Park Circus to join with the existing main on Syed Ameer Ali Avenue.

—One month for the sanctioning of the scheme and the placing of orders for the materials required, and the period from the date of this Order up to the 31st day of December, 1945, for the completion of the scheme.

9. The said Corporation shall arrange for the fitting to the extent recommended by the Chief Engineer of scour-valves and air-valves to all unfiltered water mains.

—Two months for the sanctioning of the scheme and the placing of orders for the materials required and eight months thereafter for the completion of the scheme.

10. The said Corporation shall supply coarse-sand for the filter-beds at the Pulta Water Works to the extent and in accordance with the time table for such a supply recommended by the Water Supply Technical Advisory Committee.

—Six weeks for the placing of contracts and thereafter one month for the supply of sand for four filter beds, and the continuation of supply at this rate until the completion of supply of sand to all the filter-beds.

11. The said Corporation shall purchase and instal at Tallah Pumping Station a new chlorinator.

—One month for placing the order for the new chlorinator.

12. The said Corporation shall remodel the Vaccine Laboratory to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Health in accordance with the direction enclosed herewith.—Six months.

13. The said Corporation shall cause all *khatala* and cattle-sheds in Calcutta to be remodelled and improved to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

—Six weeks for forwarding to Government a statement of the measures to be taken.

14. The said Corporation shall draw up and sanction a standard plan as recommended by the Health Officer of the Corporation for the improvement of all private markets where milk or food is sold.

—Six weeks for sanctioning the standard plan and for issuing orders to implement it in respect of the following six markets in the first instance:—

(1) Jogubabu Bazar; (2) Raja Bazar; (3) Chetla Bazar; (4) Jorasanko Bazar; (5) Nutan Bazar and (6) Maniktala Bazar.

15. The said Corporation shall instal adequate and properly constructed sets of public latrines, urinals and lavatories to the satisfaction of the Health Officer at sites to be selected by the Chief Engineer.

—One month for the calling of tenders for such constructions; one month thereafter for the placing of the necessary orders and two months thereafter for the completion of construction.

16. The said Corporation shall prepare and sanction a scheme adequate in the opinion of the Provincial Government for the efficient control of Malaria in Calcutta and for the elimination of mosquitoes as far as possible.

—One month for the preparation and sanctioning of the scheme.

Explanation.—In this Schedule 'Chief Engineer' and 'Health Officer' mean respectively the Chief Engineer of the said Corporation and the Health Officer of the said Corporation.

The following is the text of the Directives under Section 8 of the Ordinance:—

For the purpose of carrying into effect the measures which the Corporation of Calcutta is required to take under the Order addressed to the said Corporation dated 17th March, 1945, directing the said Corporation to take certain measures specified in the said Order within the periods of time also specified in the said Order, the Governor under the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1944, is pleased to direct that the said Corporation shall.

(1) make adequate financial provision for carrying into effect the said measures; and

(2) delegate to the Executive Officer of the said Corporation all the powers of disciplinary control including the powers of punishment and dismissal over the members of the subordinate establishment of the said Corporation in all cases where the maximum pay of any such member does not exceed three hundred rupees 'per mensem';

(3) place the Chief Engineer of the said Corporation in complete charge of the administration of all the conservancy services of the said Corporation, including the Motor Vehicles Department of the said Corporation and of the Drainage and Water Supply Departments;

(4) shall carry out the directions specified in clauses (1), (2) and (3) above before the 1st day of April, 1945.

CORPORATION LABORATORY

Directions for the reorganization of the Corporation Laboratory (*vide* item 12 of Schedule).

1. There should be separate rooms for the animals in the four stages of—

(a) quarantine; (b) preparation for operation; (c) operation and (d) after operation.

All these should be at an adequate distance from each other.

2. The walls and floor of the operation room should be impervious:

3. Under no circumstances should the operation-room communicate either with the shed in which the animals are kept in quarantine or with the room in which the vaccine is prepared:

4. A standard method of testing the purity and potency should be adopted. These methods must be formulated and followed in the case of each batch of vaccine lymph manufactured:

5. Adequate alternative arrangements should be provided to preserve the vaccine in case the refrigerating machine goes out of order and on occasions when the refrigerating machine is temporarily out of action for servicing or for repairs:

6. Until arrangements can be made for refrigeration to comply with the minimum standard required (*i.e.*, 10 degrees below zero centigrade) no lymph should be stored for more than three months:

7. The Superintendent and the Bacteriologist should be deputed for a course of training at a laboratory to be approved by Government.

Corporation's Claim For Rs. 14,70,600

C. E. O.'s Letter To Government

"THE increase in rates hits every citizen including the poor person who pays a rent of Rs. 2 for a room in a hut and such increase should be resorted to when the other sources are exhausted."

This view has been expressed by the Chief Executive Officer in the course of a communication addressed to the Government of Bengal on the 20th March explaining the financial position of the Corporation.

A claim for Rs. 14,70,600 was made upon the Government. This claim comprised Rs. 13,50,000 as contribution for repairs to roads damaged by military traffic during the last three years; Rs. 7,00,000 as taxes for the Council House buildings; Rs. 2,40,000 as the cost of commandeered rollers; Rs. 66,000 as rent of the Town Hall taken over for the Rationing Office; and Rs. 2,00,000 as occupiers' share of taxes in respect of houses occupied by Government and the military and as taxes for new structures erected by the Army authorities.

The expenditure of the Corporation since its creation in 1924 increased by Rs. 86,00,000 as against the growth of revenue by Rs. 42,00,000. Increase in revenue from new sources was, therefore, imperative and the Corporation had been approaching Government year after year to come to their aid in the matter. The Government's attitude, however, towards the Corporation's proposals had always been far from satisfactory.

The Corporation had incurred extra expenses for making special conservancy arrangements during the influx of destitutes into the city in 1942-43, and chlorination of the Pulta water in the interest of military personnel, etc.

The Corporation, in their effort to keep pace with the rising expenditure and to provide additional amenities, had explored different sources of revenue. Various proposals for tapping new sources of revenue had been made and Government had been approached to accord sanction to such proposals.

While the Corporation's proposals for additional sources of revenue did not receive Government's approval, the emergent situation created by the war and the restrictive enactments coming in its wake stunted even the normal growth of municipal income.

Referring to the *Government Press Communique*, dated March 16, regarding Amusement Tax, Sales Tax, etc., the Chief Executive Officer stated:—"I would say that it is not Calcutta that benefits at the expense of the province but it is the province that benefits at the expense of Calcutta as Calcutta contributes the largest amount of such taxes."

The advance amounting to over Rs. 81,00,000 made by Government to the Corporation for the payment of Dearness Allowance, for supplying food-stuffs to municipal employees at subsidized rates, and for carrying out A. R. P. works had nothing to do with the budgetary position of the Corporation excepting that non-payment of such advances in time affects their closing balance. Under these heads the Corporation was to receive from Government Rs. 18,72,000 as expenses up to February last.

The Chief Executive Officer requested the Government to grant immediately the balance of the

subvention of Rs. 80,00,000, to sanction the payment of the dues of the Corporation, to get the early approval of the Central Government for the payment of Rs. 13,50,000 for repair of roads damaged by military traffic, and to arrange for the payment of Rs. 18,72,000 on account of A. R. P. works, Dearness Allowance and concessions.

Government should come to a final decision on the assessment of structures put up by the military without any further delay and pass orders at an early date on the recommendation made by the Improvement Trust for reduction of the Corporation contribution to that body by Rs. 1,50,000 for three years, he further urged. The Government should also accord their sanction to the payment to the Corporation of a share of the different taxes suggested by the Corporation and to the imposition of a tax on petroleum, a terminal tax and town duties.

Concluding the Chief Executive Officer said:—"No wonder that the Calcutta Corporation cannot afford to spend on its essential city and health services the large amounts, which in the interest of its citizens, it should spend. One can hardly congratulate the Government of Bengal on their attitude towards the Corporation in the matter of helping the latter to augment their resources. The spirit of apathy and indifference must end and it should be replaced by an attitude of active and responsive co-operation if the Government mean well by the city of Calcutta."

[The full text of the letter is given as a supplement to this issue.]

TRAVEL

By

TRAM

THE

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.,

LIMITED

Increase Of Consolidated Rates

C. E. O.'s Statement On Government Suggestion

IN reply to the Government *Press Note* issued on the 16th March, last, asking the Corporation to undertake certain health and administrative measures without loss of time, the Chief Executive Officer has issued a statement, in the course of which he points out that the Government suggestion for increasing the consolidated rates by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent can not stand since it is a matter of acute controversy between the Corporation and the Government besides the fact that the rates of taxation of the three big Corporations in India, which can only compare with the Calcutta Corporation, are less than that of Calcutta.

Calcutta Corporation— $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. plus $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Howrah Bridge Tax.

Bombay Corporation— $17\frac{3}{4}$ per cent plus $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Fire Tax.

Madras Corporation— $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent plus 1.12/25 per cent Education Tax.

Karachi Corporation—16 per cent.

He further stated :—

The comparison with the six Bengal Mofussil Municipalities is rather deceptive and misleading as the value of land and the rent prevailing therein are so low that the actual taxes even with 22 per cent. can bear no comparison with the taxes in the city proper in which land values in some localities go up to Rs. 40,000/- per cottah. The statement in the Government *Press Note* that the terminal tax and other taxes, a share of which has been asked for by the Corporation, will be iniquitous as it will mean taxing the Province for the benefit of Calcutta does not bear scrutiny when it is found that a terminal tax has been given to the Calcutta Improvement Trust for the improvement of Calcutta, to the Howrah Bridge Commissioners for the building of the new Howrah Bridge. It will be interesting to know that the Karachi Corporation gets Rs. 11 lakhs from terminal tax against the total income of Rs. 58 lakhs. The *Press Communiqué* also ignores the fact that lakhs of people coming every day to the city from the Province and outside the Province and enjoying the city amenities do not contribute a farthing to the coffers of the Corporation which provide these amenities. Calcutta contributes perhaps the largest share of such taxes as Electricity Tax, Betting Tax, Amusement Tax, Sales Tax etc., and instead of Calcutta thriving at the expense of the province, it is the province that thrives at Calcutta's expense.

"Regarding the health measures, I cannot accept the Government suggestion that only one out of the 16 has any bearing on the 'situation created by the War.' 50 per cent. of these measures certainly are the direct outcome of the War and the problem of dealing with the rest of them has been made extremely difficult as an outcome of the War.

"Regarding the tax for the Council House, I do not want to say anything excepting this that for more than 10 years the Corporation tried to get the matter settled, but no settlement has yet been reached.

"Mr. Gurner's report has been misquoted in the Government *Press Communiqué* for Mr. Gurner recommended an out and out grant of 80 per cent. of the cost of Dearness Concessions including Food Subsidy and not an advance as stated in the Government *Communiqué*. When the Government *Press Communiqué* states that no amount is due on account of Dearness Allowance to the Corporation, it completely ignores the fact that no decision has been arrived at by Government on Mr. Gurner's recommendation on this subject. Our query as to what basis the payments are being made from time to time has elicited no reply.

"Regarding the payment for Rs. 4½ lakhs per year for repair to roads damaged by military traffic, the *Press Communiqué* says that it is a claim not on the Provincial Government but either on the Military or on the Government of India; but that is a poor comfort to the Corporation of Calcutta which is precluded from approaching direct either the Military or the Government of India. It has to be admitted that the Government of Bengal has for the last three years failed to come to the rescue of the Corporation of Calcutta in this matter.

"The advances made by Government for Dearness Allowance, etc., are for specific purposes, and do not affect the Corporation budget excepting so far as non-payment of the full amount of the advances in time, depletes the Corporation closing balance, but in the matter of the tax of the Council House, for payment for repairs to the roads damaged by military traffic etc., the Corporation certainly has got a legitimate grievance that these have not been dealt with with the expedition the matters called for. I may mention here that properties commandeered by Government, e.g., the Town Hall, the City Parks, the Road Rollers, have not been paid for."

SAFETY EFFORTS WILL CONTINUE

THOUGH "SAFETY WEEK" ENDS

The assurance that the Civil and the Military Police would not relax their efforts to make Calcutta streets safer both for traffic and for the pedestrian was given by Mr. R. E. A. Ray, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in a broadcast from the Calcutta Centre of the All-India Radio on Sunday, March 18, at the conclusion of the "Safety First Week".

Mr. Ray observed :—

"The first 'Safety Week' ever organised in Calcutta has now come to an end. It has been very valuable in bringing to our notice points regarding traffic control and safety first which require special attention.

"The end of 'Safety Week' does not mean the end of the necessity for the public to continue to follow the advice given nor does it mean that the Civil Police and Military Police will relax their efforts to make Calcutta's streets safer, both for traffic and for the pedestrian; nor should the public think that education is sound principles of traffic control is for them alone."

Outstanding Taxes For Assembly Houses

C. E. O. Replies To Mr. Pain's Statement

TO the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. B. P. Pain, Minister for Communications and Works in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 13th March last, regarding the outstanding rates payable by Government in respect of the Legislative Assembly Buildings at 6, Esplanade Row West, the Chief Executive Officer issued a press statement on Saturday, the 17th March. The statement runs as follows:—

"It will appear from the minutes of the proceedings of a conference held on the 30th August, 1936, in the office room of the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government that Government were agreeable to pay at least for the water-supply and drainage facilities afforded by the Corporation to the Legislative Assembly premises. This will also be evident on a reference to paras 2 and 3 of letter No. 712B dated the 10th March, 1943, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Communication and Works. In this letter Government wanted us to supply particulars of cases in which water and drainage facilities have been afforded by mutual agreement. They also wanted to know how the Corporation would like to implement the award of the Advocate-General, which question, they said, would be discussed along with the question of rates for the Legislative Assembly Buildings.

"In the subsequent conference held on the 15th March, 1943, in the office room of the Hon'ble Minister-in-Charge of Communications and Works, instances regarding the provision of water and drainage facilities by mutual agreement were furnished and Government generally agreed to consider if the consolidated rates for the Assembly Buildings should be paid at 10 per cent. of the annual value, having regard to the services rendered, in view of the Commissioner, Presidency Division's Award under the Railway Act in respect of the B. and A. Railway premises at 92/2, South Sinthee Road at Dum Dum. As regards the Corporation's claim that the consolidated rate for the Assembly Buildings should be fixed at 20 per cent. of the annual value from the 1st quarter of 1937-38 i.e., the date on which the Government of India Act, 1935, came into force, it was said that Government would require time for further consideration of the question. The above facts may be verified by a reference to our letter No. S185 dated the 22nd April, 1943.

"Since then we have been sending reminder after reminder, but Government have not yet been able to come to a decision on the question of the rates payable for the Legislative Assembly Buildings, as it appears from para 7 of letter No. 926B dated the 10th March, 1945, received from the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Communications and Works Department.

"In the aforesaid circumstances, the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. B. P. Pain in the Bengal Legislative Council does not appear to represent the facts of the case.

"The claims of the Corporation in this regard were explained year after year to successive Secretaries of the Government and also to successive

Ministers-in-Charge of the Department, and they appeared to be satisfied about the validity of our claims. We were told on a number of occasions that the matter would be disposed of "as quickly as possible" and that the payment of all dues on this account would be made before the expiry of the financial year.

"If, at this late stage, Government takes up a different attitude and that on grounds which were explained to them as untenable, we shall have no other alternative than to fight out the case in a Court of Law, because we feel we have not been fairly treated and that our case stands on very solid grounds.

"Continuing the Chief Executive Officer remarks that the further statement made by the Hon'ble Minister that a ways and means advance of Rs. 70 lakhs has been made by Government to the Corporation is not correct. The Government has given a ways and means advance of only Rs. 10 lakhs at 2 per cent. interest which is due to be repaid by the end of September next. Other advances made by Government to the Corporation amounting to over Rs. 83 lakhs are given for the following items:—

(1) A. R. P. works (which are Government works) carried out by the Corporation at the request of the Government—over 27 lakhs.

(2) Advances made by Government for payment of dearness allowance to the employees of the Corporation as per direction given and sanction accorded by Government—above Rs. 48 lakhs.

(3) Advances made by Government for supplying food-staff to all employees of the Corporation drawing a pay up to Rs. 35 at subsidised rates insisted upon by Government—over 13 lakhs.

No. (1): This is Government work done by the Corporation on their behalf and there is no question of the Corporation being asked to pay back any portion of the amount.

Nos. (2) & (3): These advances have been made by Government to meet the emergent situation arising out of the war and whether it will be considered as a subvention by Government or a loan given to the Corporation and to what extent the Corporation will be asked to bear this cost has been kept over for future decision. No question of paying back of this amount by the Corporation arises at present.

Government Proposals To Corporation

Replies To Criticisms

IN reply to criticisms gathering round the Government letter asking the Corporation to undertake certain health and administrative measures the Bengal Government issued a Press Note (which in brief was included in the last issue of the "Gazette".) on the 15th March. Therein the Government pointed out in view of the interest-free advance of over Rs. 60 lakhs together with Rs. 10 lakhs as subvention the Government could not be found "niggardly and ungenerous".

With regard to the question of raising the consolidated rates by 2½ per cent., it is pointed out that if the Corporation was able to finance the measures suggested by Government without recourse to this step, it could do so.

The Press Note says :—

"Not one of the 16 actual health measures which Government have asked the Corporation to carry out has any bearing on the situation created by the war, except perhaps the scheme for increasing the number of lorries for conservancy work. It cannot, however, be said that the additional amount of garbage in the city which may be attributed to the war-time increase in the population would by itself require more than about six lorries. The remainder of the 70 for which Government have asked the Corporation to place an order with them is necessary for the proper functioning of the Conservancy Department on a normal basis. Nor can it be said that the cleaning of the surface drains in Manicktala, for instance, is a war-time necessity.

"Most of the 16 measures are long-standing ones and some of them such as taking action to cause offensive 'khatahs' and cattlesheds to be remodelled or improved, and enforcing hygienic conditions in private markets where milk or food is sold, would involve no cost whatever to the Corporation.

"Government did not ask the Corporation to undertake these measures in a hurry. All that it was asked to do was to make up its mind to undertake them. Many of these measures were admittedly before the Corporation for a long time and there had been urgent public demand for them. It was not unreasonable therefore to expect the Corporation to make up its mind within nine days whether it would execute these measures. Once that decision was taken, necessary time in each case for the actual execution would be allowed.

"The argument that Government should give the Corporation a subvention or a share of the Sales Tax, Terminal Tax etc., ignores the fact that in that event a share of the burden for the amenities provided for the citizens of Calcutta only would have to be borne by taxpayers in other parts of the province. This would be iniquitous taxation of the people of the province for amenities of a particular city.

"It has been said that the ratepayers of Calcutta would not be able to bear the burden of a 2½ per cent. increase in the rates. The present level of taxation in Calcutta is 19½ per cent. excluding the ½ per cent. for Howrah Bridge, and the increase suggested by Government would bring the level up to 22 per cent. There are at least six municipalities in the province whose taxation level is already at 22 per cent. The ratepayers of these municipalities pay more than the ratepayers of Calcutta in return for fewer amenities.

Many other mofussil municipalities have a taxation level equal to that of Calcutta Corporation. In the circumstances the increase of 2½ per cent. which would only bring the taxation level of the Corporation to a par with those of the six mofussil municipalities cannot be deemed an excessive burden.

"In any case, Government proposed the increase in rates because they were not hopeful from the Corporation's management of its finances that it would be able to find the money required for the execution of the actual health measures, from other sources such as prevention of waste and a more energetic collection of its arrear and current dues of rates and of miscellaneous fees and rents. It is merely that Government required the Corporation to make financial provision for carrying out the 16 measures and if it can do so without increase in the rates, that course is open to it.

"Much play has been made of the alleged outstanding dues of the Corporation from Government of Rs. 82,97,000. This claim needs detailed analysis. The actual position is as follows :—

"The Chief Executive Officer's note prepared and published in submitting the budget estimate to the Corporation said :

"The total amount for which we expect payment from Government is given below :—

	Rs.
(1) Council House	9,00,000
(2) Contribution for the maintenance of roads affected by Military traffic for 8 years on basis of Rs. 4½ lakhs a year	18,50,000
(3) A. R. P. Civil Defence works	4,00,000
(4) Food Supply Scheme (up to December 31, 1944)	3,46,000
(5) Dearness allowance (up to December 31, 1944)	3,01,000
Total	82,97,000

"As regards (1), of Rs. 9,00,000, something over Rs. 4 lakhs has very recently been sanctioned and paid by way of set-off against part of the first ways and means advance of Rs. 10 lakhs made in 1943. The remainder of this claim is under dispute and discussion with the Corporation which has been asked very recently to submit its up-to-date claim together with the

grounds upon which it bases its claim to recover as rates and taxes. The disposal of this matter is being expedited.

(3) "The contribution due on account of repairs to road is in no sense due from, or a claim upon, the Provincial Government. It is a claim against the Military or the Government of India, and the Provincial Government are ready to help the Corporation to secure justice, just as the Provincial Government themselves are anxious to obtain suitable contributions from the Government of India for repairs to provincial roads and to roads of other local bodies damaged by military traffic.

(8) "The Corporation has been executing a number of civil defence measures on behalf of Government, for which bills are submitted annually. This sum of Rs. 4 lakhs represents what the Chief Executive Officer estimated to be due up to the end of February, 1945. Every year the Corporation sends in a statement of account for adjustment and payment early in March, but this year the statement and the bill have not yet been received. It will be checked and paid as soon as it is received.

(4) "Mr. Gurner recommended in his report in 1943, that Government should advance to the Corporation to enable them to meet charges on account of dearness concessions equivalent to the cost to the Corporation of these concession for 80 per cent. of its sanctioned book strength. Government have been following this recommendation, and have reimbursed the Corporation to the extent spent up to December 31, 1944.

(5) "The same principle is followed, and Government have recently reimbursed the Corporation to this extent for the amount spent up to the end of February, 1945.

"The net result is that under item (1) the balance will be paid very soon, and under item (3) the sum found payable will be paid as soon as the bill is received and checked. On items (2), (4) and (5) nothing is yet due from Government to the Corporation.

"The important point is that none of these items affects the budgetary position of the Corporation from the financial point of view.

"Regarding item (2), apart from the fact that this sum of Rs. 18½ lakhs is to be received over a period of three years, no provision has been made in the budget regarding this particular item either on receipt or on the expenditure side. If the money is not received, the particular work for which it is asked will not be done, and the receipt of any part of this claim will not affect the general budget or the financial position.

"Regarding item (3) the money is payable on account of specific works and is already provided for in the budget. Payment will not affect the budgetary position, and in any case the sum when received could not be put into the general revenues.

"Regarding items (4) and (5), payment has been made, but in any case 'the claim' is for payment against specific purposes and the budget has already been framed on the basis that the advances promised by Government against these specific purposes will be made available for these specific purposes.

"The total amount of interest-free advance made by Government to the Corporation for dearness concessions already exceeds Rs. 60 lakhs in addition to an outright subvention of Rs. 10 lakhs.

"The above disposes of the allegation against Government on the score of non-payment of dues and the criticism that Government have been 'niggardly and ungenerous.'"

Public Health Of Calcutta

Corporation Has Long Been Tackling The Measures Suggested By Government

THE following Departmental Report (12th March, 1945) of Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, Dr. B. N. Dey, on the Health Measures Nos. 1 to 11 and 15 mentioned in Government Memorandum forwarded with Government Letter No. 600-PH of 7th March, 1945 was circulated at the Corporation Special Meeting held on the 13th March, 1945.

The health measures mentioned in the Government memorandum are neither new nor in any way complete to effectively safeguard the public health of Calcutta—overcrowded and congested as it has been by huge extra population (both civil and military) living in the City since Calcutta became a War Base. These measures are but parts of comprehensive measures that the Corporation has been tackling during all these War Years. Everybody knows that while some of the measures could not be carried out in their entirety for lack of funds, the others have been held

up for unavailability of materials and plant due to freezing orders, difficulties in the way of securing permits and priorities, embargoes on manufacture and supply and other war-time restrictions.

A statement of facts relating to the measures mentioned by the Government, item by item, is given below :—

CONSERVANCY LOBBY SERVICE

1. & 4. The Government is well aware that not 70 but 71 plus 27 stand-byes or 98 lorries are still

required for conservancy work (*vide* Corporation letter of the 7th February, 1945, in reply to Government letter dated the 1st February, 1945). The Government is also aware from the aforesaid correspondence that 62 lorries are required for health services connected with and other than conservancy work. The improvement on the lines of Lt.-Col. Harris's recommendation—as stated in Item 4—cannot be given effect to even for conservancy service if no standby lorries (27 in number) are provided.

It may be recalled that the Corporation has been drawing the attention of the Government to the mounting difficulties of maintaining the conservancy lorry service due to non-availability of replacement lorries and spare parts for repairs to old lorries. (*Vide* typical correspondence:—S. 8184, dated 19-2-43, D. O. 8457, dated 12-8-43, letter dated 14-6-43, D. O. 154, dated 6-7-43). The only response that was obtained from the Government to the Chief Executive Officer's S. O. S. calls was an intimation (No. 747—CM, dated 24-7-43) from Government saying that the Provincial Transport Controller was trying to secure 25 chassis (without body) for the Corporation—and it was not till the 2nd November, 1943 that release-order for one chassis (without body) was received. The next release order for further 10 chassis (without body) was received on 12 November, 1940. The next release-order for 6 chassis (without body) was received on 17th December, 1943. The release-order for another Lease-Lend Lorry (without body) was received on 6th January, 1944 and intimation regarding 10 L/L lorries (without body) was received from Motor Dealers on 14th February, 1944. It would be seen from the facts stated above that the Government took 10 months to deliver the 28 lorries and that without bodies out of our S. O. S. requisition for 51 lorries. It may be mentioned that no less than 12 letters had to be sent to Government and several interviews and Conferences held to impress upon the authorities the urgency of our case so that one of the most essential services may be maintained. The 51 lorries asked for were only a part of the Corporation requirements of 111 lorries at the time as would be evident from the recommendations and report of a Special Committee adopted by the Corporation whose resolution, dated 18-8-43 was duly forwarded to the Government. Other difficulties besetting the Corporation in this matter, e.g., restricted petrol supply, Government's insistence on installation of gas-plant (though proved unworkable) will be found from the *Press Communiqué* issued by Chief Executive Officer in reply to Government *Press Note* dated 17th May, 1944.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE COLLECTION OF REFUSE

2. The proposed house-to-house collection of refuse from a few single-out Wards will not effect improvement of general sanitation of the City. As it happens, the Wards selected by the Government are, as they could be kept in a better condition than the other Wards of the City. Without the simultaneous improvements of other Wards, the selected Wards will suffer from the adverse effects of those unimproved Wards. The removal of all public dustbins from the selected areas is not a feasible nor a practicable proposition because the road sweepings have got to be contained in receptacles placed on the public street to enable the lorries to remove the same.

The measures mentioned by Government in Item 2 are only a small part of the comprehensive measure which has been the subject-matter of correspondence and Conference between Government and Corporation Officials (*Vide* typical correspondence:—Our letter No. S. 1246, dated 2-8-43, D. O. No. 232—ARP, dated 9-8-43, D. O. No. 1959, dated 15-10-43, letter No. S. 2580, 16/17-12-43, letter No. S. 258, dated 8-5-44, D.O. No. 500, dated 27-5-44 and Government letters, D.O. 669—M, dated 5-5-44. D.O. No. 1031—M, dated 28-29 June, 1944). The only out-come of this long-drawn-out deliberation has been the promulgation by Government of an Emergency Ordinance prohibiting throwing of garden refuse into public dustbins, which Ordinance, however, has been almost totally ignored by the rate-payers most of whom reside in the selected Wards, Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 21.

REPLACEMENT OF DUSTBINS

3. As far as possible, with the restricted materials obtainable, broken dustbins have been and are being replaced in all parts of the City. Difficulties in the way of obtaining materials to manufacture dustbins for speedy replacement are many and protracted correspondence with Government has not yet yielded any satisfactory result. (*Vide* typical correspondence:—Government letter No. 669—M dated 5-5-44, D. O. No. 1031—M, dated 28th—29th June, 1944, Corporation Letter D. O. No. 500, dated 27-5-44). For sometime dustbins had to be manufactured from wood and timber. These bins had very short life (as expected but could not be helped). Not obtaining any galvanised corrugated iron sheets (the proper material for dustbins) the Corporation Workshops had to fall back on block sheets of untested quality and scrap sheets. Even so, no less than 1297 dustbins were manufactured by Corporation Workshops during the latter half of 1944 (from 18th July, 1944 to 19th December 1944) to replace broken dustbins.

KULTI OUTFALL SCHEME

5. The Kulti Outfall Sedimentation Tanks are now being run by the contractors who built and installed the tanks under contract which provides for a maintenance period of one year which will expire on 30th April, 1945. The Corporation will take over the plant on and from 1st May, 1945, when the plant will be run by Corporation staff. The proposal for staff required for continuous run (8 shifts) is pending before the Joint Services and Works Committees and the sanction of the Corporation thereafter is awaited. Provision for this staff has, however, been already made in the Budget for the year 1945-46 and it is expected that the plant will be working 24 hours continuously in the near future.

DHAPPA PUMPING STATION

6. The Government is well aware that the Dhappa Pumping Station Building along with the syphon under the Beliaghata Canal was completed in 1941, but as no sewer could be constructed by the Improvement Trust to carry the drainage of the area to be sewered to the Pumping Station, it would be premature to instal machinery only to lie idle. The Corporation, however, have already raised money by

loan for this purpose and if assurance is received from the Trust that they would be in a position to construct the main sewer in Manicktolla, necessary action will be taken to procure the machinery required for the Station. In this connection it should be pointed out that the procuring of such materials and machinery in these days is not only very difficult, but almost impossible even with the highest priority. To give one instance, it may be mentioned that in case of Mullick Ghat and Watgunge Pumping Stations standby pumps driven by oil engines were proposed by the Government, but on a subsequent date after long correspondence the Scheme was dropped by the Government on the ground of non-availability of pumps. (*Vide* correspondence resting with Government letter No. 2480—A. R. P. dated 17th August, 1944).

MANICKTOLLA AND COSSIPORE SURFACE DRAINS

7. The Corporation have been asked to sanction the cost of establishment and equipments required to cleanse the silt out of municipal surface drains in Manicktolla and Cossipore. This question of clearing out silt from the surface drains in unsewered areas has been taken up by *Ad Hoc* Committee appointed by the Government in connection with the improvement of *bustees*.

Since the amalgamation of these two added areas with Calcutta, the Corporation have had to incur a large sum of capital expenditure as well as considerable recurring expenditure owing to the choked up conditions of Outfall Channels, maintenance and conservancy of which was primarily the duty of the Provincial Government. These two areas used to be drained by gravitation into tidal channels connected with the river Bidyadhari, which became extinct due to the negligence on the part of the authorities responsible for the conservancy of the river. The Corporation had, therefore, to instal several small pumping stations at the end of each main Nikashi drain for pumping the drain water under the canal into the once flowing tidal channels. Besides, had the sewerage schemes been executed, as was expected long ago the present unsatisfactory condition of surface drains would not have come into being. It would be obvious, therefore, that the Government is primarily responsible and should bear the cost of clearing out the silt from the surface drain. The Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, has also agreed in the aforementioned Government Committee that the cost should be met by the Government and not by the Municipality.

SUPPLY OF UNFILTERED WATER

8. The proposal of installing a reserve main for supply of unfiltered water in the Park Circus areas, is not new. This was mooted in the Corporation several years back, but unfortunately due to non-availability of cast iron mains work could not be proceeded with. Recently in February, 1945 requisition for the necessary cast iron pipes was made to the Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal, Director (Pipes and Tubes) and C. R. E. (Calcutta Essential Service). Subsequent Conference with C. R. E.'s representation disclosed that cast iron pipes will not be available until after a time. The Corporation, however, would be quite prepared to take up the work if Government could procure the materials at an

early date. It would not be out of place to point out that the acute shortage of unfiltered water is to a great extent due to the consumption of a very large quantity of this water for washing innumerable army vehicles.

9. The idea of fitting scour valves to unfiltered water mains is not a novel one either. The necessity of fixing such valves became more apparent when the Howrah Bridge was shifted to its new site and the Port Commissioners stopped dredging the foreshore near the Mullick Ghat Pumping Station. The necessity of air valves has, however, become more pronounced due to heavy draw of unfiltered water for various purposes for which it was not originally meant. As in other cases stated before this measure cannot also be given effect to until the necessary valves and materials are made available.

PULTA AND TALLA WATER WORKS

10. Several of the filtered water beds in Pulta have been replenished with the requisite variety of coarse sand as recommended by the Water Supply Technical Advisory Board but due to transport difficulties and non-availability of such materials, the progress is delayed. Tenders were called for the supply of coarse sand of required variety as suggested by the Technical Advisory Board, but the offers received were unacceptable and fresh tenders have been called for. The Corporation, however, would make their best efforts to replenish the filter beds when the coarse sand is available. Necessary funds have been provided for the purpose in the next financial year's budget.

11. The new standby chlorinator at Pulta had already been installed and the chlorinator at Tallah was recently overhauled by the makers, but this never works satisfactorily. The Corporation is considering the proposal of purchasing a new chlorinator for the Tallah Pumping Station. In this connection reference may be made to Government letter No. 2480—A.R.P. dated 17-8-44 in which the Government stated—“that attempts to obtain the pumps and chlorinators through the Directorate-General, Munitions Productions, Central Indian Section, have proved unsuccessful and that in view of the non-availability of pumps and chlorinators Government have decided that the above-mentioned scheme may be dropped.”

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

15. Public conveniences in the shape of latrines, urinals and bathing platforms are already in existence in different parts of the City, although lavatories (with dressing rooms) in the type obtaining in London and other cold-climate metropolises had not so far been provided by the Corporation due to the need for the same not being felt. Due to the City having been recently overcrowded with foreign refugees and foreign military personnel, it may be necessary to provide such lavatories. But it must be pointed out that such need may disappear with the end of the War. Besides, in a tropical city like Calcutta, with its sub-soil water level very near the surface, it is not possible to provide for underground structures which are most suitable for such lavatories—as obtained in the foreign metropolises above mentioned. However, a full scheme has been prepared and sent to Government (*Vide* D. O. No. 7019 dated 9-3-45).

Traffic Problems And Street Accidents

Safety First Exhibition In Calcutta

S***P**EA***KING** at the inaugural ceremony of the Safety First Exhibition at the Commercial Museum, Calcutta Corporation, on Saturday last, the 17th March Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, disclosed that casualties from motor accidents in Calcutta during the last 2½ months exceeded 1,200, of which over 800 proved fatal.

The Metropolitan of India who opened the exhibition expressed his belief that until the citizens learnt the fundamental principle of caring for their neighbours as they did for their own selves the number of road accidents would not decrease.

In the course of his speech Mr. Chatterji said that everyone knew of the enormous toll of life that road accidents were taking in Calcutta. The black-out was responsible to a large degree for these casualties; the volume of traffic had decreased but the number of accidents had been on the increase.

Since January, 1945, Mr. Chatterji stated, over 1,200 motor accidents had occurred in the streets of Calcutta causing death of more than 800 persons.

Railway accidents had also increased due principally to non-replacements of the rolling stock. During the year 1942-48, 9,487 members of the public were injured and 6,830 were killed. Among the railway employees the number of the injured totalled 16,924 and 8640 were killed.

In these circumstances, Mr. Chatterji maintained, exhibitions to educate the public in the matter of road safety were extremely necessary and the present exhibition, he hoped, would go a long way in serving the purpose with which it had been organized.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogi, Officer-in-charge of Health Publicity and Commercial Museum, Corporation of Calcutta, stressed the fact that unless road-sense was developed in the persons unaccustomed to use the city roads such cases of accidents would not come down.

On Sunday, the 18th March, Mr. W. H. Prosser, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Improvement Trust, speaking on "Street Accidents" under the auspices of the Exhibition, suggested that widening and improvement of existing roads, improvements of road junctions, installation of roundabouts and automatic traffic control signals construction of street refuges and arrangement of better street lighting would be some of the measures that could minimize the number of street accidents.

Dr. A. C. Ukil, Chairman, Safety First Association, Bengal, presided.

Traffic problems and street accidents, Mr. Prosser observed, were not peculiar to Calcutta alone—they were universal and varied only in degree. But in Calcutta to-day there existed a sort of paradox—the greatly increased volume of road traffic consisted mostly of non-passenger carrying vehicles. This paradox would adjust itself only when the war was over and the present abnormal number of service vehicles had been dispersed. But it would not solve the problem by any means though, in theory, it ought to mitigate it. The disappearance of military transport would synchronise with the arrival of

new civilian vehicles and it was probable that the volume of civilian traffic on the roads would be greater in the post-war years than the combined civil and military traffic of to-day. It followed then that the traffic congestion would continue and would increase as the years went by.

Calcutta, the speaker proceeded, like other eastern cities had to cater for a type of traffic unknown in the West. The slow moving animal and manual drawn vehicles were the most obstructive to the free flow of fast traffic and must in many instances be directly or indirectly the cause of street accidents. The vehicles taken together presented a problem almost insurmountable—but not entirely. This form of transport must be taken off the principal traffic routes sooner or later: certain streets and roads must be reserved for them and they must be made to use them. Fast through traffic would have to be dealt with similarly by the construction of arterial by-pass roads. Through traffic had no business inside a town—it was better off outside. But so far Mr. Prosser could see an arrangement of this kind was impracticable in Calcutta for two reasons, first, because if it were considered desirable to construct an outer ring round the city it would be impossible to do so (except at a terrific cost) on account of the salt lakes and second, an outer ring road would be of relatively small value to through traffic since "through traffic" in the accepted sense did not exist in Calcutta.

So a substantial diversion of road traffic away from Calcutta, however desirable that might be, was almost impossible of attainment. Therefore, there remained only two principal alternatives—the widening and improvement of the existing roads, the improvement of road junctions and so on.

Enumerating the measures the British Military authorities had taken for preventing road accidents in Calcutta Lt.-Col. G. T. Cooke, Provost Marshal of British Army in Calcutta, stated that regulations laid down for traffic control of military vehicles were much the same as laid down for civilians.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee of the Automobile Association of Bengal, stressed the need of developing road sense among the citizens specially among those who came from the mofussil.

Dr. A. C. Ukil maintained that development of road sense among the general public was urgently necessary since they were passing from an agricultural to an industrial civilisation. They would have to pay the penalty if they were not careful. Not only the illiterate but the literate section of the population had got to be trained in this regard.

AS OTHERS SEE US**Good Grounds For Corporation**

The following appeared in the editorial published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 15th March :-

"There are no two opinions as to the value of the measures for improving the health of the city suggested in the Government's letter. They are no discovery of Ministry. The Corporation has never said that it did not attach any importance to those health measures. In fact, the Corporation has them in hand and as the measures have not been perfected, the Corporation in its resolution has given good grounds for it. The difficulty in maintaining, not to speak of improving, the amenities of the city's life has enormously increased for reasons over which the Corporation has no control. There is a large military personnel in the city and the Government's war activity has attracted a huge additional population. The Government is morally, if not legally, bound to assist the Corporation with funds in meeting its vastly increased responsibilities. Even the Government admits that additional funds are necessary if the measures suggested are to be perfected.

"It is indeed sad that while the Ministry has suggested an additional financial burden on the rate-payers, the overwhelming majority of whom are already groaning under too many burdens, it has not yet paid its dues to the Corporation which amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 35 lakhs. It is indeed again an irony that Mr. Baroda Prasanna Pain, who figured so notoriously in a High Court case in his capacity as Chairman of the Howrah Municipality and who was instrumental in getting an order from the Government for the supersession of that municipality, made a counter-claim against the Corporation of Rs. 70 lakhs in reply to a debate in the Upper House on the adjournment motion by the Opposition to criticise the Government for the non-payment of 9 lakhs of rupees to the Corporation on account of taxes for the Council House."

SUPERSESSION FOR HEALTH MEASURES

The Statesman in the course of an editorial published on the 15th March writes as follows :-

"The Ordinance under which the supersession is possible is a Government of India measure of 1944, of the Public Health Department. We can see no reason for supposing that it has been called on for any other purpose than the protection of the city's health. Thousands of citizens will feel relief that at last serious notice is being taken of the city's sanitary condition. Cleaner streets, cleaner drains, better water supply, better supervision of eating houses, markets, cattle sheds, are not matters to get politically excited about. The Corporation has found the duty of keeping clean an enlarged Calcutta beyond its powers. That, however, is its main function. The Ministry that was bitterly attacked has not been ungenerous to the Corporation; it was pointed out by one speaker that it had recently helped the Corporation with more than Rs. 90 lakhs for dearness allowances and food supplies for its staff."

DEATH BLOW TO CORPORATION

In the course of an editorial published on the 15th March the *Hindustan Standard* writes :-

On looking over the trend of developments that had led up to the present crisis in which a great civic body

like the Calcutta Corporation is on the point of being superseded, we cannot but feel that the first act of un-wisdom and haste on Government's part which prepared the way for this crisis deserves to be condemned in a most unqualified manner. The initial approach was wrong and its results promise to be grievous. Do the Bengal Government think that by dealing a death blow to a great self-governing institution in which the citizens of Calcutta take a pride, respite all its faults, they will have added one more chapter of glory to the long story of their great achievements? Let there be a bit of heart-searching on the part of the Bengal Government. Let them look back and look forward and take a deep thought before they move to the final step. There is yet time to mend matters. The impasse has been unnecessarily and unjustifiably brought about by the Bengal Government. They should find a way out of it. The citizens of Calcutta demand it.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR**"PAYMENTAL GARDEN LANE"**

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR.—There is a lane in Ward 18 bearing the name of "Paymental Garden Lane", and the origin of the name has been a subject of enquiry.

That the name has no connection with any kind of "payment" can be assumed. It is found that in all the Calcutta streets named after any gardens (which used to be well-known landmarks in early days) the names of the owners of the gardens were always given, such as Ratan Sirkar Garden Street, Mathur Sen Garden Lane, etc. We may, therefore, again assume that the word "Paymental" refers to the name of some person. I have come across some Anglo-Indian families residing in Calcutta bearing the surname "Pemantle" and I believe (though it is pure surmise on my part) that at some time one of their ancestors owned a garden in this locality. How "Pemantle" became "Paymental" is a mystery, which a search among the Assessor's old records may elucidate. It must have been due to a clerical error or slip. Can any of your readers throw any further light on the matter? Yours, etc.,

B. V. ROY.

6A, Maharaja Nanda Kumar Road,
Calcutta-16th March, 1945.

VALA PAINTS
TURN AN OLD ARTICLE
INTO A NEW ONE.

TRY IT AT A VERY SMALL COST.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

ISLAMIA COLLEGE FOUNDATION DAY

Speaking at the foundation day of the Islamia College held at Baker Hostel, Calcutta, on Sunday, March 18, the Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Education Minister, Bengal, referred to the Sargent Report and criticized its provision laying down a period of 40 years for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in India. Lt.-Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy presided.

The Minister said that it was otherwise an admirable report, but the period envisaged was too long while the need was imperative, and brooked no delay. He cited the example of Russia which had conscripted people to act as primary school teachers. He assured the students of the College that he would do his best to remedy their grievances.

ART IN INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

The best entries from the 1945 Art in Industry Exhibition, held in Bombay early in January was on display at the Government School of Art, Calcutta.

This display comprised about 225 entries taken from the 20 sections of the main exhibition and while the display was only about half the size of the main exhibition, it gave a good idea of the scope of the Art in Industry movement. The standard of the entries had improved noticeably over the past years.

It is understood that the permanent body which take over the movement, i.e., the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, will be registered within a few weeks and it is likely to play a live part in the development of industry in this country. Although the proposed Institute will require a revenue of Rs. 5½ lakhs a year, this is a relatively small amount for the service which it is likely to render.

AIMS OF THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

An account of the activities of the Conciliation (Sapru) Committee was given by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was on a visit to Calcutta, at a party given the Calcutta Conciliation group at Bishop's House on Monday, March 19. The Metropolitan presided.

The Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur said, was actuated by the one desire of finding a way out to remove the present Indian political deadlock. India could not stand where she was to-day. The only issue before them was—how, when she got her independence or self-government were the powers to be shared by different communities or different sections of the people.

He hoped that a day would come sooner or later, sooner rather than later, when representatives of different communities and parties would sit round a table to discuss their differences. If they were unable to come to a settlement they would have to face the question of somebody not belonging to any party forming a constitution for them.

If these differences could not be composed by the people themselves they would have to ask the British Government in power to intervene and take up the task. It was in that spirit and with that hope that the Committee were approaching their task.

TOLL OF THE STREETS

There was a sharp decrease in the number of street accidents in Calcutta, on the third day of the "Safety First" Week i.e., on Wednesday, March 14. Only three cases were recorded as against 14 on Tuesday, March 13.

In one case a civilian lorry collided with a tramcar in which both were slightly damaged. A collision also occurred between a lorry and a tramcar. In the third case a five-year-old child who was unattended was knocked down by a motor bus and killed on Pal Street.

On the 17th March, Bataun Bahaman, an eight-year-old boy and Khudiram Singh (36), who were knocked down by a private car and a lorry, respectively. Bonebehari Sen (20) was injured by a motor cycle. Of Sargent Goala (30) and Dibakar Mukherjee (20), the former was injured by a motor car and the latter fell from a moving lorry.

On the 20th March, a woman named Bijolibala Ghosh and Hari Charan Gangupatrai (42), were knocked down and injured by lorries in Belgachia Road and R. G. Kar Road. Monosar Goala (35) and Ajan Miah (45), were injured in similar circumstances in Watgunge Street and Chowringhee Road. Birajmohini Dassi was injured by a private car when crossing Barrackpore Trunk Road, and Mihir Baran Banerjee (23), fell from a running tram car. Nikunja Behari Bhowmick (20) and Ram Lall Upadhaya (25), also fell from running tram cars in Ashutosh Mookerjee Road and Diamond Harbour Road.

About seven cases of accidents were reported on the 21st March and were admitted in different City Hospitals. One unidentified woman who was knocked down by a motor bus at the junction of Syambazar Street and Circular Road succumbed to her injuries.

CALCUTTA MORTALITY

Small-pox continues to exact a mounting toll in Calcutta. During the week ended March 17, there were 376 attacks and 274 deaths against 344 and 259, respectively, the week before.

Cholera has also broken out in epidemic form, attacks and deaths during the week being 115 and 54, respectively, against 113 and 47 in the preceding week. Calcutta Corporation have made arrangements for extra beds in hospitals and have appointed additional hands to carry out cholera inoculations.

Malaria caused 34 deaths during the week against 42 the week before.

Recorded deaths of paupers numbered 151 against 145 in the previous week.

Deaths from all causes totalled 1,029 against 1,049 the week before.

CLOTH CRISIS

An appeal to the Viceroy to intervene and stop the cloth famine in Bengal was made in a joint statement by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Jagadish Prasad, who visited Calcutta last week in connection with the work of the Conciliation Committee.

"The swift action of the present Viceroy", they said, "improved the food administration of Bengal in 1943 and we have no doubt that his intervention will prove as decisively beneficial for dealing with the cloth famine in Bengal.

Stating that the cloth situation is admittedly very unsatisfactory in Bengal, they added: "What is even more unsatisfactory is the attitude of the spokesmen of the Government of India."

"It is no consolation to the woman, who cannot get even enough cloth to cover her nakedness, to be told that it is better that she should go naked than that the Government of India should appear to interfere with the autonomy of her province. Nice discussions as to the spheres of Central and Provincial responsibility and the implications of Provincial Autonomy seem singularly out of place in dealing with an emergency of this nature. They must not be allowed to prolong the cloth famine in Bengal."

Speaking at a meeting of the Bengal Textile Control Advisory Committee in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 20th March, Mr. S. C. Roy, Chairman, discussed the prevailing cloth crisis in the province and said that the present situation had been created partly by maldistribution but mainly by shortage of supplies.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy at a Press conference held on the 21st March announced that a scheme for cloth rationing in Bengal was going to be introduced within 6 weeks. He added :—"I can tell the people of Bengal that whatever supply of cloth I get, I am going to distribute it equitably. I do protest against the allocation of cloth made to the Government of Bengal and it is not possible to solve the cloth problem unless the supply is made adequate. In any event I shall proceed with this scheme of rationing throughout Bengal which is expected to be in full operation in course of 6 weeks."


SIR BIJOY PRASAD SINGH ROY

Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy on his return to Calcutta after attending the Commonwealth Relations Conference in England, declared in an interview with the *Associated Press* on the 20th March that the British people felt that it was now a matter of honour with Britain to respect her promise in regard to the grant of Dominion Status to India.

"There are, of course, divergent views about the advisability of any far-reaching change in the Centre before the cessation of hostilities, but political opinion in Britain is almost unanimous and definite that the promise with regard to the grant of Dominion Status to India should be redeemed immediately after the war. India's great sacrifices in the war have probably brought about this change of outlook, and I hope that we shall be able to draw on this fund of goodwill."

The Indian delegation, he said, made it clear that nothing short of full Dominion Autonomy would satisfy India's political aspirations and that tinkering reforms would be unacceptable. He had no doubt that India would be granted full Dominion Status after the war.

Cash Certificates



Offer you fixed deposits interest with Current Accounts facility. Plan the Budget & Bank the balance in Certificates. Well or not the results are marvellous.

Three year's Cash Certificates

Rs. 5/10	Months	Rs. 10
Rs. 40/6	Do	Rs. 50
Rs. 50/6	Do	Rs. 100
Rs. 50/10	Do	Rs. 1000

HAZRADI BANK LTD.

80, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

WITH BRANCHES AND
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA
FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE
RING UP B.B. 510 OR
WRITE TO THE
MANAGING DIRECTOR :
KALI CHARAN SEN

Carriage And Horse Tax Etc.

NOTICE

Owners and persons in charge of carriages, jinrickshaws, race-horses, horses, ponies or mules, are hereby informed that Section 16v(1) and (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, requires that a statement showing the number of vehicles and animals owned or kept in their charge, together with the tax payable, should be forwarded to the Municipal Office before the 1st May, 1945. Printed forms of such return may be obtained on application to the License Officer at the Central Municipal Office. It is further notified that failure to forward such return entails liability to prosecution and to a fine of Rs. 20. Persons, who, for the sake of convenience, prefer to make payments of taxes on the spot, may pay such amount, as may be due, to the Inspector, when he calls; he is authorised to receive money and grant license then and there. Claims for remission of tax on carriages on the ground that they were not used, will not be entertained after the 30th June, 1945.

REGISTRATION OF CARTS.

The half-yearly registration of carts under Section 183 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, for the current half-year begins on the 2nd April, 1945. Owners of carts, including hand carts, which are not used for the conveyance of human beings, should get them registered without delay. The fee payable for registration of every cart shall be Rs. 4. An additional charge

of one rupee shall also be payable in each case for the number-plate to be affixed to the cart.

CART DRIVER'S TICKET.

Under Section 187 of the Act, drivers of carts are required to carry (exposed to view) a ticket granted by the Corporation bearing the registration number as driver.

TAX ON DOGS.

Under Section 173 of the Act, a tax at five rupees per annum is payable for every dog kept in Calcutta and the owner or person in charge is required to forward to the Municipal Office before the first day of May, a list of dogs owned by him or in his charge and at the same time pay to the Corporation the tax payable in respect of every such dog. On payment of the fee, a license will be issued for the current year and a number ticket will be provided to be kept attached to the collar or otherwise suspended from the neck of the dog. Any dog which has no number ticket so attached or so suspended runs the risk of being seized or destroyed.

M. KAY.

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th March, 1945.

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to :—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Phone Pk. 672

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Entally.

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of :—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

Phone No: Cal. 6885.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS

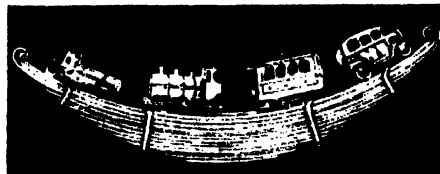
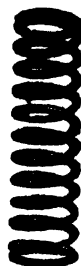
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND

REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

SWASTI & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN MANUFACTURING
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHERS



38, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Phone: Cal. 1085.

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD

TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheesko"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA



"As thou art thyself a component member of a
civic system, so let every action of thine tend
to the completeness of civic life."

Marcus Aurelius—Meditations.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Head Office: 26, Bishopgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Coochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £700,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution.

With 260 Branches and Pay Offices throughout India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 2, Chittaranjan Avenue, North.
Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Shadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Manek Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Patna, Poona, Poona City, Raipur, Surat and Veraval (Kathinwar).

Capital Authorized ... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,96,71,100.

Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,48,36,600.

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,78,88,600.

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jagmohan Prasad Goenka

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Bardwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSIT:—Interest at 4½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1105

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2125
6483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Naihati, Kancharipara, Bhatpara, Hill, Durgapara, Bajerghat, Nilphamari, Saidpur, Ranpur, Duhraipara, Sirajganj, Cooch Behar, Bongaon, Allahabad.
**ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
 DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.**

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

26, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Charnuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 540.

Tele { gram—Bankenon
phone—Cal. 1567

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estl : 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BABANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI, BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHERPAR (DACCA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH, WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4053.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telegram "Memorandum"

Telephone: Cal. 5766

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be endorsed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for..." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price, Rs. 2 per set.

Supply and delivery of planks (Teak & Jarool, etc.) during 1945-46.

Tender for the above will be opened on 28th March, 1945. The rates quoted in the tenders are to hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY.

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st March, 1945.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District II Engineer's Department,
Maniktila

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for..." on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1945, up to 2 p.m.:

31. Reconstruction of boundary wall in Maniktila Gowkhana in Kangurgachi Road—Rs. 945, Ward 29, dated 15th March, 1945 (3 weeks).

32. Repairs to dispensary, etc., in the Municipal Office at 109, Narikeldanga Main Road, Ward 29—Rs. 947, dated 15th March, 1945, (one month).

N.B.—(a) Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

(b) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE.

District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 17th March, 1945.

District III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for..." on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1945, up to 2 p.m.:

166. Remodelling the existing bath room in the Superintendent's quarters in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 653, dated 13th June, 1944, (15 days).

167. Petty repairs to Stall Nos. F-56 in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 189, dated 5th June, 1944, (10 days)

168. Repairing the existing C. I. hoarding closing the western window of 15.

Market Street in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 874, dated 11th July, 1944 (3 weeks).

169. Repairs to Electric Sub-Station in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 710, dated 19th October, 1943, (3 weeks).

170. Supplying wooden racks in the Chief Analyst's Department in the Hogg Building.—Rs. 150, dated 8th August, 1944, (15 days).

171. Petty repairs to the rooms of the Secretary's Contract Section, Telephone Operators' and Care-taker's in Central Municipal Office Building.—Rs. 101, dated 29th June, 1944, (15 days).

172. Repairing *Bhuttas* at Lansdowne Dhubikhana in Ward 31.—Rs. 913, dated 1st September, 1943, (1 month).

173. Repairs to out-houses, godowns, and latrines in Central Stores, Ward 19.—Rs. 923, dated 3rd July, 1944, (1 month).

174. Repairs to Ward Office at 1, Kapali Bagan Lane in Ward 19.—Rs. 527, dated 5th July, 1944, (1 month).

175. Repairs to Ward Office of Ward No. 15.—Rs. 630, dated 11th July, 1944, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GROSE.

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 20th March, 1945.

License For Purchase Of Fats And Guts

Offers are invited for license for the following for one year from 1st April, 1945:

1. Purchase of fats from the butchers in the Tangra Slaughter House.

2. Purchase of guts from butchers in all Corporation Slaughter Houses except the Pig Slaughter House.

A lump sum fee of Rs. 300 and Rs. 1 000 respectively will have to be paid for the above two licenses for the whole year or any part thereof. Offers should be submitted separately in sealed covers superscribed "Offers for the purchase of..." and will be received by the Health Officer up to 2 p.m. on the 27th March, 1945. For further particulars, apply to the Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta.

M. RAY.

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st March, 1945.

Auction Sale

Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., will sell by public auction unserviceable stores of the Corporation at the Condemned Stores Yard, Entally, at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 6th April, 1945.

S. M. SHARIF.

Controller of Stores

149, Lower Circular Road,
The 21st March, 1945.

Drainage Department

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS DISTRICT III
AND DHAPPA

Re. Execution of Sdt from Ballygunge Headcut from B. D. P. S. to compound wall.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 27th March, 1945, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

N. R. DAS,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th March, 1945.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Abdus Sattar and Ahudin Nabi the recorded occupier of Stall No. 28 in Block 'A' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to take in Messrs. Ah Emdad Khan and Rezaur Rahman as partners in the business carried on in the above stall subject to the condition that the new partners will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retire from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date, this notice first appear in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE.

Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 16th March 1945.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Abdul Rouf one of the recorded occupiers of Stalls Nos. 54-55 in Block G in the S. S. Hogg Market for registration of his name as the sole occupier of the above stalls to the exclusion of the names of Messrs. S. Abdul Manna and S. Alam the other recorded occupier of the said stalls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date, this notice first appear in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE.

Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th March, 1945.

PHONE, B.B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.



LEADING SPRING
• MANUFACTURER OF
WIND INDIA

THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.
84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Phone Cal. 5175

VITAL STATISTICS

*For the City of Calcutta for the week
ending 17th March, 1945.*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,029 against 1,049 and 995 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 206. The general death-rate of the week was 22.00 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 17th March, 1945, was 859 against 895 and 826 in the two preceding weeks. There were 49 deaths from cholera against 45 and 15 in the two preceding weeks. There were 226 deaths from small-pox during the week against 217 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 67 and 79 respectively against

87 and 71 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20.92 per mille per annum.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 20.43.

There were 125 deaths from respiratory diseases against 122 in the previous week.

There were 44 deaths from tuberculosis against 42 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 170 against 154 and 169 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 5 were from cholera, 48 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 20 from fevers, 16 from bowel-complaints and 24 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 29.53 per mille.

There were 8 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 28.14.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 4 in the previous week.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	Rs. A. P. 1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259-260	0 12 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 261-262	0 12 0	Butter.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 263-264	1 0 0	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 265-266	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 111	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 8 0	Do.			Hardware.
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	B. 45	1 0 0	Mutton.			Do.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana			Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly	Do.			
" 158-159	0 13 6	Do.			To be approved by the Committee.			
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.						
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.						
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.						
" 170-172								

N. KUNDU,

Offg. Superintendent, College Street Market.

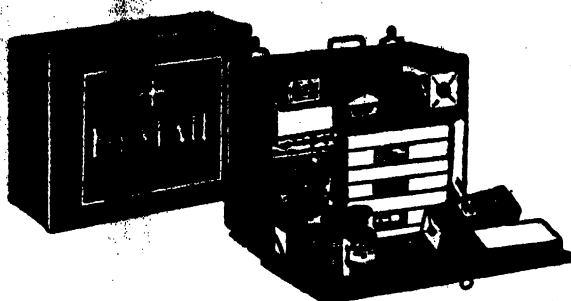
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 26	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Flower.	"F. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	E. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
G. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 4	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 5	2 10 0	Do.
"E. (New) 5	1 12 0	Chutney.	"F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 4	0 12 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 8 0	Offman's Stores.	" 5	0 12 0	Do.			
"F. 10-12			" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 529)



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN,
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, triepoles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the losses thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 21st February, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Fona per seer	1 80	2 00	Potatoes per seer	0 40	0 50	Controlled Rice per seer	0 66	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 40	" (Nainital)			SUNDRIES		
Shong	1 00	1 80	" per seer	0 50	0 60	Mustard Oil per seer	1 80	
Lobster	1 40	2 00	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			Sugar	0 80	
Baghda	1 80	2 80	Pulbul per seer			" (Con.)		
Bhanguar	1 00	1 40	Raddish (Country) per			Tea per lb.	1 00	2 00
Shetki	1 80	2 00	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	
Kila	1 40	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer...	0 20	0 30	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 12 0	
Kol & Magoor	1 00	2 00	Pumpkin each	0 20	1 30	" (Ration)	0 30	Shop)
Parsey	1 00	1 40	FRUITS.			0 30		(Con.)
Orab each			Mangoes 12—20			DAL.		
			Grapes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 80	0 10 0
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 40	1 80	Ohana	0 60	
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 30	0 50	Khari Masoor "	0 80	0 90
			Bedana per seer	2 80	3 00	Bhanga "	0 70	0 80
Goat & Kid per seer	2 00	2 80	Bael each	0 20	0 30	Khasaree "	0 50	0 60
			Dates per seer	1 40	2 00	Kalzi "	0 50	
EGGS.			Almond "	2 00	4 00	Biuli	0 60	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 40	Lime per Score	1 00		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 40	Oranges 12 to 20	1 00		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar	0 60	
VEGETABLES.			score	0 40	0 60	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 30	0 40	Do. (Martaban)	0 60	0 10 0	COKE & COAL		
Brinjal	0 20	0 30	Papaya each	0 10	0 40	Soft Coke per md.	1 90	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 20	0 50	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 30	Coal		
Cauliflower each	0 10	0 40	Pomegranate	1 40	1 80	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Tomato per seer	0 10	0 20	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Cucumber per score	0 20	0 40	Butter per seer	4 00	5 00	BARLEY POWDER.		
Slager per seer	0 60	0 80	Madras "			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Garlic	0 60	0 80	Ghee Lakhee			Do.		
Green Chilly "	0 80	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 00	5 80	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Onion	0 60	0 80	Do. Sree	5 00		Do. 2 "		
Pana (Daryelling)			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 00	6 00	Corn Flower 1 "		
Do. (Country)	0 40	0 50	Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Chena Spot Rollish	0 12 0	1 00
			Flour per seer	0 60		Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 50				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd March, 1945.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	
Lump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Loin "	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Round "	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Fuet (Kidney)	2 8 0	3 0 0			Hind-quarter "	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 12 0		
					Other portion per lb.	3 8 0	4 8 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer					Chops per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Lump "					Breast	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Round					Curry Mutton per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Tongue each					Leg per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 8 0	0 10 0			Shoulder per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Kidneys each	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 2 0			Heart "	0 3 6	0 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Liver "	1 4 0	1 12 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Brain "	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Tongue "	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidney per dozen	5 8 0	6 0 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Liver per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0			Head (without tongue and				
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0			brain) each	0 3 0	0 3 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 0 0	3 4 0		

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south-east of the Market	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Hilsa Fish per seer	3 4 0	3 8 0
Chops per seer	3 8 0	3 10 0	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0	Bombay Duck per 100		
Bellied Ham per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0	Pomfrets per seer		
Pigs Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhetkee "	2 12 0	3 5 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Maldine "		
Luncheon Sausage per lb	3 4 0	3 8 0	China Grass White per packet small		
Roasted Pork	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. large per "		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0	Bali chau per seer	1 14 0	3 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 8 0	5 0 0	Papadams per 100	3 0 0	3 8 0
			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 4 0	3 12 0
			Dry Prawas per seer		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable as present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY & LTD.
PHONE 22-1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 6 0	1 10 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 8 0	Do. Nagpur ..			Apples (Cooking) ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Capon ..	6 8 0	10 8 0	Do. Lahore ..			Do. S. Africa ..	—	—
Duck (curry) ..	2 12 0	3 2 0	Do. Darjeeling each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (roasting) ..	3 4 0	4 0 0	Do. Fyzabad ..			Do. Nainital ..	—	—
Do. (special) ..	4 2 0	4 10 0	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman ..	—	—
Fowl (curry) .. 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 12 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. American ..	—	—
Do. (outlet) .. 11 lb 1 oz	2 14 0	3 8 0	Celery ..	0 4 6	0 7 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) ..	3 0 0	3 12 0	Cucumber per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. King David ..	—	—
Do. (special) each ..	3 14 0	4 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Jonathan ..	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting) ..	3 8 0	4 2 0	Ginger ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Luton per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0
Goose ..	25 0 0	26 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta ..	—	—
Pigeons ..	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric ..	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious ..	—	—
Turkey Cook ..	40 0 0	50 0 0	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen ..	20 0 0	30 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 14 0	0 15 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. heavy lots ..	1 6 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 6	0 3 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	3 8 0	4 8 0
Do. (Dressed) ..	2 8 0	2 10 0	Leek each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Cocoonut each	0 8 0	0 4 0
Ducks per score	2 8 0	2 10 0	Lettuce per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Country Apples ..	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 14 0	3 4 0	Lobia per bundle (small)			Gooseberry per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (special) per score	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Onions, (New) per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dove ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Patna red (old) ..	0 7 0	0 9 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Guinea fowl ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. " white ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Portridge ..	—	—	Do. Country red ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	Parasip each	0 4 0	0 4 6	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peahen ..	10 0 0	15 0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 0 0	10 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling ..	—	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 8 0	4 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Anar per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 8 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	3 12 0
						Khurbanee ..	1 4 0	1 8 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in six sizes. AGENTS :—BOMBAY—Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. KARACHI—T. S. Thadhani & Sons, Marriot Rd. BANGALORE—de Souza Bros., 4, Hutchins Rd., Book Town. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane (off Waterloo St.) Calcutta.

Flowers ..	each	...	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Simla ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (large) per lb.	...	...
Quail ..	"	...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Country ..	0 9 0	0 11 0	Kesur China per seer	...	...
Rabbit ..	"	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Snake Coll each	...	...	Lime patty per score	1 4 0	1 14 0
Snippets per each	...	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per	...	...	Lemon (English) per doz.	...	...
Snipes ..	"	...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Country seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Lichess per 100 (Monsaffur)	...	...
Teal (large) ..	"	...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. (Country) ..	...	...
Teal (cotton) ..	"	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 15 0	1 0 0	Locket per score	0 12 0	1 0 0
Wild Duck each	...	...	...	...	Do. (Old) Nainital ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Monkey Lichess per 100	...	...
Wild Duck (special) each	...	...	...	...	Do. (New) Small ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	...	...
BIRDS.			...	...	Do. Madras (Controlled)	...	...	Mask Melon per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0
Canary (Cook) each	...	...	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. (Small) (Round) ..	...	...	Mask Melon .. (Lucknow)	2 8 0	...
Do. (Hen) ..	...	...	30 0 0	32 0 0	Do. Shillong ..	...	...	Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	...	...
Pigeons (Fancy) ..	...	...	5 0 0	50 0 0	Rhubarb per seer	...	...	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	...	...
VEGETABLES.			...	...	Pulhu (Patal) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
Artichoke Darjeeling each	...	...	...	...	Radish English per bundle	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Langra per doz.	...	...
Do. Ground per seer	...	...	...	...	Do. Country per bundle	...	...	Do. Sipia ..	...	...
Artipeach per seer	...	...	...	...	Spinach per lot of 20	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Fazile ..	...	...
Beetroot Darjeeling per	...	...	...	...	Squash per seer	...	...	Do. Mohon Bhog ..	...	...
seer ..	...	...	...	...	Country Spinach per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Agra ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Golapkhosh ..	...	...
Do. Country per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	...	...	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Himsagore ..	...	...
Bean Ranchi per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Begamfull ..	...	...
Do. French Country	...	...	...	...	Do. Darjeeling per seer	...	...	Do. Kanchan ..	...	...
per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	Do. Country ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Bombay ..	...	...
Do. Butter per score	...	...	...	...	Do. Ranchi ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Safeta ..	...	...
Brinjal ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	...	...	Do. Shillong ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Cabbage each	...	...	...	...	Tamarind (Green) ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mangosteen per doz.	...	...
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	Turnip per bundle, Local	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mulberry per score	...	...
Do. (Country) ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	...	...	Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Nagpur Mossom per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Ranchi) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	Vegetable marrow Country	...	...	Poona ..	3 0 0	3 8 0
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 4 0	0 5 0	...	...	each ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay ..	3 4 0	3 12 0
Do. per seer	...	...	...	...	Do. Darjeeling each	...	...	Oranges Sylhet ..	...	...
Do. (Allahabad) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	...	...	White Pumpkins per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Bombay ..	...	...
Do. (Lucknow) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	...	...	Red ..	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Darjeeling 6-8	1 0 0	...
			...	...	Tarai per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Madras per doz.	...	...
			...	...	Kankrole per seer	...	...	Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 0 0	...
			...	...				Do. (Squeezing) 20-25	1 0 0	...

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are meatless days.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Singapore " ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Quince (Darj.) ...	1 0 0		Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rose Apple per score ...	1 0 0		Oococnut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	Currants Australian per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		1 0 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 8 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	1 8 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritsagar " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Kabul " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country " ...	1 8 0		Water melon Country each ...			Khurma per seer ...	0 8 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Goalund each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	2 0 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Kabul ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Farakkabad " ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...	32 0 0		Water fruit per seer ...			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balhar each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Plum Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Plum S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...						Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Liby do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. alasia do. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...						Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...								
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

GROW MORE FOOD

USE THE BEST SEEDS FROM

MAJHIPARA IDEAL AGRICULTURAL FARM

We are the premier seed growers of Bengal. We supply all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds to all leading Seed Merchants of India.

WE GROW VEGETABLES FOR THE EASTERN COMMAND WHO ACCEPT
FIRST CLASS PRODUCE ONLY.

Price list may be had on request.

FARMERS INDUSTRIES, 3, Huzurimull Lane, Calcutta

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 0 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk—	5 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin—	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 8 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „		2 4 0	other varieties per seer			50 „ „	0 0 6	
Dinapur „			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			per md. ...	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Ohaundashi)			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red „ „			Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Wheat „ „			Halud „	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „	4 8 0	5 0 0	Wholemeal (Flour) „				0 8 0	
Do. (salt-water) „	3 4 0	4 0 0				CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) „	6 0 0	6 8 0	*RICE			Hard Cakes per Doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Rice (retail) —			Cakes Assorted per lb	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „	2 8 0	2 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) —			Plum Cake	1 8 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			X'mas Cake (A and		
Do. (cut Pieces)	2 8 0	2 12 0	Medium per seer			iced) per lb.	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb.	2 12 0	
Orab per lot of 4	1 0 0	1 4 0	Banktooli manja per md.			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe			Do. per seer			packet		
Do. without roe			Chinisakkar per md.			Milk Chocolates slab		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Do. per seer			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer			Kabul rice per seer			lb.		4 0 0
Mullet per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Golah Soru rice (best) „			Short bread per lb.		
Butter fish per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	Kamini rice „			English Sweet, Assorted	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Palmai (table) per seer			per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 4 0	3 0 0	*SUGAR			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer			Gur per seer			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. (Large)	3 8 0	4 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer			„		
Lobster	3 0 0	3 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Sweet Assorted per lb. „	1 12 0	
Sea fish	2 0 0	3 0 0	Crystal (best)			Boiled Sweet per lb.	0 14 0	
Other fish	2 0 0	3 8 0	Medium (small grain					
Rock Salmon (whole)	2 8 0	2 12 0	white)			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Do. (fillet)	5 0 0	5 12 0	Medium (small grain)			Glaxo		
Mackerel	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bengal			Assorted Creams		
Gajal (Entire)	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL. Etc.			Golden Puffs		
Shrimp per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Kalai per seer			Barley Sugar (English)		
Ladies finger	2 4 0	2 8 0	Arabar „			per lb.		
			Chola „			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor „			per lb.		
Bread (Brown) 1 lb. each	0 10 0		Khawari „			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) „			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz.	0 2 6		*Salt			per tin		
Hot dog bread each	0 1 0							
Dinner Roll	0 1 0		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Cheese Bandel each	0 8 0	0 8 6	1 lb. tin			Marie 1 lb. tin		
Do. Dacca per lb.	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 lb. „	2 2 0		Nice 1 lb. tin		
Do. Edam „	4 0 0	4 4 0	6 lb. „	6 0 0		Petit Beurre tin		
Do. Overland „			*Coconut Oil per seer					
Do. Cheddarn (craft)	4 12 0		Castor Oil			BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Mustard Oil (Mill)	1 2 0		Cheese		
Do. unmixed. „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0				Gem		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Iced		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Ginger Nut 2 lb.		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ko-Nut (Reg.)		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Marie		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0		Milk		
			No. 1			Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9		hold)		
			No. 2			Nice		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY— —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)	0 15 0	
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 15 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 12 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 8 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			Rosela Assorted Jams	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 10 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Broken	1 0 6	1 2 0	1 lb. per tin		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			tle		
			packet	2 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 8 0		per lb.		
			Cafe Brand packets	1 4 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)			con per lb.		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
			Dust (Special) per lb.	1 12 0		2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.			*Cobra Boot Polish,	Small Large	
			DUST TEA			*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Eko's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	8 18 0
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			*Amrutanjain Pain Balm	1 4 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Mustard Colman per tin			roach Extermina-		
			Do. (Country) 1 lb.	0 14 0		tor 1 1/2 Oza. tin	0 8 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 3 Oza. "	0 15 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
			Pepper		0 10 0	Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 7 lb. "	21 0 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 55 lbs. bag	100 0 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	2 0 0		PAINTS.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 0 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Quaker Oats 25 oz.			per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. 3 391) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
---	--	---

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rent voted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Var. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butal 7	0 2 0 each.	Butal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 ..	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 6th February, 1945.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Peas	0 8 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswewar)		4 6 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 1 0	0 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore		5 8 0	Ginger		0 8 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 8 0	1 0 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil		1 8 0	Mutton	2 0 0	2 0 0
Deahi Boiled			Cocoanut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 8 0	Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 6 0	Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 0	Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "		0 8 0	Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji		0 8 0	Bhetki	1 4 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair	0 6 0	0 10 0
Mug Dal	0 6 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 7 0	0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 4 6	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 6 0	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Khasari Dal	0 6 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Kharl)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal	0 6 0							
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 19th March, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 12 0	Mutton		3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 12 0	Goat		3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 6 0		Milk		0 10 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 4 0	2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	0 8 0		Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. (Kharl)	0 10 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 8 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi "			Cocoanut Oil			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		5 2 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 0 0	Apples 6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		
Bhadwa		5 8 0	Alubokra per seer		2 8 0	H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)		4 4 0	Oranges 12—20	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 0
sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arab	1 4 0	1 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Do. (Bata)			Mango			rettes, 555		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer			Pearl Barley (C. P.)		
Gur			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
			Patal per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes (Local)	0 2 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Jam		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
			Onion	0 6 0	1 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Pena	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
			Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Bagda		2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bhetki		2 0 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 8 8	1 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-45 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 21st March, 1945.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RISE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Safata 12-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mango (Local)	1 0 0		Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Begamfully	1 0 0		Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi 2	1 0 0		Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap)		
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Madras	1 0 0		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Langya 6-8 Kalicut			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brijals per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		1 0 0	Do. Golapkhaz			Chamormoni		
Ginger " "		0 10 0	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Patli Lemon each	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kharbuza per seer	0 10 0		maund (old)		
Kagzi Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 1 0	Orange Ichanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 8 0	Do. Madras			per maund		
Do. Bombay	0 8 0		Do. Darjeeling 8-16	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Nagpur 12-25	1 0 0		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	5 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras			Do. Multan	5 0 0		Dhaki Chata		
Do. Garubati			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
Country	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pears 4-16	1 0 0		Coarse		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each			Medium		
Patni Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)	1 0 0	2 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country each	1 0 0	2 8 0	Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Dist per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Peaches			Java		
Do. Hilly	0 8 0	0 4 0	Plantain Champa per score	6 6 0	0 10 0	Cocconut Oil		
Cabbage			Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil		
Caullflower each			Musket per seer			Salt per seer		
Peas Ranchi per seer			Pomegranate per seer					
Do. Lucknow	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour		
Do. Deshi			Do. Kandahar			Atta		
Beans	0 4 0	0 6 0	Bedana (Kabul)	2 8 0	4 0 0	Sujeer		
Squash	0 1 6	0 2 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Tomato	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Sultana	2 8 0	2 8 0	Ohandausi Atta per md.		
Green Mangoes each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Almond shelled	3 0 0	5 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
Bit per seer			Do. without shell			Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large		5 0 0			
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
Apple Cashmere 2-3			Water melon Gosalando			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14
Do. Kulu 2-3	1 0 0		Do. Deshi each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mug Dal	0 10 0	
Do. Peshwari			Do. Farukabad			Arhar	0 8 0	0 12
Do. Nainital			Do. Quetta			Kalai	0 8 0	0 8
Alubokhara per seer	2 8 0		Do. Bhagalpur each	1 0 0	3 0 0	Khesari	0 6 0	
Apricot			Sarbatli Lemon 5-6	1 0 0		Mosoor (spilt)	0 12 0	0 12
Batavia each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Musembi 6-12	1 0 0		Do. (khari)		
Bel fruit each	0 0 6	0 4 0	Walnut per seer	3 0 0		Mator	0 6 0	
			Do. Shelled	2 0 0		Chana Dal	0 6 0	
			Nut Ground					
			Sharifa			TEA.		
			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 4 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6
			Bombay		2 8 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Aligarh		2 4 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14
			Jessore		4 0 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 6
			Dinapur		3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12
			Pabna		3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Darbhanga		3 4 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 6
			Masafferpur			Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 6
			Cow's Ghee	5 0 0	6 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Do. Milk	0 8 0	0 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Bhalea Ghee	4 8 0	5 0 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bagda per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
			Bhetkes per Sr.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
						In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Prawns (Galda)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	"Bulk		
			Rohi	1 12 0	2 0 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Bulk		
			Small fish	1 8 0	1 12 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chital	2 0 0	2 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 8 0	0 4 0	(White)	0 8 0	0 12
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	4 0 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	0 12 0	2 0 0	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md		1

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGLA STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Poma per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per	0 5 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sujeer (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Silong			Pulbul per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 12 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 5 0	
Bagda	2 0 0	2 8 0	score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Wheat	0 5 0	
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0			
Bhetki	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 3 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Koi & Magoor	1 12 0	2 8 0						
Parney	2 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			RICE.		
Orab each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mangoes 2-4	1 0 0	1 8 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
			Grapes					
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer			SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 0	
Mutton "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 0	0 4 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 0	
			Beal each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
			Dates per seer	2 8 0		Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Almond "	0 1 6	0 8 0			
EGGS.			Lime per score	1 0 0				
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0		Orange 4-6	0 12 0	1 0 0	DAL.		
Fowl's eggs	2 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per	0 12 0	1 0 0	Arabar per seer	0 12 0	
			score	0 12 0	1 8 0	Chana "	0 6 0	
			Do. (Martaban) per	0 12 0	1 8 0	Masoor "	0 12 0	
			doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga "		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	
Bean (French) per seer	1 9 0		Sugarane each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Kalai "	0 7 0	
Brinjal "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Pomegranate per seer	0 2 0	0 8 0	Biuli "		
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 12 0		Apples	0 2 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Green Cocoonut	0 2 0	0 8 0	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Tomato per seer	0 8 0		Lichi			Mattor "		
Cucumber per score	1 8 0	1 12 0				Salt (Rationed) "	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer	0 8 0		BUTTER.			COKE & COAL.		
Garlic "	1 0 0		Butter per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
Green Chilly		0 8 0	Madras "			Coal " (Control)	1 10 0	
Onion	0 12 0		Ghee Lakhee			Fuel "	2 8 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Potato (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Sree			Brand per bottle		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0				
			Milk	0 8 0				

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th March, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Poma per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 12 0		Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 0 0	2 4 0	Green Chilly	0 8 0		Sujeer per seer	0 8 0	
Silong	2 0 0	2 4 0	Onion	0 6 0		Atta (Rationed)	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 12 0	2 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)		1 8 0			
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) "		1 0 0			
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes Deshi New "	0 3 0	0 6 0			
Bhetki	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	2 8 0		RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 10 0		Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 0	
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	" "		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Patnai per seer		
Parney	1 8 0	1 12 0	Squash	0 6 0	1 4 0	Banktuli (Manja) per md.		
Orab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) "		
Seef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton "	3 0 0		White "	0 1 6	0 2 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	3 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Suet	1 8 0		Do. (Country)			md.		
						Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Bori		
Duck each	2 4 0	2 12 0	Almond per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 8 0	
Fowl "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Alubokra "	0 1 6	0 4 0	Sugar (Ration)		0 8 0
Chicken	1 0 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 6 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer			Gur per seer		
Duck's Eggs per score	2 4 0		Beal each	1 4 0		Cocoonut oil		
Fowl's Eggs "	2 4 0		Dates per seer	1 4 0		Arabar per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
			Grapes	1 4 0		Obana "	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES			Lime per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (Deshi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	
Brinjal "	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cabbage (Deshi) "	0 2 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Biuli "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower "	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mug Katcha "	0 11 0	0 12 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 8 0		Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 8 0	1 4 0	Do. (Bona) "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Lakrai) "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarane each	0 8 0		Mattor "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Orange per score			Salt (Rationed) "	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer		0 8 0	Mangoes			Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 4 0	
						Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 5 0	
			BUTTER			Robinson's Barley		
			Butter per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Ghee Lakhee "			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Do. Bhadwa "			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Sree "			Coal per md.	1 10 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0				
			Milk (Co-operative)	0 10 0				
			per seer					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 17th January, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per ar.	0 8 0		Kashin Bhog	—	
Mutton "	2 0 0		Sweet Potatoes "	0 1 0	0 2 0	Fash 4—5	—	
Goat and Kid "	2 0 0		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Pras S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0		Tomato (Ranchi) per seer			Sarda per seer	—	
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	0 4 0	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	0 10 0	1 0 0
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer			Aligarh per lb.	5 0 0	
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0				Dinapur "	—	4 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 8 0		Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	
Fowl's " "	2 8 0		Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD.		
FISH.			Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	
Pona per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer	8 8 0		Do. 1 lb.	0 1 8	
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 8 0		Amra (Belati) per score	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Beal each	—	0 4 0	Flour per seer	—	
Bagda	—		Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Atta "	—	
Bhangaur	—		Blackberries per 100	0 10 0	0 15 0	Sujee "	—	
Bhetki	2 0 0		Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 5 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0		Patna per seer	—	
Crab per pair	—	0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per ar.	—	
Ellas	1 8 0	2 0 0	Almond "	—	4 0 0	Do. (Kora) "	—	
Koi & Magoor	2 0 0	3 0 0	Grape "	3 0 0	4 8 0	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	
Pomfret per seer	—		Do. per box	—		Deshi "	—	
Mango fish per seer	—		Goosberry per seer	—		SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—		Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 4 0	1 8 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see	—		Sugar	0 7 0	0 7 5
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuza "	—		Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	—		Cocoanut Oil	—	
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	0 4 8	
Brinjal "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Lokote "	—		DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 0 0		Ararhar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 1 0	0 6 0	Pesta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Chana "	0 6 0	
Cauliflower	—		Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—		Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—		Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	
Celery per seer.	—		Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score	—		Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0		Mattor "	0 10 0	0 2 9
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—		Salt	—	
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—		COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Coal per md.	1 9 0	
Onion "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Walnut "	—	1 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	
Pasa (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—		Do. (Elephant)	—	
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—		Brand per tin Refined	—	
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—		Ordinary	—	
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra	—		BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay	—		Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score	—				
Pulbul	—	0 8 0	Sipla	—				
Raddish (English) per bundle	—							
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 0 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
28A	0 4 0 "		85-86	0 8 0 "	
84 Chandney	0 5 0 "		86	0 8 0 "	
82	0 5 0 "				
87	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Sell

(Continued from page 528)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.		M.	Ra. A. P.	Plantain.	Egg	Ra. A. P.	Egg
			" 26-29	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 4 0	Do
H. 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
13	3 0 0	Do.	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.			
26	-	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Padder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
31	2 0 0	Do.				" 35	0 4 0	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 8	8 10 0 Mon. rent	Oilman's Stores.	40-44	0 3 0 each	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.						
35	2 0 0	Do.	West Range		Kerosene Oil.	F. R. N. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods European Veg. table.
36	2 0 0	Do.	" 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" "		
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	24 0 0	Do.	" "		
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" "		
			" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" "		
			" 39	30 0 0	Do.	" "		
			" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do.
			" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
			" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 32	35 0 0	Do.			
			" 58	43 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
43B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	28 0 0	Do.			
			" 46	33 0 0	Tailoring.			
			" 49	33 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 50	56 4 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
			" 51	30 0 0	Do.			
50C	0 10 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
			" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
46A-B	1 5 0	Oilman's Stores	" 54	30 0 0	Do.			
			Poultry.		Poultry.	Milk	1 1 8 0	Milk
			" 7-12	1 14 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
			" 13-19	2 13 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
			" 20-23	3 7 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do.
			" 24-28	1 9 0	Do.			
			" 29-30	3 7 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
			" 31-32	0 10 0	Do.	" 8 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" K. 43	0 6 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-58	2 8 0	Do.	" "		
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 59-66	1 4 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 67-74	7 8 0	Do.			
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	1 4 0	Do.	North Range		
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-76	1 4 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4 & 10	0 8 0	Hotel
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 77-82	1 4 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	5 0 0	Do.			
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-108	3 2 0	Do.			
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.			
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
Potatoe Range		Potato.	" 131-134	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 135-138	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 139-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
16	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
41	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
		Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.	" 18-14	1 0 0	Do
		Potato.	" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
48	0 8 0	Do.	" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
59	0 8 0	Do.			Poultry-Bird	" 24	1 0 0	Hosiery
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.	" 56	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods.
13	-	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
		Do.	" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
14	-	Do.	" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
16	0 4 0	Do.	" 199-203	1 4 0	Do.			
17	0 4 0	Do.	" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
18	0 4 0	Do.	" 207-209	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			

*Halls temporarily occupied.

hp. 541-572. Nil

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	4 W. B.	0 5 0	Pan.	30 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	"			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 2 0	Egg.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	55 "	0 2 0	C. V.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	56 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	0 15 0	"	57 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0	"	58 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	59 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	61 "	0 5 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	62 "	0 5 0	"
26 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	63 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	64 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	65 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	66 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"				67 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3 & 12, 6	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1,	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 10	" 9 "	Do.	9, & 12		Potato
D. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 5	" 8 "	Do.
E. 8	" 7 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
		To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3	0 3 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-2	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 7th April, 1945

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT—	573	HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
Alderman Siddiqi		The Tragedy Of Malnutrition	580
Importance Of Civic League		ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE—	
Municipality And Public Utilities			
Nominated Councillors For 1945-46		Development Of Hyderabad—The Outlines Of	
Standard Weights And Measures		Regional Master Plan	582
Local Government In Liberated France		LETTER TO THE EDITOR—	
Mayoral Election		Beri-Beri And Adulterated Mustard Oil	585
England Considers Water Problems		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	
Government Directions To Corporation—Corpora-			
tion Asked To Send Reply		VITAL STATISTICS—	
"MIDDLES"—			
U. S. Citizenship For Indians—Consideration Of	575	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	591
The Bill Postponed			
CALCUTTA OLD AND NEW—			
Control Of The Stage In Calcutta	578		

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle & Comment

Alderman Siddiqi

We extend a most cordial welcome to Alderman Abdur Rahman Siddiqi on his return home from America where he represented India on the Pacific Relations Conference. From the States he went to England and then to Palestine on his way back to India. It is a matter of deep gratification to us that this unofficial ambassador of ours was most warmly received wherever he went and won esteem by his intellectual acumen and persuasive eloquence and no less by his ardent patriotism which placed India first in and before everything.

Importance Of Civic League

Stressing on the urgency of setting up a Civic League for the City of Cawnpore, to create a proper appreciation of the civic problems by the city-dwellers, the 'Citizen', the excellent civic organ of Cawnpore writes:—

"The Civic League is not a party as political and communal parties are constituted. Its activities cut across all parties and organizations that should be and are interested in civic affairs. It seeks the support and goodwill of public spirited citizens, whatever their political creed, in educating public opinion and creating a civic conscience among the people, their parties and organizations."

Our contemporary reviews the situation with particular reference to the Cawnpore Municipal Board,* but this review may have a general application all over the country. It says:—

"The War has imposed many burdens on the local bodies and in many cases there has been a total breakdown of some of the services managed by these bodies. Incompetence of these bodies and the apathy of the Government have been generally responsible for such breakdowns. Only competent men on our municipal boards can command public support and influence the Government in solving war-time and other civic problems.

"A close scrutiny of the working of the Municipal Board reveals that these have been the happy hunting ground for communalists, self-seekers and petty adventurers; they have been responsible for breeding communal discord, personal and party factions and nepotism of the worst type. The municipal administrations have been marked for lack of planning and short-sightedness and the businesslike efficiency has been missing from them. The municipal revenues were generally mis-spent and the public derived very little benefit from the municipal administration."

This is one side of the picture, the other side of it is equally realistic, and our contemporary portrays it as follows:—

"The recent Government policy of depriving the municipal boards of several of their important functions cannot be viewed with equanimity. This retrograde step must be opposed. The Government have kept out-of-date and unrepresentative municipal boards alive and then used their incompetence and unrepresentative character as an excuse for depriving the people of whatever measure of local self-government they had enjoyed hitherto."

Municipality And Public Utilities

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has decided to purchase the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company according to a resolution recently passed by it.

A Committee of seven including the Mayor has been appointed to examine the question.

NOMINATED COUNCILLORS FOR 1945-46

The Governor of Bengal has appointed the following to be Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation for the year ending the 31st March, 1946:—

The Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust (ex-officio);

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury
Mr. Mowdudur Rahman
Mr. Shrinivas Boler
Mr. Syed Afzal
Mr. Kamal Krishna Das
Mr. S. C. Biswas
Mr. Haridas Saha.

Standard Weights And Measures

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal to suggest ways for introduction of standard weights and measures throughout the province has submitted its report.

The Committee has recommended that weights as fixed in the Standards of Weight Act, 1939, should be enforced by the Provincial Act in all districts by four stages at an interval of six months from one stage to another and that the Act should first apply to Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas and then extended to other districts. It has further suggested that weights not conforming to standard weights should not be declared illegal and that the process of replacement of all old weights by standard weights must be completed within two years.

For administration of the proposed Act, the Committee has recommended the appointment of a staff consisting of a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, 27 District Inspectors, 105 Inspectors and an office establishment at a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 6,57,168 per annum.

Local Government In Liberated France

The French experience with local government in liberated territory is providing:—

(1) a case study of the revival of free local government in a formerly occupied country, and

(2) an indication of some of the permanent changes in French local government which might be made.

As a case study the French experience is reassuring to those with faith in the adaptability of democratic institutions to trying conditions. The early establishment of semi-representative councils even if only advisory and the early calling of free elections point the way to the re-establishment of democratic local government.

At least two new developments in French local government are to be watched for their permanent influence. For the first time in history French women are to be given the right to vote. The appointment of regional prefects by Vichy and the appointment of regional commissioners by the French Provisional Government suggest that a new level of local government administration might be added, but this seems unlikely.

Four ordinances of the French Committee of National Liberation, and later the French Provisional Government, outlined the form local government was to take upon liberation. The first of these, in January, 1944, provided for the establishment of regional 'commissariats' and the central appointment of a regional commissioner for

MAYORAL ELECTION

April 18 next has been provisionally fixed for holding the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

each. Each of these commissioners has several prefects and departments (a unit of government roughly equivalent to our county) under him. The establishment of these regional commissionerships was necessary because only parts of France could be liberated at a time and because of the poor communications in any early stage of an invasion.

The regional commissioners are authorized not only to "establish the administration of the territory, to re-establish legality and to provide for the people's needs," but also to exercise exceptional powers in the event of an interruption of communications with the superior authority. These exceptional powers include the setting aside of legislative acts, the issuance of decrees and control of judicial proceedings.

Another ordinance stipulates that the regional commissioner shall be assisted in his duties by a director of the cabinet, a Secretary-General for police appointed on suggestion of the Commissioner of the Interior, and a Secretary-General for economic affairs and food supplies appointed on suggestion of the Commissioner of Food Supplies and Production and the Commissioner of Finance.

A third ordinance outlines the re-establishment of free department councils and municipal councils and Mayors. All such officials holding office as of June 15, 1940, are reinstated in their positions except those who directly favoured the enemy who are discharged. If a municipal council does not have a legal quorum it shall be provisionally completed by appointment by the prefect upon the advice of the departmental committee of liberation.

Mayors shall be elected as usual by the municipal councils. The making up of legal quorums of department councils follows the same procedure as with the municipal councils.

A fourth ordinance regulates matters of detail as to prefectorial administration, providing for temporary appointments to the office of prefect outside the usual rules of the civil service. The men chosen for the positions of regional commissioners or prefects have been from both those in France during the occupation and those who were not.

A separate combined department-municipal council for Paris has been provided consisting of the Parisian Committee of Liberation, which is composed of a representative from each of 21 organizations plus seven others.

England Considers Water Problems

Proposals emphasizing the need for over-all consideration of the problem of water supply and related matters, enlarging the local units of administration and subsidizing rural water supplies and sewerage, have been proposed in a White Paper on water policy. In order to insure that all reasonable needs for water can be met in the future, it is proposed that central planning of water supply and conservation be the function of the Minister of Health. At present the Minister lacks powers of initiative and direction although having certain less effective powers. In order to help the Minister shape a national plan, central and regional advisory water committees are to be established or given greater power; nine regional bodies with local government representatives on them and with limited powers exist to-day and three are to be added, thereby covering most of England and Wales.

Municipalities own and operate 80 per cent. of the water supplies, but it is not proposed to eliminate private utilities from this field. The general framework of existing local organization will be retained, but amalgamation of small water utilities is to be encouraged and, if necessary, enforced by the Minister of Health in order to secure efficiency and economy. Under the proposals of the White Paper county councils will be able to become members of joint boards of local authorities administering water utilities.

All matters affecting rivers except water supply will be centralized in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and administered by 29 river boards which will take over the land drainage functions of the existing catchment boards, the pollution powers at present exercised by about 1,600 separate authorities, and the control of fisheries.

The section of the White Paper providing for national and county grants—totalling £15,000,000 for national grants—for the extension of piped water

supplies and sewerage in rural areas has already been passed as the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act.

Criticism of the White Paper has been forthcoming. Although it includes plans for limited inter-connection of existing water systems, it provides for no national "grid," no nationally interconnected system. This is a fault of the plan according to some. Others have criticized it because both the Minister of Health and the Minister of

GOVT. DIRECTIONS TO CORPORATION

Corporation Asked To Send Reply

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, has sent the following letter to the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta:—

"I am directed to refer to this office Memorandum No. 716 P.H., dated the 17th March 1945, forwarding certain orders which the Provincial Government had issued under the Public Health Ordinance, 1944, and also three directions with which the Corporation were required to comply before April the 1st.

I am to say that although reports appeared in the Press on March the 22nd and 23rd to the effect that the Corporation had resolved to comply with those orders and directions and had made financial provision for the execution of the works specified therein, Government have neither received any official information to this effect nor any formal reply to the letter of the 17th March. I am to point out that before coming to a final decision, Government wish to give the Corporation a reasonable opportunity of removing any doubt or misunderstanding in this matter, and, accordingly, I am to request that the attention of the Corporation be invited to the urgency of this matter and to request that the Corporation will send by 19th April, 1945, a formal reply to show definitely whether or not the Corporation is prepared to comply with the orders and directions, the reply should be accompanied:

(1) by a copy of all resolutions passed for the purpose of implementing the orders and directions, and

(2) by a statement showing exactly what financial provision has been made in respect of each item for which financial provision is required."

PRINTING DEPARTMENT'S LOSS

The death due to tetanus occurred on the 19th March last, of Mr. Siddhinath Bhattacharjee, an Assistant Reader of the Corporation Printing Department. It was very sudden and unexpected. He was a lovable young man with a splendid physique and had not even reached 40 when he passed away.

A resolution condoling his death was passed at a meeting of the employees of the Printing Department, held under the presidency of the Superintendent and a copy of the same was sent to the members of the bereaved family.

Agriculture and Fisheries have certain powers over water and the rivers. Control should be unified according to these critics. Many of those living in urban districts and non-county boroughs have criticized the county contribution to rural water supply and sewerage because the urban districts have provided these things for themselves at their own expense and under the White Paper's proposals they would have to contribute, through county rates, toward rural facilities.

U. S. Citizenship For Indians

Consideration Of The Bill Postponed

THE postponement of consideration of the new Bill establishing a quota for Indian nationals now living in the United States of America to become naturalized citizens has come as a surprise fraught with disappointment. When the House of Representatives Immigration Committee allowed hearings on the Luce-Celler Bill to permit Indians of the Eastern Hemisphere to enter into the U. S. A. on a quota basis and when the U. S. Department of State expressed its belief that "the existing discrimination against the people of India in our immigration and naturalization laws should be removed", we in India naturally expected a happy end of the matter.

In the course of a statement before the Immigration Committee the Acting Secretary of State said:—

"India is a prominent member of the United Nations, its soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with American troops in Italy, Burma and elsewhere. We are asking and confidently expect their continued support until the ultimate and final defeat of Japan. Japanese propaganda officials are endeavouring to sow seeds of distrust between us and our allies in the Orient.

"We know they shall fail. At the same time we are aware our efforts to bring our friends in the Orient, and particularly the 400,000,000 people of India into full and enthusiastic co-operation with us in the war effort and in our endeavours to build a strong and peaceful post-war world are not consistent with the existing barriers against Indians contained in our immigration legislation."

The Immigration Committee heard the testimony of some witnesses favouring the passage of the Bills authorizing naturalization and re-admission of Indians into the U.S.A. On the witness was Representative Emmanuel Celler of New York, who paid a tribute to India's contribution to the war effort, stressing the fact that the legislation would rob the Japanese of a sharp propaganda weapon. He also

summed up the potential value of good business connections with India.

Mr. Celler, who was the author of one of the Bills under consideration, stated:—

"Slowly and surely we forge ahead to the realization that no Government and no man are islands unto themselves. We in the West can no longer remain indifferent to what happens in the East. We cannot revile Nazi theories of racial supremacy on the one hand and on the other ignore the implications of our immigration legislation. India is America's business as it is China's business and England's business."

Mr. Celler read to the Committee a statement by Representative Clare Luce, who is the author of an identical Bill. This statement read in part:—

"The establishment of a quota for the admission of Indians to the U. S. A. is an act of justice which we should not withhold. It is seldom that a nation has an opportunity to obtain so great a profit at so little a cost. Our position at the San Francisco Conference will be greatly strengthened in regard to discussions on the colonial policies of our allies."

Calling for legislation authorizing the admission and naturalization of Indians in the United States, Sardar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, declared that the removal of the "barred zone" in immigration was necessary towards ending racial discrimination, intolerance and superiority which were "Hitlerian theories and which must result in wars". Such a step would also be another blow against the Japanese, he said.

Sardar Singh submitted to the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives a memorandum on the proposed Bill which was backed by leading citizens from every State in the Union including businessmen, journalists, labour, officials, religious leaders and educationists.

Mr. Henry Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, was among those who wrote favoring its adoption.

President Roosevelt and some top administration officials heartily endorsed the Bill and pressed for the Committee's early approval. President Roosevelt's support to the Bill gave the same a tremendous prestige to hearings.

The opponents of the Bill say that they fear the "principle" of the measure.

The House of Representative Immigration Committee on the 20th March last postponed indefinitely consideration of the Indian Immigration Bill. Strong opposition was offered by its Republican members who held that Indian immigration and naturalization would produce too much cheap labour in the U. S. A.

It is understood, however, that the Democratic representative, Mr. Emmanuel Celler, and other supporters of his Bill will continue to present various alternatives and will try to get positive action as soon as possible.

No further move is expected before the Easter recess, but a concentrated effort will be made to revive the Bill during the next session of Congress. There are two other Bills—one by Representative Clare Booth Luce and the other by Everett M.

CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FOR 1945

The Secretary of the Society writes:—

For the purpose of election of delegates to the Corporation of Calcutta Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., for 1945 each name has to be proposed and seconded by two members (one proposer and one seconder) of the same Group in the prescribed Nomination Form that may be available from the Office of the Society on payment of As. 2 only for each form on and from the 2nd April, 1945.

Nomination forms are to be submitted to the respective Returning Officers and the last date of submission of the forms is the 9th April, 1945, upto 5 p.m. Nomination forms will be scrutinized by the respective Returning Officers on the 10th April, 1945, at 5-15 p.m. Application for withdrawal, if any, of nomination shall be submitted to the office of the Society before the 16th April, 1945, within 5 p.m. The election of delegates shall be held on 23rd April, 1945 in such months as will be notified in due course.

Dirksen—also seeking immigration and naturalisation of Indians, but both the sponsors are at present overseas.

Representative Leonard Allen, who tabled the motion postponing the Bill, told *Reuter* :—

"We have gone far enough already in breaking down our immigration laws. Instead of opening up our doors to let more foreigners into the country we ought to cut our present quotas. With me it is a question of principle. Our immigration law says that we would not permit Asiatics to come into the country. I want to stand by this law."

Asked whether the recent Chinese Immigration Bill did not constitute a precedent for departing from the original law, Allen said :—

"There is a difference between the case of China and that of India. China is our Ally and an independent nation. India is not independent and the political situation there is very unsettled. I consider that legislation for immigration or naturalization of Indians would be outright dangerous to this country and I will violently oppose any further effort to introduce such legislation in Congress."

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit is reported to have expressed surprise on the postponement of the Bill. She said :—

"It is not the question of how many Indians can come to the U. S. A., but it is the principle of the thing with which we are concerned. If even small matters like these are opposed, then one wonders what angle will be brought to bear on those larger and more important issues which will have to be decided in the near future."

Dr. N. B. Khare, Commonwealth Relations Member, presiding over a meeting recently organized by the Servants of India Society, New Delhi, referred to the Bill introduced in the U. S. Congress providing for the entry of Indians into America on a quota basis and regretted that decision on it had been shelved. With regard to the exception made in the case of China, on the ground that she was member of the United Nations, Dr. Khare said that India had the same rights as China. He maintained that if Indians could fight side by side with the British, Australians and Canadians, they could also live side by side with them.

NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District II Engineer's Department, Manicktak

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Offg. Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1945, upto 2 p.m. :—

(2) Construction of a standpost platform opposite 21, Narikeldanga North Road, Ward 29.—Rs. 24, dated 2nd April, 1945, (3 days)

N.B.—(a) Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

(b) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 2nd April, 1945.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Offg. Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1945, up to 2 p.m. :—

1. Repairs to quarters of Inspector Ghosh (in new building) in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 402, dated 3rd April, 1945, (2 weeks).

2. Petty repairs to Menials quarters and Miscellaneous II—A/41-42 and Aratadars' shed in Dutt Lane area, Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 269, dated 6th June, 1944, (16 days).

3. Raising low land in Hospital block in Tiljala Cemetery in Ward No. 18.—Rs. 901, dated 11th January, 1944, (1½ months).

4. Red-painting the ceiling and roof of C. I. Smith Shed in Entally Market.—Rs. 878, dated 1st August, 1944, (1 month).

5. Repairing and white-washing latrines in Entally Workshop.—Rs. 252, dated 18th October, 1944, (2 weeks).

6. Repairs to Refuse Platform at Chingrighatta Road, Ward 19.—Rs. 537, dated 15th June, 1943, (1 month).

7. Repairs to surface drain along premises Nos. 27, 33 etc., Sambhu Babu Lane to Chattoo Babu Lane.—Rs. 403, dated 21st June, 1944, (21 days).

8. Repairs to floor of Stalls and Cooly quarters in District III Gowkhana.—Rs. 762, dated 1st August, 1944, (1 month).

9. Repairs to roof of Vegetable Chandney in Entally Market.—Rs. 940, dated 29th June, 1944, (1 month).

10. Fitting up doors and windows in a room in the ground floor of Entally Workshop for accommodation of Time Office.—Rs. 227, dated 23rd November, 1943, (15 days).

11. Repairing Stall Nos. 5, 6 and 7 in Block 'B' in Park Circus Market.—Rs. 43, dated 1st August, 1944, (2 weeks).

12. Repairs to Nuria-tiled shed for the shop at Landsowne Dhobikhana.—Rs. 398, dated 18th January, 1944, (15 days).

13. Repairs to infected and disinfected rooms and yard in Disinfecting Station at Entally, Ward 19.—Rs. 546, dated 29th June, 1944, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

District III Eng'g. Office
The 3rd April, 1945

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer III

Control Of The Stage In Calcutta

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THE professional Bengali Theatre in Calcutta came into existence on the 7th December, 1871. It was on that date that a band of earnest and enthusiastic youths of Calcutta boldly launched the professional stage on its career, the play selected for the opening performance being Dinabandhu Mitra's "Nil Darpan". Among the prime organisers of this venture were Ardhendu Sekhar Mustafi, Amritlal Bose, Mahendralal Bose, Motilal Soor, Nagendra Nath Banerjee, Radhamadhab Kar, Radha Gobinda Kar (better known as "Dr. R. G. Kar"—the founder of the Belgachia "Carmichael" Hospital) etc. It is not my intention to describe here the history of the Bengali stage, as I have already done so in the pages of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*. (The interested reader will find my article entitled "The Calcutta Stage—Bengali Theatres" in the issue of the *Gazette* dated the 9th August, 1941). In the present article I will describe the series of incidents which led to the imposition of Government control over dramas produced on the stage in Calcutta by legislature. During the first five years of its career, the Bengali stage remained free and unfettered to produce any kind of dramas, farces, satires, etc., as it liked, and it was not until 1876 that the "Dramatic Performances Control Act" came into existence through a curious chain of events. The Act, finally passed on the 18th December, 1876, is still in force.

It was during the cold season of 1875-76 that Edward, Prince of Wales, who ascended the throne of England as King Edward VII in 1901, after the death of Queen Victoria, came out to India on a visit. It was naturally an important event in the history of India, being the first occasion when the heir-apparent to the throne of England came to visit India, and the occasion was marked by a series of gala fetes and entertainments in honour of the Prince. When the Prince came to Calcutta, among the entertainments in his honour was one given by the leading Indian citizens at the famous suburban garden-house "Belgachia Villa"—once the garden-house of the Governor-General Lord Auckland and later purchased by Dwarkanath Tagore, the grandfather of the Poet Rabindranath. The Prince was also invited and entertained by another Bengali citizen of Calcutta, the chief attraction on this occasion being that the Prince was taken inside the sacred precincts of the *sanctum sanctorum* called the Hindu Zenana, that inviolate and inviolable stronghold where no foreigner can ever enter. It was a part of the programme that the Prince was welcomed into the house according to the Hindu religious rites as enjoined in the *Shastras* for such an auspicious occasion as the visit of a Prince to the house of a commoner. Among these ceremonies was the "Baren" by Zenana ladies of the household, which may be described as a welcoming ceremony with much intricate ritual, its paraphernalia including several kinds of grains such as paddy etc., the leaves of the *Durba* ("Doob") grass, a lighted earthen lamp, etc. There was also the putting of sandal paste on the

forehead of the honoured guest by the lady of the house, to the accompaniment of "ulu" and the blowing of conch-shells. (The "ulu" it may be explained, is a prolonged sound produced by revolving the tongue rapidly while uttering a sound like "ulululu" by ladies of the house at Hindu religious ceremonies, and is believed to be auspicious!). . . . The gentleman who earned fame (or notoriety) by this act was a wealthy resident of Bhowanipur named Babu Jagadananda Mukherjee, who was a member of the legal profession. The affair created a tremendous sensation all over the country and most people, specially the orthodox section, were aghast at the "brazenness" of allowing *murdanashin* ladies of a high Brahmin family to appear before a "foreigner", even though the foreigner was a Prince of the Royal House of England. The poet Hem Chandra Banerjee wrote a scathing poem called "Baji-mat" mercilessly satirizing the author of this "unorthodox" act.*

The reader is probably wondering what all this has to do with the "control over dramatic performances" about which I set out to write this article. I am coming to it presently and the reader will now find out how the visit of the Prince to the house of a citizen of Calcutta indirectly led to the forging the shackles that have since that day fettered the performance of plays in Calcutta.

At that time the Great National Theatre was housed in Beadon Street, where the present Minerva Theatre stands. Its proprietor was Bhuban Mohan Neogi, its Manager Amritlal Bose, and Director Upendra Nath Das (son of the well-known solicitor Srinath Das, whose name is borne by a lane in the Bowbazar locality). Such a sensational event as the opening out of the Hindu Zenana by Jagadananda Mukherjee offered a fine opportunity for a topical satire, and the Director Upendranath Das himself wrote a farce named "Gajadananda" which was produced in the Theatre to a crowded house, along with the drama "Sarojini", on the 19th February, 1876. The second performance of the farce was given on the 28th February along with the drama, "Sati-ki-Kalankini". On a representation made to the Government by interested persons that a well-known and respectable citizen of Calcutta was being traduced and held up to public contempt and ridicule by the acting of the farce, its performance was stopped under orders of the Police. The Theatre was, however, doing good business and the order was evaded by changing the name of the farce from "Gajadananda" to "Hanuman Charitra", and it was put on along with the drama "Karnat-Kumar". A fresh order was thereupon served by the Police, prohibiting the performance of both Karnat-Kumar and "Hanuman-Charitra." On the 1st March, on the occasion of a benefit performance given to Upendranath Das, the drama "Surendra-Binodini" was

*A detailed account of the function at Babu Jagadananda Mukherjee's house will be found in the Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* (1935)—pages 70-71.—*Kurien, "C. M. G."*

played along with a new farce named "The Police of Pig and Sheep". Upendra Babu also gave a strong speech (in English) from the stage on this occasion, denouncing the autocratic action of the Police.

The next step on the part of the Government was the issue of an Ordinance by the Governor-General himself (Lord Northbrook) prohibiting the performance of "Gajadananda", "Hanuman-Charitra", "Karnat-Kumar" and "The Police of Pig and Sheep". The next performance of the Theatre was, therefore, announced for the 4th March, with the play "Sati-ki-Kalankini" and the farce "Ubhay-Sankat". The Government, however, were now fully aroused, and instead of proceeding against the Theatre authorities for the scurrilous farce, they had an order issued for their arrest and trial on a charge of producing a play (Surendra-Binodini) containing passages of an obscene nature. On Saturday, the 4th March, while the performance was going on, Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, along with his minions descended upon the Theatre with Warrants issued against the Director Upendra Nath Das, the Manager Amritalal Bose, the music-director Ramtaran Sanyal, and the actors Motilal Soor, Amritalal Mukherjee, Shib Chandra Chatterjee, Gopal Chandra Das, etc. The sudden descent of the Police in this manner created a tremendous commotion, causing even the audience to scatter in panic and run away, while the actresses huddled together, weeping and wailing in terror. It is said that the stage manager Dharmadas Soor escaped arrest by concealing himself on top of the stage-scenes, near the ceiling, and that Motilal Soor was arrested while trying to escape disguised as a *coolie* with a basket on his head! . . . On the case being taken up by the Magistrate Mr. Dickens, the proprietor Bhuban Mohan Neogi surrendered himself, but was let off as the Director Upendranath Das took upon himself the entire responsibility. Many educated and cultured people gave evidence as to the play "Surendra-Binodini" being harmless and free from any taint of obscenity, but the Magistrate convicted and sentenced Amritalal Bose and Upendranath Das to one month's simple imprisonment each, acquitting all others. The following report of the case appeared in the *Englishman* of the 9th March, 1876 :—

"The Native Theatre Case.—The case in which the Director of the Great National Theatre and eight of the actors were charged with representing to public view on Wednesday last a Drama in which some obscene passages occurred, was called on again to-day, and the defence gone into at great length. On the conclusion of the case the Magistrate convicted and sentenced the first defendant Upendranath Das, and the second defendant, an actor, who personated the Mofussil Magistrate, one month's imprisonment each. The rest of the defendants were discharged."

Bail was applied for and an appeal filed in the High Court, and although the Court was closed on the next day on account of the "Dol" festival, the Judge Mr. Phear attended only for the purpose of granting them bail. Later the appeal was taken up by Justices Phear and Markby, who held that the play was harmless and quashed the sentence (20th March, 1876). The Solicitor for the defence was Babu Ganes Chunder Chunder and the Barristers

who appeared for them were Messrs. Branson, Manmohan Ghosh and T. Palit.


The Government, foiled in this attempt to impose control through Police action, then took up the matter in the Legislative Council, and a bill was drafted entitled "Dramatic Performances Control Bill" viz. :—

"That whenever the Government was of opinion that any dramatic performance was scandalous or defamatory, or likely to excite feelings of dissatisfaction towards the Government, or likely to cause pain to any private party in its performance or was otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public, Government might prohibit such performances."

The Bill went to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Cockrell, Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Mr. Hobhouse, who unanimously approved of it, and an announcement to this effect appeared in the *India Gazette* of the 25th March, 1876. There was a wave of protest against the Bill in Calcutta as well as in other parts of the country. One protest meeting was held at the house of Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, presided over by Sumbhoo Chunder Mookerjee, the Editor of *Reis and Raynet*.

The Bill, however, went through and received the final signature of the Governor-General on the 18th December, 1876, and it remains in force to this day.

Cash Certificates



Offer you fixed deposit interest with Current Account facility. Place the Budget & Bank the balance in Certificate. Withdrawal or not the results are marvellous.

Three year's Cash Certificate

Rs. 500	Months	Rs. 10	
Rs. 400	Do	Rs. 50	
Rs. 300	Do	Rs. 100	
Rs. 200	Do	Rs. 1000	

HAZRADI BANK LTD.

80, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

WITH BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE RING UP B.B. 510 OR WRITE TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR : KALE CHARAN SEN

The Tragedy Of Malnutrition

[By S. MAZUMDAR]

TOO many are our contemporary needs and of them the need of nutrition is the most insistent, the most overpowering. The world produces an abundance of food, the world eats at least two meals a day, though it cannot be said that it eats two square meals; yet mankind is facing deterioration; everywhere human waste is prodigious. Apparently man has conquered the problem of hunger with the conquest of distance by railways, steamships and airplanes, yet the food and health position of man is not a happy one. The march of science has given us incredibly quick means of transport bringing the world closer together, it has reduced famines, which were a persistent world phenomenon from the beginning of history, to only sporadic local affairs. But in spite of all this the world has not solved the problem of continued starvation and the consequent half-invalidism of a major portion of the human population, the problem of the existence of that portion of humanity on a debased human level. For the progress of science we have looked with wonder and looked askance at the West. Though the West has now achieved with the aid of science more power than the Gods in Heaven are credited with, it has miserably failed to attain godliness for the uplift and happiness of mankind by according a just appreciation to larger human values. From the point of view of nutrition we are living in barbarism and not savagery, for savages manage things better.

A NUTRITIONAL PROCESS

Man, to thrive, to attain his full stature, needs the fundamental requisites of food, sunlight, air and space, which are, alas, in the present civilization, no longer his inalienable privileges. Man is a ceaseless nutritional process and this process begins even when he is only an embryo in his mother's womb first drawing his share of nutrition from his mother's life blood, from his mother's structure. In many ways civilization is a corrupting, debasing influence. It not only wastes food deliberately which is produced for human consumption for the sake of greed and economic gain, it has not only effected the withdrawal of adequate nourishment from the lower economic groups, it has not only debased and devitalised food in innumerable ways and produced commercial poisons—it is another sordid story by itself—but it has almost rendered that ceaseless nutritional process that man is into a mere process of haphazard nutrition keeping him for ever on the borderlines of health and making his health a mere mottled affair of a stretch of darkness patched with streaks of health's brightness but darkness prevailing.

In India, the country which ever so pitily strives to eat adequately, the average daily intake of food is 1.2 lb. as assessed by Mr. Arnold Lupton, the author of "Happy India", about twenty years ago, and the condition has not seemingly improved with the passage of years. We can divide our vast population into three main economic groups, e.g., the rich, the middle and the abject poor. The poor

are not entangled in the problem of malnutrition, their condition is one of abject creeping horror. I am dismissing them curtly with the significant remark of a former Director of Public Health of Bengal who wrote in 1927-28 that the peasant population of Bengal "lived on a diet on which rats could not thrive for more than five weeks." Economics knock at the door of health, which is, indeed, a very wise saying, but millions and millions in India are beyond the pale of any economic regulation whatsoever; to talk of their health will be the most unashamed hypocrisy. We leave these sub-human beings to their lot for the present.

The rich are out of this picture because of their economic competence though all is not well with them either. It is the vast middle class, the acknowledged pillar and backbone of any human society which draws our attention to itself. That class is subdivided into upper-middle, middle-middle and lower-middle classes. This is a class all the world over which economically disguises itself with a cloak of make-believe. Its problems are many of which the problem of nutrition is overwhelming and bewildering. There is something known as protective nutrition comprising of some vital elements the use of which ought to be continuous and even in every home. It is both due to abysmal ignorance of the value of foods we use and economic incompetence that a thing like protective nutrition is unheard of by the middle classes in general. Of all protective nutritions, milk is the one complete sustaining food but it is only the fortunate who can include milk and milk products in his dietary. India is a milk-drinking country on account of its characteristic predilection for milk and the rejection by large sections of our Hindu population of animal foods. India now produces milk worth Rs. 178 crores at a rough estimate, of which milk worth about Rs. 68 crores is used for the sustenance of calves and wasted in handling and transit. In spite of this apparent plentitude a lower-middle class nursing mother in Bengal, according to Mr. K. S. Selvamker, the author of "The Problem of India," gets about 1.6 oz. of it in her dietary, her menfolk and growing children knowing nothing of this stuff.

CONDITIONS IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA

Let me not astonish you, readers!—in terms of malnutrition all is not well even with our higher economic groups. I have it on the very dependable authority of the Political and Economic Planning Report of Great Britain issued in 1939, that there is enough malnutrition in English families with an average annual income of £1,000. In India that sum is liable to be considered quite a large income bordering upon wealth. If this can happen in Great Britain with a better national dietary we need not tax our imagination to understand what it must be in our country where, outside the Punjab, the dietary is poor and defective. I need not refer in this connection to the very low average income in India.

We have looked upon America as an El Dorado, as a very rich country with a very high standard of

living. I refer to a report by Havelock Ellis who said that even in America the old faith in a high standard of living has become a myth. "In 1927—that is long before the depression—the survey of a typical town, Zanesville, Ohio, showed a large proportion of even the urban population live under bad conditions. The War had revealed the prevalence of unfitness associated with such conditions of life. To-day various investigations have shown that about 50 per cent. American school-children are suffering from malnutrition. Incomes sometimes are so low that even the purchase of a bottle of milk for an under-nourished child becomes a major economic problem, while it is not pleasant to hear only about one-fifth of the money paid for that purchase reaches the farmer who produced that milk."

It reminds me of David Lloyd George's famous utterance in 1918. "You cannot maintain a *A1* empire with *C3* men." England was, indeed *C3* at the time of the First World War. Even in 1936, when war clouds were gathering on the European sky it was discovered that the number of the sub-standard in Great Britain was as much as 56 per cent and that in Germany that number was the irreducible minimum of 17 per cent. England made a nutritional experiment, not an academic one as we do at the universities most unprofitably. This experiment was made with 32 sub-standard men at Aldershot and the method was adopted by the War Office as it was tremendously successful after six months. But this was a war measure which did not benefit the average civilian.

War reveals the prevalence of unfitness associated with low conditions of life. We have no figures of Indian physical unfitness during the present war, we only get glimpses, that on the average for every accepted recruit the rejection is about 10, which is not favourable to war effort. During the First World War the rejection was as high as 65 per cent. in the formation of the 49th Bengal and even in 1936 the condition of Bengali students recruited preponderately from the middle classes had not improved beyond the standard of 44 per cent. fit as revealed by the Calcutta University Students' Welfare Committee.

Despairing of these typical conditions Havelock Ellis very aptly and sanely remarked: "Such are the world conditions under which, as we know, it seems prudent to restrict the production of food in every possible way, to burden it with every kind of legal handicap, and even to destroy wholesale the natural products for lack of which the human race is threatened with deterioration."

AT THE ROOT OF DISEASES

At the root of almost all diseases there is malnutrition, anaemia, malaria and tuberculosis are instances in point. Man's stamina is an inexplicable state of health and bodily soundness, it is the product of no one thing, but the combined effect of wholesome food, sunlight, air and space that he might enjoy as his birthright. But malnutrition alone is enough to disrupt this stamina and ruin it altogether. If there is alarm and social recognition of wasting diseases and any attempt at the socialization of medicine, there ought to be a greater social recognition of the evils of malnutrition and the need of adequate food.

If it will be any consolation to us in India malnutrition is rampant even in Great Britain, the

country from which we receive our guidance and light, a member of the Western nations who have laughed at human values. According to an authority, out of the total population in Great Britain only 15 million are able to purchase protective nutrition. But the consolation is futile as in that country that is the lowest economic stratum of the population. In our country the lowest stratum is immersed in unbelievably dismal poverty with its inseparable associates—disease, squalor and death. And there is the other significant factor,—India does not grow any food whatsoever for 45 millions of her people.

I have said our present concern is with those who live on the borderland of health, whose joy of life is ever on the decrease. Can they be redeemed and carried across the borderline between listlessness and vigour? The answer lies in the results of some worthwhile experiments carried out elsewhere. I refer to two American investigations among school-children made by Dr. McCollum and Dr. H. C. Corry Mann. Corry Mann arranged to supply children with an extra pint of milk a day. The tone of their bodies showed marked improvement. Their skins were smoother. Most striking of all was their vitality when they were contrasted with children who received the same diet without the extra milk ration. They were far more high-spirited and irrepressible, a casual visitor to the home could always pick them out from among their neighbours. McCollum tried it with a daily quart of milk to the children of a New York Negro Orphanage, and here again he produced precisely that flow of high spirits and irrepressible vitality to which Corry Mann has borne witness. The well-fed children of Corry Mann and McCollum were doubtless a great trial to their teachers. In the same way a man whose diet is poor in quality often makes a submissive employee.

For good or ill the physical and mental characteristics often run together: a finely integrated body implies a lifted head, an alert eye, a free and easy carriage; distinctly these are not the features of a servile community.

IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITION

"Health", said Dr. Rene Sand, "is purchasable. We can buy human life. Each country, within certain limits, decides its own death-rates."

Shall India ever have the sanity and the money to make this important purchase? Somehow or other we have put greater social and economic value upon education. Recently we have received with some joy and hope the Sargent Plan of Education involving an expenditure of 15 crores of rupees. It sounds tremendous in this poverty-ridden country. But education cannot thrive with hungry and listless school-children. Havelock Ellis stressed the point that adequate nutrition is of more fundamental importance than education. It is, in fact, the bulwark on which education thrives.

We do not know what is India's sickness cost. The sickness cost of Great Britain in 1938, was estimated at 890 crores of rupees. This was sought to be partly checked by improving the health of school-children of the primary and secondary stages with a daily ration of a pint of milk. The annual

(Continued on page 335)

Development Of Hyderabad

The Outlines Of A Regional Master Plan

[By H. M. ARRABI, Assistant Editor, "Star of India"]

THE outlines of a tentative Master Plan for Greater Hyderabad to prevent a straggling and haphazard development of the city, have been chalked out by Mr. Faizuddin, Town Planning Officer, Local Funds Department. The plan includes a number of regional planning schemes, besides a comprehensive scheme for the city of Hyderabad, and is engaging the attention of His Exalted Highness' Government. A Special Committee of the Executive Council has been set up to deal with the matter. The question of constituting a Central Regional Planning Board to study the requirements of regional and local planning in the city of Hyderabad and its suburbs is under consideration. The Board will, after study, prepare a Master Plan, complete in all details, to meet the present and future needs of the metropolis.

The planning problem of Greater Hyderabad is essentially regional in character; the work of the Central Planning Board, therefore, by its very nature, is restricted to the determination of the details and the limits of development within which the various executive authorities are to operate and carry out their respective development schemes. This would inevitably entail administrative control by the Central Board over lands lying within Greater Hyderabad which at present are under the jurisdiction of various local authorities.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Three distinct stages mark the metamorphosis of the town, which originally started as an off-spring of Golconda, into one of the most modern cities of India—the Hyderabad of to-day. Its foundations were laid in 1590 A.D. by Sultan Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah. He clearly saw that Golconda town was unable to cater to the growing social and civic needs of a rapidly multiplying population. But the main consideration which weighed with the Sultan was political in nature: he did not consider Golconda a fit setting for the capital of his Kingdom. With the Charminar occupying the central position and the four main roads radiating from it the new town started its career in the basin of the River Musi and gradually developed into a fine mediaeval town of 12,000 houses. It contained royal palaces, government offices, residential buildings of nobles, market places and factories. Encircling the town were beautifully laid out gardens spread over extensive areas.

PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

The next phase of the growth and development of Hyderabad town may be said to have coincided with the advent of the Asaf Jahi rule in the Deccan. Some selected localities of the town were girdled by fortifications which divided it into two parts—the inner and the outer. The open lands or the forecourts in the vicinity of the Charminar as also the dilapidated royal palaces were auctioned to help development of residential localities and repopulation of desolate parts of the town. This led to the

building of ill-assorted residential places in the heart of the town. The process continued for a hundred years or so and, in the absence of any "zonal" planning, the inner part of the town became a conglomeration of disorderly and congested localities which ultimately outgrew its limits. Similarly, the outer part of the town and even open spaces, gardens and agricultural lands lying beyond it—were gradually converted into residential localities. During this period the suburbs of the town projected into areas as far away as Secunderabad, Begumpet and Somajiguda.

The beginning of the third or the present phase dates back to the disastrous flood of 1908, when the Musi overflowed its banks and many of the dilapidated localities of the city were almost completely wiped out. Government took up the work of reconstruction immediately after the flood. Measures were taken for slum-clearance and the beautification of the city as well as the construction of dust-proof roads, the provision of parks and other open grounds for recreational purposes, the establishment of an up-to-date drainage system and the provision of other civic amenities. Imposing buildings such as the Osmania University, the High Court, the Osmania Hospital and the Unani Shafa Khana and a number of other magnificent structures, of which any modern city can be legitimately proud, have been constructed. An extensive network of cement roads of the finest type have been laid out. In addition, thousands of beautifully designed buildings in modern style have been built in recent years. But whatever developments and improvements have taken place have been on a piece-meal basis without any comprehensive planning. In the absence of any scheme of regional planning, therefore, certain undesirable features, such as the appearance of pockets of industrial areas in some of the residential localities, have come in.

POTENTIALITIES

The city of Hyderabad and its suburbs cover an area of about 80 sq. miles. On account of its uncontrolled and unsystematic growth many beauty spots have been spoiled, while the trunk roads have carried the town far into the country by long ribbons of unattractive suburban houses which stretch monotonously for miles on both sides of them. This has led not only to the rapid and progressive destruction of the countryside but has also rendered municipal administration cumbersome and the sanitary arrangements and services unnecessarily expensive and less efficient.

Hyderabad city, however, still has potentialities of systematic development. It has a precious background of tradition, culture and art. Nature, too, has been bountiful. The River Musi, the large water reservoirs, the wild scenery interspersed with vegetation and the charming hills and valleys—all these contribute towards its magnificence and grandeur and may be utilized to greater advantage in the future planned development of the city.

When friends turn foes!

Normal Organic Functions turn
hostile, if contact is made with
virulent germs of *Gonococcus*.

To Get Rid Of This Curse
Of Modern Civilisation,
Take A Regular Course Of:

BI-ANICIDE

*—An effective modern remedy
for Gonococcal infections.*

ADVANCED

CHEMO-THERAPY PROVIDES BI-ANICIDE
—A POWERFUL WEAPON FOR SUCCESSFULLY
FIGHTING GONORRHOEA AND OTHER NON-
SPECIFIC INFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

TO BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD. :: CALCUTTA

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to :—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Estally.

Phone Pk. 672

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of :—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram : "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

Phone No : Cal. 6985.

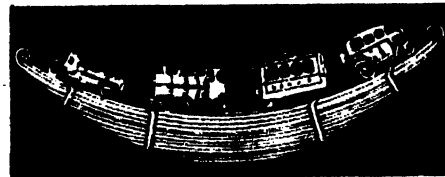
THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of
HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

SWASTI & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN MANUFACTURING
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHERS



38, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Phone : Cal. 1085.

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD.
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheesko"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from :

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

SAVE FOR
VICTORY

BRITISH
• WAR •
SAVINGS
MOVEMENT

YOUR BANK

"As thou art thyself a component member of a
civic system, so let every action of thine tend
to the completeness of civic life."

Marcus Aurelius—Meditations.

THE MASTER PLAN

The basic principle of the Master Plan for the regional development of Hyderabad is to retain, with or without modifications, what has already come into existence and then to fit into the existing framework all schemes for future development. The modern conception of a town is that it should be compact, divided into distinct civic, commercial, residential and factory zones, served with a good system of roads and provided with efficient sanitary services. Where it outgrows its predetermined limits, further expansion should take the shape of satellite towns, each a complete whole in itself and a complementary element of the greater unit. The "Greater Hyderabad" plan has taken this conception into account. Factories have been placed beyond the outer Green Belt, military establishments have been concentrated in definite zones, recreation grounds will form part of residential areas, the inner and outer Green Belts will afford outing grounds, the inner and outer circular roads will provide pleasure drives besides inter-connecting the various localities, and the railway lines circumscribing the city and its suburbs will provide an additional means of transport for men and materials.

Satellite Towns:—The plan contemplates the creation of a number of satellite towns to thin out the population and thus relieve the pressure on the congested parts of the city. These towns will be developed at a distance of ten miles from the central point of the city which has been taken as the Moazzam Jahi Market. They will be self-sufficient and planned on what is called the "neighbourhood unit" basis.

Replanning of the traffic lay-out:—The present system of internal communications in the city has been allowed to develop on what is known as the chess-board system of communications which is unable to cope with the growing volume of traffic. Improvement is suggested in the direction of having radial roads and outer-ring roads. Radial roads will serve as connecting links between the important centres of the city while the outer-ring roads will be used mainly for heavy traffic.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS**TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES**

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned a grant to the Raniganj Municipality of Rs. 1,000 during 1944-45 for expenditure on anti-malaria measures within the municipal area subject to the condition that at least an equal amount is spent from the funds of the Municipality for the purpose.

The Kushtia Municipality in the district of Nadia has been granted Rs. 1,000 for the continuance of anti-malarial measures within the Municipal area during the current financial year subject to the conditions that at least an equal amount will be spent by the Municipality from its own fund for the purpose.

The Government of Bengal have also sanctioned for the current financial year a sum of Rs. 5,210 to the District Board of Darjeeling towards the continuance of the Anti-Kala-azar Scheme in the district.

Open Areas:—The plan stresses the desirability of paying special attention to the question of creating social centres and recreation grounds in congested localities. According to the plan, every locality will have "open spaces" to serve as playgrounds for children and recreation grounds. The construction of residential and other buildings will not be allowed on existing gardens and open areas within municipal limits. It is also suggested that all open spaces and gardens outside the municipal limits be converted into "green belts" to be used for vegetable gardening and fruit farming.

Among other important features of the master plan are the removal of factories from residential localities and the rehousing of the poor and factory labourers.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR**Beri-Beri & Adulterated Mustard Oil**

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR.—Adulterated food, especially mustard oil, is sold in the Calcutta market, which is greatly injurious to public health. Adulterated mustard oil is one of the main causes of Beri-Beri which played havoc in Calcutta a few years ago. The same disease has again appeared in Calcutta.

I would request the Government to make necessary arrangements to supply pure mustard oil to the public and to take drastic action against those persons who will sell adulterated foodstuff, especially adulterated mustard oil.

The citizens of Calcutta will be very glad to co-operate with the Government and the Calcutta Corporation in checking the sale of adulterated mustard oil.—Yours, etc.,

NATABAR DATTA,

Pura-tattwanidhi.

7, Durga Pituri Lane, Calcutta.

—THE TRAGEDY OF MALNUTRITION

(Continued from page 581)

expenditure recommended on this head alone was estimated at 53 crores of rupees. India's sickness cost must be colossal. Can the total expenditure the Sargent Scheme touch even the fringe of such a terrible state of things in merely a small section of the population? Like Jestling Pilate I pass on without giving an answer.

"We may think of the wholesome ideal reflected in the ancient miracle of the loaves and fishes, which evidently appealed mightily to the early Christian mind for we find it in all four Gospels. The meal, we see, included fish, a most valuable source of proteins, and it was supplied without individual cost to an orderly arranged public. The progress of science to-day brings a similar miraculous bounty easily within reach, when the will to it exists."

GRAPHITE

PHONE 8-8-1397

**CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.**

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**H. H.'S VISIT TO SECRETARIAT**

His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, accompanied by his Secretary, visited the Secretariat on Monday, the 2nd April and held office there for over two hours when matters needing guidance or interim decisions on Home, Finance, Public Health and Local Self-Government, Agriculture, Commerce, Labour and Industries Departments were dealt with after discussion with Secretaries in Departments concerned.

Though the Governor had presided at Cabinet meetings at Writers Buildings this was the first time he visited the Secretariat to dispose of departmental business.

BUTTER FOR CALCUTTA

The Bihar Government, says a Bengal Press Note, have allowed the export of 1,000 maunds of butter monthly to Bengal. This butter is now arriving in Calcutta and is being distributed through more than 100 retailers licensed by the Director of Agricultural Marketing, Bengal.

The retail prices of salted and unsalted butter have been fixed for the present at Rs. 3-10 and Rs. 3-2 per seer, inclusive of sales tax. Not more than one seer of butter can be sold to a person at a time.

CLOTH CONTROL IN CALCUTTA

The Government of Bengal have decided to exercise complete control over the distribution of cloth from Calcutta to districts in the province, according to a Press Note issued on the 31st March last.

Four handling agents have been appointed whose duties it will be to consign stocks to the various sub-divisional officers. Government have accordingly directed all owners of cloth or yarn in Calcutta to sell their stocks to handling agents at the controlled prices.

These handling agents are:—Messrs. Calcutta Cloth Agency, Messrs. Partabmull Ramswar, Messrs. Gangadhar Banerjee and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. S. M. Haniff.

The Government scheme for cloth rationing in Calcutta is expected to be announced shortly. Meanwhile stocks are being built up so that when rationing comes into force it will be backed by sufficient supplies.

NEED FOR NATIONAL LIBRARIES

The need for establishing National libraries in all the provinces of India and one at the Centre was emphasized by Khan Bahadur K. M. Ashadulla, Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, presiding over the Library Conference held under the auspices of the Calcutta Library Associations at the Indian Association Hall on the 30th March last.

He said in the course of his speech, "India does not possess a National library up to this day; and those of you who might have been under the wrong impression that the Imperial Library was so, or served that purpose must feel not only disillusioned, but greatly hurt to know that they had all this time been labouring under a wrong impression."

"Even small or comparatively unimportant countries of the world like Czechoslovakia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Mexico and Brazil can boast of possessing National libraries of their own; and countries like Great Britain, France, U.S.S.R., and the U.S.A. have been in possession of their National libraries not only for quite a long time in certain cases, but for centuries past."

TOLL OF THE STREETS

Nurul Haq (24) died in the Shambhunath Pandit Hospital as the result of injuries sustained in a lorry accident on Kaila Sarak Road, on the 31st March last. Shaik Jaman (37), was injured in similar circumstances in Kidderpore and Ram Suka (30), was knocked down by a bus while attempting to board a tram car.

ALDERMAN SIDDIQI RETURNS HOME**IMPRESSIONS ABOUT HIS AMERICAN TOUR**

Alderman A. R. Siddiqi, M.L.A., Editor of "Morning News," who represented India at the recent International Business Conference at the Atlantic City and also at the Pacific Relations Conference returned to Calcutta on the 30th March.

On his way from America, Mr. Siddiqi spent several weeks in the Middle East.

Mr. Siddiqi in the course of a Press interview after his return to Calcutta said that the Pacific Relations Conference came to the conclusion that future safety lay in Dumbarton Oaks or better. India could not very well accept the Dumbarton Oaks without certain amendments. The addition of the word 'better' showed clearly that the nations' representatives at the Hot Springs Conference were not satisfied with the plan adumbrated at Dumbarton Oaks.

Would San Francisco put its seal on Dumbarton Oaks or would it give India the 'better' without which the East and the West would not enter into the abode of peace and international justice? Despite San Francisco and difficulties of communications, India must tell the world not only what she wanted but also how the relations between the White and non-White races, the dominant and the subject people, the well-fed and hungry sections of the world, should be established.

The activities of anti-Indian propagandists whose number was reported to be legion, said Mr. Siddiqi, "had spread wide, but if credit was taken by the non-official Indian delegates for having undone their work, they would not be considered unjustified. The official delegates could not create that favourable position for India as non-official delegates could, and the best proof for it was the sorry figure cut by India and its so-called representatives at the Chicago Aviation Conference as against at Rye and Hot Springs Conferences.

Referring to the activities of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Mr. Siddiqi said that Mrs. Pandit was their leader at the Pacific Relations Conference. She created a great impression so much so that she was the only lady that presided over one of the round tables of the Conference.

Asked how the American people looked upon the question of freedom for India, Mr. Siddiqi said that the general atmosphere was friendly, but it will be foolish to imagine that under existing conditions and inter-State etiquette the United States of America or any other friendly Government can help us to become free. Freedom must be won by the sons and daughters of India.

Mr. N. C. Bose (33) was knocked down on Sunday, April 1, by a special type of lorry near Tollygunge bridge.

Six persons received injuries as a result of a collision between a lorry and a tramcar on Monday, April 2, at the junction of Beaman Street and Upper Circular Road. The tramcar was stated to be badly damaged.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

REGISTERED IN THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 2,000,000

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kitebbo, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Largest Indian Joint Stock Bank.

Established—1911.

Head Office:—MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, Fort Bombay.

OVER 260 BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA

Authorized Capital ... Rs. 5,25,00,000
Issued Capital ... Rs. 5,04,39,600
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 2,51,02,200
Reserve & Other Funds ... Rs. 2,54,72,000
Deposit as at 31-12-44 ... Rs. 94,48,67,000

Calcutta Branches:—Main Office—100, Clive Street; Barabazar—71, Cross Street; New Market—10, Lindsay Street; Shambazar—133, Cornwallis Street; Bhowanipore—8A, Russa Road.

No. 2.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 2, Chatterjee Avenue, South.
Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Munck Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (New Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Jamshedpur, Jubagah, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nasir City, Patanjur Poon, Poon City, Rajkot, Surat and Varanasi (Aithiwar).

Capital Authorised ... Rs. 8,00,00,000
Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 7,98,71,100
Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,68,88,880
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,74,85,880

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballyguni, Kidderpore, Bardwan, Kharua, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1168

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: BANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 8125
6453

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Naitani, Kancharipara, Shalpara, Hill, Dinajpore, Baharhat, Nilphamari, Saldipur, Rangpur, Dubrajpur, Srirangpur, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

26, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Charamuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 549.

Tele { gram—Bankenon
phone—Cal. 1867

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1920.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI, BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIEPAR (DACCA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH, WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge:—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4068.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 5768

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.



LEADING SPRING

THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.

MANUFACTURER OF

84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Phone Cal. 5175

INDIA

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 31st March, 1945

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 975 against 1042 and 1029 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 291. The general death-rate of the week was 20.84 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 31st March, 1945, was 844 against 886 and 859 in the two preceding weeks. There were 79 deaths from cholera against 80 and 49 in the two preceding weeks. There were 219 deaths from small-pox during the week against 185 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 71 and 83 respectively against 72 and 82 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20.55 per mille per annum.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate of the town was 20.07.

There were 105 deaths from respiratory diseases against 132 in the previous week.

There were 46 deaths from tuberculosis against 69 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 131 against 156 and 170 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 6 were from cholera, 26 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 21 from fevers, 13 from bowel-complaints and 12 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 22.75 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 21.71.

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 6 in the previous week.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-148	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	Rs. A. P. 1 6 0	Potatoes
" 149-146	0 8 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.			Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana	" 110	2 5 0	Do.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.			Do.	" 114	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 111	0 10 0	Do.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.		Monthly				
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.						
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.						

N. KUNDU,

Offg. Superintendent, College Street Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 28	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	" F. G. 1-3	1 5 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 2	0 12 0	Do.			
" F. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 501)

FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA

Prisoners Risk Death For Drug Test

Men behind American prison bars are voluntarily risking disease and possible death so that Allied troops fighting in the tropics will have a better chance to ward off malaria, the Associated Press of America reports.

The patriotic inmates permit themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes infected with malarial parasites. Those contracting the dread disease submit to injections of new drugs never before used on humans.

Atlanta Georgia Federal prison, have suffered fevers of 105, and are faced with months of suffering in their desire to aid science.

"True, they get a "small gratuity," the amount undisclosed publicly, but they received no promises of clemency or other privileges.

Four hundred inmates of the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet, who volunteered for similar experiments, expressed only one regret. The tests disqualify them from further participation in the penitentiary's blood donor group, which has contributed 5,000 pints to the Red Cross.

Search for a quinine substitute began after Pearl Harbour when Japanese conquests cut off the supply. Atabrine, a synthetic compound, proved more effective than natural quinine in suppressing malarial symptoms, but neither drug assures a permanent cure.

The prisoners' participation in the tests was revealed by the United States health service. Co-operating in the quest for a new treatment for malaria are the army, navy, various other government departments and institutions.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Cholera attacks in Calcutta during the week ended March 31 showed a fall of 73 from the previous week's figures, attacks and deaths being 155 and 85 respectively against 228 and 87.

Small-pox mortality recorded a rise of 20 during the week; there were 309 attacks and 245 deaths against 320 and 225 respectively, the week before.

Malaria caused 36 deaths against 39 in the preceding week.

Recorded deaths of paupers numbered 144—a fall of 28 from the previous week's figures.

Deaths from all causes during the week totalled 975 against 1,042, the week before.

Object of the carefully supervised tests is to find a treatment more effective than quinine or atabrine to eradicate the acutely uncomfortable tropical ailment that has failed so many soldiers battling the Japanese in steaming jungles.

Some of the 114 volunteers, accepted for the tests in the

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO MADRAS

To Get A Thorough Grasp Of Administrative Matters

"You have a well-organized and well-governed province," said H. E. Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, at a Press conference at the Madras Secretariat on the 27th March.

He said that he had been having a most interesting time in the city, consulting the Advisers, heads of departments and specialists such as the Director of Industries, the Chairman of the Services Commission and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, and he hoped to get a thorough grasp of administrative matters in the course of his short stay.

"I hope to visit other provinces also to see how they tackle the problems which are common to all of us," he added, "Bengal gets more than a fair share of the problems brought about by the war."

Mr. Casey said he would take to Bengal a large number of papers and memoranda given to him by the officials of the Madras Government, which, he hoped, would be of great benefit.

TRAVEL

By

TRAM

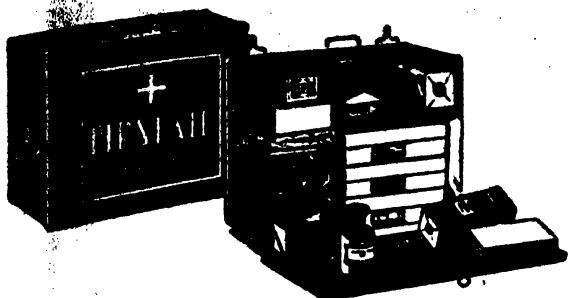
THE
CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED

THE MONSOON WILL SOON BE HERE. INSPECT
YOUR ROOF AND IF NECESSARY, REPAIR
IMMEDIATELY WITH

"VALAMOID"
ROOF CEMENT

Phone Cal. 5806 for advice.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-misdeeds by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 4th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RIOE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Poma per seer	1 80	2 00	Potatoes per seer	0 40	0 50	Controlled Rice per seer	0 55	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	" (Nainital)	0 50	0 60	SUNDRIES		
Shong	1 00	1 80	per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 20	
Lobster	1 80	2 80	Mangoes (Langra) 10-16			Sugar	0 80	
Baghda	1 80	2 80	Pulbul per seer			" (Con.)		
Bhanguar	1 00	1 40	Raddish (Country) per			Tea per lb.	1 00	2 00
Bhatki	1 80	2 80	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 100	
Hilea	1 40	1 120	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 20	0 30	" (Sugarandy) "	0 120	
Koi & Magoor	1 00	2 00	Pumpkin each	0 20	1 80	(Ration Shop)		
Parsey	1 00	1 40	FRUITS.			0 80 (Con.)		
Orab each			Mangoes 12-20			DAL.		
			Grapes			Arhar per seer (medium)	0 80	0 100
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 40	1 80	Chana	0 60	
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 30	0 50	Khari Masoor	0 80	0 90
Beef & Kid per seer	2 00	2 80	Bedana per seer	2 80	3 00	Bhanga	0 70	0 80
			Bael each	0 20	0 30	Khasaree	0 50	0 60
EGGS.			Dates per seer	1 40	2 00	Kalai	0 50	
Duck's eggs per score	1 140	2 40	Almond	2 00	4 00	Biuli	0 50	
Fowl's eggs	1 140	2 40	Lime per Score	1 00		Mung (Hati) (Katcha)	0 100	0 100
			Oranges 12 to 20	1 00		" (Sona) per seer	0 120	0 140
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar	0 60	
Bean (French) per seer	0 30	0 40	score	0 40	0 60	Salt	0 29	0 30
Brinjal	0 20	0 30	Do. (Martaban)	0 60	0 100	COKE & COAL		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 20	0 50	per doz.			Soft Coke per md.	1 90	
Cauliflower each	0 40	0 60	Papaya each	0 10	0 40	Coal		
Tomato per seer	0 10	0 20	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 30	Kerosene Oil—Elephans		
Cucumber per score	0 30	0 40	Pomegranate	1 40	1 80	Brand per bottle		
Ginger per seer	0 60	0 80	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic	0 60	0 80	Butter per seer	4 00	5 00	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Green Chilly	0 80	0 120	Madras			Do.		
Onion	0 60	0 80	Ghee Lakhee			Barley Pearl	1	
Pana (Daryelling)			Do. Bhadwa	5 00	5 80	Do.	2	
Do. (Country)	0 40	0 50	Do. Sree	5 00		Gora Flower	1	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 00	6 00	Robinson's Barley		
			Milk			Cobra Root Polish		
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer	0 60				
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 50				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 4th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Bristlet per seer	1 80	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 00	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 12 0	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	3 80	1 12 0	2 80	Leg per seer	1 80	1 12 0	0 80	
Lump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 14 0	1 12 0	Loin ..	1 20	1 60	0 50	0 60
Rib	1 12 0	2 00	0 80	0 14 0	Shoulder ..	0 14 0		0 80	0 60
Round ..	1 12 0	2 00	0 12 0	1 00	LAMB.				
St loin ..	2 80	3 00	1 80	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	4 00	4 80		
Suet (Kidney)	2 80	3 00			Hind-quarter ..	4 00	4 80		
Do. Salted per use.					Saddle	4 00	4 12 0		
Do. Malted ..					Leg per seer	3 80	4 12 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.	3 80	4 80		
Breast per seer					MUTTON				
Lump ..					Chops per seer	4 00	4 12 0		
Round					Breast ..	3 80	4 80		
Tongue each					Curry Mutton per seer	3 80	4 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	4 00	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 80	0 10 0			Saddle per lb.	4 00	4 12 0		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Shoulder per lb.	3 80	4 80		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 20			Kidneys each	0 40	0 60		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 40			Heart ..	0 80	0 40		
Skink each	0 60	0 12 0			Liver ..	1 40	1 12 0		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 40			Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
Kidney per dozen	5 80	6 00			Tongue ..	0 80	0 10 0		
Liver per lb.	0 80	0 10 0			Trotters ..	0 10			
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 00	1 40			Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 80	0 80		
					Head (entire) each	0 80	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40		3 80	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40		1 80		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80		2 00	
Chops per seer	3 80		3 10 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80		3 80	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00		2 80		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80		4 00	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00		3 80		Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 00		4 80		Bhetkee ..	2 12 0		3 80	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40		1 80		Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 12 0		2 00		China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausage per lb.	3 40		3 80		Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	3 80		4 00		Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 80		3 80		Papadams per 100	1 14 0		3 80	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80		5 00		Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 00		3 80	
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 40		3 12 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supply.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE: B. B. 1397
FIRE BRICKS & CLAY
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 6 0	1 10 0	Caulliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 8 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0
Capon " "	1 8 0	10 8 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Duck (curry) " "	2 12 0	3 2 0	Do. Darjeeling each	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 8 0	3 0
Do. (roasting) " "	3 4 0	4 0 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	—	—
Do. (special) " "	4 2 0	4 10 0	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman "	—	—
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 12 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. American "	—	—
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 14 0	3 8 0	Celery each	0 5 6	0 7 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 0 0	3 8
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	3 0 0	3 12 0	Cucumber per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. King David "	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 14 0	4 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Jonathan "	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 8 0	4 2 0	Ginger "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Lutan per lb.	3 8 0	4 0
Goose " "	25 0 0	26 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta "	—	—
Pigeons " "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious "	—	—
Turkey Cook " "	40 0 0	50 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen " "	20 0 0	30 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 6 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Dressed) "	2 8 0	2 10 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 6	0 3 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	5 8 0	6 8 0
EGGS.			Leek each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score	—	—
Ducks per score	2 8 0	2 10 0	Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Cocconut each	0 8 0	0 4 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 12 0	3 4 0	Lettuce per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Country Apples	—	—
Do. (special) per score	3 4 0	3 8 0	Lobia per bundle (small)			Gooseberry per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large) per seer			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Nask 1 lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0
Guinea fowl "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Portridge " "	—	—	Do. " white "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Peacock " "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Country red "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peahen " "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Parrot each	—	—	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 1 0	1 8 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 0 0	12 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling "	—	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 8 0	4 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Anar per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 8 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	3 12 0
						Khurbaane "	1 4 0	1 8 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!
Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in six sizes. AGENTS:—BOMBAY—Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. KARACHI—T. S. Thadhani & Sons, Marriot Rd. BANGALORE—de Souza Bros., 4, Hutchins Rd., Cook Town. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 18, Crooked Lane (off Waterloo St.), Calcutta.

Plovers each	...	...	Do. Simla per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (large) per lb.	...	...
Quail "	...	...	Do. Country "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kesur China per seer	...	...
Rabbit "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Snake Coll "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime patty per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Lemon (English) per doz.	...	...
Snipes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Country seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Lichees per 100 (Mosaferpur)	...	...
Teal (large) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. (Country)	...	...
Teal (cotton) "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. New p. n. (Nainital)	0 15 0	1 0 0	Locket per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	...	...
Land Grouse each	...	...	Do. (New) Small "	0 5 0	0 6 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	...	...
Wild Duck (special) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mask Melon per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
BIRDS.			Do. (Small) (Round)	...	...	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Shillong "	...	...	Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	16 0 0	18 0 0
Do. (Hen) "	80 0 0	82 0 0	Rhubarb per seer	...	...	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	...	...
Pigeon (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	Pulhu. (Patil) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	8 0 0	10 0 0
VEGETABLES.			Radish English per bundle	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Langra per doz.	...	...
Artichoke Darjeeling each	...	...	Do. Country per bundle	...	...	Do. Sipia "	4 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Ground per seer	...	...	Spinach per lot of 20	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Fazlie "	...	...
Artichoke per seer	...	...	Squash per seer	...	...	Do. Mohon Bhog	...	...
Beetroot Darjeeling per seer	...	...	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Agra	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Golapkhosh	...	...
Do. Country per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Pumpkins per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Himsagore	...	...
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Begamfuli	...	...
Do. French Country per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	...	...	Do. Kanchan	...	...
Do. Butter per score	...	...	Do. Country "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Bombay	...	...
Brinjal " seer	0 3 6	0 4 0	Do. Ranchi "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Safeta	...	...
Cabbage each	...	...	Do. Shillong "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	...	...
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind (Green) "	0 2 6	0 3 0	Mangoes per doz.	...	...
Do. (Country) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Turnip per bundle, Local	0 6 0	0 7 0	Mulberry per score	...	...
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Nagpur Mossam per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	Vegetable marrow Country	...	...	Poona "	3 8 0	3 12 0
Do. per seer	...	...	Do. Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay "	3 8 0	3 12 0
Do. (Allahabad) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	White Pumpkins per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Oranges Sylhet	...	...
Do. (Lucknow) "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Red " per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Bombay	...	...
			Tarai per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling 4-5	1 0 0	...
			Kankrole per seer	...	...	Do. Madras per doz.	...	...
						Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 0 0	...
						Do. (Squeezing) 20-25	1 0 0	...

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlled at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)			FRUITS—(Contd.)			DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Singapore each ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Alubokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Ohilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Madras " ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Rose Apple per score ...	1 4 0		Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		2 8 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0	
Do. Kabul " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 8 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Water melon Country each ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 8 0		Do. Goalund each ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		
per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
Kandahar ...	3 0 0	3 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pamalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	DRY FRUITS			shelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pamalo halbar each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0		Almond " Salted (large)			Do. Kandahar per seer		
Do. Liby do. ...			per lb. ...	2 8 0		Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			per lb. ...			per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Calasia do. ...			Almond English (large)			Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)			Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. California per lb. ...			per lb. ...	1 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Irani (Shelled)			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...			per lb. ...	4 0 0		Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0		Almond Salted (small)			Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	per lb. ...			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0		Apricots Dry with seed	1 0 0	1 4 0	per packet ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.			per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb.	2 8 0				
			Do. (Salted) " ...	2 8 0				

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect :

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year round.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 0 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 14 0	
Mango Julee per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 44	
Bombay " " " "		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " " "	0 0 6	
Dinapur " " " "			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " " "	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2		Control	per md. ...	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...		Price	*Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Ohaundashi)		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red " " " "		0 5 0	Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	Wheat " " " "		0 5 0	Halud ..	0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	4 8 0	5 0 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " " "		0 5 0			
Do. (salt-water) ..	8 8 0	4 4 0				CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ..	6 0 0	6 8 0	*RICE			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Outia per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Bhasmanik rice per seer ...		0 4 0	X'mas Cake "A and		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Medium per seer ...			load) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Orab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bauktoolai manja per md.			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Do. without roe ...			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Do. per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kabul rice per seer ...			lb. ...		6 0 0
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Golab Sori rice (best) ..			Short bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Kamini rice ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)			*SUGAR			Caramels Assorted per lb ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Gur per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			" "		
Lobster ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Crystal (best) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Medium (small grain					
Rock Salmon (whole)			white) ...			PEAK FREANG BISCUITS		
Do. (fillet) ...	5 0 0	5 12 0	Medium (small grain)			Glaxo ...		
Mackerel ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	*Bengal ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL, Etc.			Golden Puffs ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kalal per seer ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Ladies finger ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Arahar " " " "			per lb. ...		
			Ohola " " " "			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor " " " "			per lb. ...		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Khasari " " " "			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (Sour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) " " " "			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		*Salt ...			per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll " " " "	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Marie 1 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 2 6	2 lb. " " " "	2 2 0		Nice 1 lb. tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	6 lb. " " " "	6 0 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Edam " " " "	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 1 6	Selling	BRITANNIA		
Do. Overland " " " "			Castor Oil ...		Price	Cheese ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 2 0		Gem ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }						Gem Iced ...		
Do. unmixtd. " " " "	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Marie ...		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Milk ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Mixed (House-		
			No. 1 ...		led	hold ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Nice ...		
			No. 2 ...					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY— —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 15 0		per tin	0 15 0	
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 12 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 8 0		1 lb. loose		
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tar Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
also tin.			Broken			Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		per tin		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-1/2		
			tree 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		oz. tin		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 10 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	
			Broken	1 0 6	1 2 0	King George Chocolate,		
						1 lb. per tin		
						C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
						tle		
						Hedgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
						Hedgate or Nickson Ba-		
						con per lb.		
						Oatmeal (Australian)		
						2 lb. tin		
						Indian Oats per tin.		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
						*obra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
						*Chamois leather large,	0 4 0	
						*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
						*Ano's Fruit Salt		2 12 0
						*Bisurated Magnesia, large		
						*Glerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
						*Zam-Buk	1 8 0	
						*Amrutansan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
						*Oriental Balm	1 4 0	
						*Sloan's Liniment	1 8 0	
						*Kruschen Salt	1 6 0	
							2 11 0	
						Blattabane Cock-		
						roach Extermina-		
						tor		
						Do. 1 1/2 Oza. tin	0 9 0	
						Do. 3 Oza. "	0 15 0	
						Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
						Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
						Do. 7 lb "	21 0 0	
						Do. 56 lbs. bag	100 0 0	
						PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. 1 3901) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
--	--	--

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Ver. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Block 7	0 8 0 each.	Butch.
			Fruits 5 & 7	0 8 0 ..	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 6th February, 1945.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Peas	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswanwar)		4 6 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 1 0	0 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore		5 8 0	Ginger		0 8 0
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 8 0	1 0 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil		1 8 0	Mutton	2 0 0	2 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 8 0	Kohi (Cut-pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 6 0	Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "		0 6 0	Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patni whole)			Suji		0 6 0	Bheski	1 4 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Gur (Bell) (control)			Crab per pair	0 6 0	0 10 0
Mug Dal	0 6 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 7 0	0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 6 0	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	2 8 0	2 10 0
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal	0 6 0							
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th March, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 12 0	Mutton		
Mug Dal per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 12 0	Goat		2 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0			2 0 0
Kalai Dal	0 6 0		Milk		0 10 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	0 8 0		Cows' Head			Egg (Fowl) per score	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 10 0		Condensed Milk			" (Duck) Do.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Mattor Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			OIL.			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
Gawa per seer		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 8 0	Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "			Cocconut Oil			Cocoa Hornby		
Sree (Mark)		5 2 0	FRUITS.			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Khurja		5 0 0	Apples 6		1 0 0	BISCUITS		
Bhadwa		5 8 0	Alubokra per seer		2 8 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)		4 4 0	Oranges 12—20	1 0 0		H. & P. Do.		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		2 8 0	Household per tin		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta		4 8 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arab	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Graues per seer			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Mango			State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	" (Country)			rettes, 555		
Atta		0 6 0	" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			VEGETABLES			Pearl barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 3 6	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 6 0	1 8 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 5 0	0 0 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage per seer	0 1 0	0 8 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pona	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bagda		2 8 0	Ming Sun		
			Bheski		2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corps Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-5 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 21st March, 1945.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 12-25	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 80	3 00	Mango (Local)			Dinaipori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Begamfully	1 00		Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairs 2			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 00	2 40	Do. Madras			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 00	2 40	Do. Laxra 6-8 Kallout	1 00		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fasil			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 20	0 30	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 10	0 20	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 10	Do. Golapkhaz			Chamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 06	0 16	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Lemon each	0 80	0 10	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 06	0 10	Do. Kharbuz per seer	0 10	0	maund (old)		
Kathi Lemon per pair		0 80	Orange Ichanganore			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Outons Patna red per seer	0 80	0 80	Do. Madras	1 00		per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 80	0 80	Do. Darjeeling 8-16	1 00		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 80	0 80	Do. Nagpur 12-25	1 00		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 50	0 50	Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	5 00		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan	5 00		Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Ganhati " "			Do. Kabul	1 00		Fine per seer		
Country " "	0 30	0 40	Pears 4-16			Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapore each	1 00	2 80	Medium " "		
Fatal Murshidabad per	0 10	0 12	Do. Assam (Local)	1 00	2 80	SUGAR, ETC.		
seer			Do. Country each			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Dist per seer	1 00	1 40	Peaches	0 60	0 10	Java		
Do. Hilly " "	0 30	0 40	Plantain Champa per score	0 12	1 80	Cocconut Oil		
Cabbage			Do. Martaban per score			Mustard Oil		
Cauliflower each			Musket per seer			Salt per seer		
Pears Ranchi per seer	0 12	1 00	Pomegranate per seer			Flour " "		
Do. Lucknow " "			Do. Multan per seer			Atta " "		
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Kandahar	2 80	4 00	Sujee " "		
Beans " "	0 40	0 60	Bedana (Kabul)	1 80	2 80	Atta fresh per seer		
Squash " "	0 16	0 20	Raisin (Rad) per seer			Chandauli Atta per md.		
Tomato " "	0 10	0 20	Do. Sultana " "	2 80	5 00	Til Oil per seer		
Green Mangoes each	0 40	0 50	Almond shelled	3 00		Fine per seer		
Bit per seer			Do. without shell					
FRUITS			Do. do. large		5 00	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 2-3			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12	0 14
Do. Kulu 2-3	1 00		Water melon Goolando			Mug Dal	0 10	
Do. Peshwari			Do. Deshi each	1 00	2 00	Arhar	0 80	0 12
Do. Nainital			Do. Farukabad			Kalai	0 60	0 80
Alubokhara per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Quetta			Khesari	0 60	
Apricot " "	0 20	0 30	Do. Bhagalpur each	1 00	3 00	Mosoor (split)	0 12	
Batavia each	0 06	0 40	Sarbati Lemon 5-6	1 00		Do. (khari)		0 12
Bel fruit each			Musembi 6-12	1 00		Mator	0 60	
			Walnut per seer	3 00		Ohana Dal	0 60	
			Do. Shelled " "	2 00				
			Nut Ground " "			TEA.		
			Sharifa			Rose Mixture	2 00	
			Nona (each)			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
			Darjeeling do. per lb.		2 40	Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Bombay " "		2 80	Quality per lb.	1 12	1 14
			Aligarh " "	2 40		Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 66
			Jessore " per seer		4 00	Pekoe per lb.	1 10	1 12
			Dinapur " "		3 80	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Pabna " "		3 80	Special per lb.	1 12	2 00
			Darbhanga " "		3 40	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 60
			Manasferpur " "			KEROSENE OIL.		
			Cow's Ghee	5 00	6 00	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Do. Milk	0 80	0 12	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bhalsa Ghee	4 80	6 00	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
			Bagda per seer	2 80	3 00	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bhetke per Sr.	2 00	2 80	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
						Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
						" " Bulk		
						Owl & Swan per tin		
						" " Bulk		
						Monkey Brand per tin		
						Elephant Brand per bot.		
						(White)		
						Elephant Brand per bot.		
						(Red)		
						Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 5 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sujee (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Shlong			Raddish (Country) score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 12 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer	0 6 0		Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 5 0	
Bagda	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Wheat	0 5 0	
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each		0 8 0			
Shetki	2 0 0	2 8 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 0 0						
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	FRUITS.			RICE.		
Koi & Magoor	1 12 0	2 8 0	Mangoes 2-4	1 0 0		Rice (Controlled)	0 5 0	
Parsey	2 0 0	2 8 0	Grapes		1 8 0			
Crab each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Alubokhora per seer			SUNDRIES.		
			Amra (Belati) per score			Mustard Oil per seer	1 3 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 5 0
Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0	Dates per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Almond	2 8 0				
EGGS.			Lime per score	0 1 6	0 3 0	DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0		Orange 4-6	1 0 0		Arahar per seer	0 12 0	
Fowl's eggs	2 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Chana	0 6 0	
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0	Masoor	0 12 0	
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Bhanga		
Bean (French) per seer	1 9 0		Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Pomegranate per seer			Kalai	0 7 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 12 0		Apples			Biuli		
Caulliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Green Cocoonut	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Tomato per seer	0 8 0		Lichi			" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Cucumber per score	1 8 0	1 12 0	BUTTER.			Mattor		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0		Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt (Rationed)	0 3 0	
Garlic	1 0 0		Madras			COKE & COAL.		
Green Chilly		0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee			Soft Coke per md.		
Onion	0 12 0		Do. Bhadwa			Coal " (Control)	1 10 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Sree			Fuel	8 5 0	
Potato (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Milk		0 8 0	Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 12 0		Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 0 0	2 4 0	Green Chilly	0 8 0		Sujee per seer	0 8 0	
Shlong	2 0 0	2 4 0	Onion	0 4 0	0 5 0	Atta (Rationed)	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 12 0	2 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)		1 8 0			
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi)		1 0 0			
Bhangaur	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes Deshi New	0 3 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Shetki	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Madras (controlled)			Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 0	
Other Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	2 8 0		" " "		
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger	0 10 0		Patnai per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Banktula (Manja) per md		
Parsey	1 8 0	1 12 0	Squash			Do. (Kora)		
Crab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Atap)		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Rangoon per seer		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	White	0 6 0	0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Mutton	2 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Goat & Kid	2 0 0		Do. (Country)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Golap Bori		
Suet	1 8 0					Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 3 0	
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Sugar (Rationed)		0 8 0
Duck each	2 4 0	2 12 0	Almond per seer			Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Fowl	1 8 0	2 8 0	Alubokra			Gur		
Chicken	1 0 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocoonut oil		
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 4 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
			Beal each	1 4 0	1 6 0	Chana	0 6 0	
Duck's Eggs per score	2 8 0		Dates per seer			Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's Eggs	2 4 0		Grapes	1 4 0		Khasaree	0 6 0	
			Lime per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai	0 6 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Biuli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Bean (Deshi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mug Katch	0 11 0	0 12 0
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Cabbage (Deshi)	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pomegranates per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mattor	0 8 0	0 10 0
Caulliflower	0 3 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 3 0	1 4 0	Salt (Rationed)	0 3 0	
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 8 0		Orange per score	0 8 0		Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 4 0	
Do. (Lakral)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 5 0	
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 4 0				Robinson's Barley		
Ginger per seer		0 8 0	BUTTER			Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Butter per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Ghee Lakhee			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Bhadwa			Coal per md.	1 10 0	
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0				
			Milk (Co-operative)	0 10 0				

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET **Rates quoted on the 4th April, 1945**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 3 0	Kashin Bhog	—	—
Mutton	3 0 0	—	Sweet Potatoes	0 10 0	1 0 0	Fashi 4—5	—	—
Goat and Kid	2 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	—	—	Prnes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork	—	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	—	—
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	—	—			
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—	—	BUTTER.		
Pigeon	—	—				Aligarh per lb.	—	4 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur	—	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 3 0	—	Atubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Fowl's "	2 3 0	—	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.			Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	BREAD.		
Pona per seer	1 12 0	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 5 0	—
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. ½ lb.	0 2 6	—
Silong	2 8 0	—	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. ¼ lb.	0 1 3	0 1 3
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Beal each	—	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Sagda	—	—	Pomegranate	—	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta	—	—
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	—	Sujea	—	—
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Custard Apples	—	—	RICE.		
Crab per pair	1 8 0	1 12 0	Dates per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Patna per seer	—	—
Hilsa	2 0 0	2 0 0	Almond	4 0 0	5 0 0	Bauktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	—	Grape	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Gooseberry per seer	—	—	Deshi	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per seer	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 3 0	1 3 0
Do. (Desi)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Kharhuza	—	—	Sugar	—	—
Bean (French) per seer	—	—	Lichis per 100	0 10 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (Ranchi)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Lime per score	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Brinjal	0 6 0	—	Lokote	1 0 0	—	Gur	0 4 3	—
Cabbage (Country) each	—	—	Oranges 12 to 16	5 8 0	6 0 0	DAL.		
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pasta per seer	—	—	Ararah per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chana	0 6 0	—
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 11 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	—
Calery per seer	—	—	Pineapple	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari)	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. (Sona)	—	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Mattor	0 10 0	—
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	0 2 0	0 4 0	Salt	—	0 2 9
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 3	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Coal per md.	1 10 0	—
Peas (Darjeeling)	—	—	Mangoes (Green) per 100	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khao	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Pulbul	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sipla	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
12	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
35A	0 4 0 "		35-36	0 8 0 "	
36 Chandney	0 5 0 "		36	0 3 0 "	
37	0 5 0 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

(Continued from page 589)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Re. A. P.			Re. A. P.			Re. A. P.	
H. 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
13	3 0 0	Do.	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
21-23	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
24	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
25-28	4 0 0	Do.				" 35	0 4 0	Do
29	2 0 0	Do.				40-44	0 3 0 each	Do
30	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	3 10 0	Oilman's Stores.			
31	2 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent			F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting good.
32	2 0 0	Do.	West Range			N.		European Veg. table.
33	2 0 0	Do.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
34	2 0 0	Do.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
35	2 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.			
36	2 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	20 0 0	Do.			
" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do.
			" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
30B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.			
31C	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.			
32A-B	1 5 0	Oilman's Stores	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
48	0 6 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
49	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 88	0 5 0	Do
50	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.			
51	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.			Milk 1	1 5 0	Milk
52	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	1 14 0	Poultry.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
53	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	2 13 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
54	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	3 7 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do.
55	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	1 9 0	Do.			
56	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	3 7 0	Do.			
57	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 10 0	Do.			
58	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.			
59	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.			
60	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.			
Potato Range		Potato.	" 43-48	2 8 0	Do.			
16	0 6 0	Do.	" 49-54	1 4 0	Do.			
31	0 6 0	Do.	" 55-58	1 4 0	Do.			
38	0 8 0	Do.	" 59-66	1 4 0	Do.			
39	0 8 0	Do.	" 67-74	7 8 0	Do.			
40	0 4 0	Do.	" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
41	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.			
42	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	5 0 0	Do.			
43	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-108	3 2 0	Do.			
44	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0				

• Status temporarily suspended.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	4 W. B.	0 8 0	Pan.	20 Chandney	0 2 0	Vegetables
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	20 "	0 2 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Ollman's store.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
17 S. B.	1 2 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 2 0	Egg.
18 S. B.	1 2 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 2 0	C. V.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 4 0	Fruits.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0	"	55 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	56 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	58 "	0 4 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
Park 3	0 9 0	Pork.	25 W. B.	0 15 0	Butter.	60 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Dry Fruits.	61 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	"	62 "	0 7 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	63 "	0 7 0	"

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

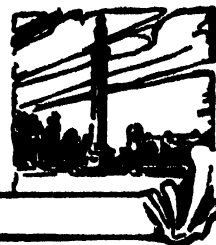
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato-1,	As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3 & 17, 6	" 7 "	Do.	9, & 12	" 8 "	Potato
C. 10	" 9 "	Do.	" 8	" 4 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 3 "	Milk.
G. 8	" 7 "	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
			Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 14th April, 1945

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT—	603	GENERAL ARTICLE—	
The Metropolitan Retires		Occupancy Taxes In Britain—I	608
New Mayor Of Bombay		HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
Ex-Alderman Sarat C. Bose		Post-War Public Health Problems In India—	
Example Of Virginia		Improvement Of The Existing Channels Of	
Training School For Public Service		Medical Relief	610
Greater London		POST WAR PLANNING—	
Local Planning In England		Post War Development Of Highways	612
"MIDDLES"—		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	614
Government Directives To Corporation C. E. O.		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES—	617
Urges Settlement After Consultation	605	MARKET PRICES CURRENT—	619
Proposed Alteration In The Construction Of The			
Filter Beds At Pulta	607		

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle & Comment

The Metropolitan Retires

The forthcoming retirement of the Most Rev. Dr. Foss Westcott, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon will be for this city a loss of a noble, right-thinking citizen in whom thousands of Indians found a loving friend. Dr. Westcott's recent move for the amelioration of the moral conditions of the city has drawn much public attention on the question and has been a source of inspiration to all social workers.

Aged 81 and odd the Most Rev. the Metropolitan has held his office for about 25 years. During this period he has been a very remarkable figure in the history of the Church in India as well as the political history of the country. For his constant endeavour in working out a communal unity, in 1926 he was chosen a member of the Committee appointed to settle the prevailing communal dispute and is now a member of the Sapru Conciliation Committee. As the Metropolitan, one of his most outstanding achievements was the passing of the Indian Church Act of 1927, which gave autonomy to the Church of India.

Son of the Rt. Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, the late Bishop of Durham, Dr. Westcott came out to India in 1889 as a member of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel Mission. Consecrated Bishop of Chhotanagpur in November, 1905, he worked with great zeal among the aboriginal tribes for 14 years before being translated to be Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India in 1919, on the death of Bishop Lefroy.

It is understood that the Bishops of the province and the Electoral Body of the diocese are being summoned to meet in Calcutta on June 22, to elect the next Metropolitan.

New Mayor Of Bombay

Dr. Alban D'Souza was unanimously elected Mayor of Bombay on Monday, the 9th April.

In offering our heartiest congratulations to Mayor D'Souza on his elevation, we take this opportunity of expressing our happiness in his first successful intervention as a Mayor into the differences between the Bombay bus and tram workers and the police authorities there and in being able to have the workers call off their strike.

Drivers and conductors of Bombay bus and tram services staged a lightening strike following the arrest of the President and the Organising Secretary of their Union on a charge connected with the 10-minutes' sympathetic *hartal* observed by the Union on Chimur Day on the 3rd April last.

Ex-Alderman Sarat C. Bose

Recent reports regarding *ex*-Alderman Sarat C. Bose's health has been causing a good deal of anxiety. This was intensified by the news that in one of his recent letters to his son Mr. Bose stated that the fever from which he had been suffering since April, 1942, had increased and every morning he suffered from high fever. It was understood that Mr. Bose was also suffering from acute diabetes.

During question time in the Council of State on the 6th April last, however, Mr. S. K. Roy Chowdhury was informed that Mr. Bose's health was satisfactory.

Asked if Government would consider the desirability of transferring him to his own province and had any representation been made by the Government of Bengal to that effect, the Government spokesman replied in the negative.

This is very disappointing. No charge has ever been framed against Mr. Bose, and he has been condemned unheard. The best that the Government can do is to transfer him to his province.

Example Of Virginia

Virginia, Minn., U.S.A., stands as an example, being the first and the only community in the country where a central heating system provides steam heat for all the homes, stores, schools and churches in the city.

The municipally-owned heating system, operated as a non-profit enterprise, is reported to burn 43,000 tons of bituminous coal a year at \$7 a ton. If Virginia householders—the community has a population of 12,264—stoked their own furnaces, they would consume approximately 40,000 tons of anthracite—at \$17 a ton—annually, as the city officials say.

The average householder in a five-room house in the city pays \$70 a year to have his house and water heated, about half of what it would cost on an individual basis. In addition, the community and its residents profit through an auxiliary use of the central heating plant, since the steam is first used to generate the electricity the town uses before it is piped into homes and business establishments.

Every street in town has a steam main, and a master thermostat controls the temperature in the individual houses. After the steam has done its heating job it drops through waste pipes as water to be weighed and recorded by a special meter before it is discharged into the sewer.

We in this country may not be interested in what Virginia has done in particular; but we may very well be paying our best consideration to the advantages of the municipally-owned public utility enterprises. And, closely after the American city we may expect Calcutta to work out a scheme for supplying gas-fuel to the citizens all over the town. As such, the city may be made healthier and smokeless. The Smoke Nuisance Department will surely find enough interest in the proper working of the suggested scheme.

MAYOR OF ACHEN MURDERED

Order Of The German Tribunal.

The German Radio on the 29th March last said that the assassination of the Mayor of Achen, Franz Oppenhof by three uniformed Germans was done by order of the German tribunal which, charged with the protection of German honour, had sentenced Oppenhof to death immediately on his appointment to the post of Mayor of Achen by the Allied military authorities. The sentence had been carried out by shooting on the 27th March.

It will be recalled that sometime ago Himmler threatened that Germans who held office of any kind under the Allied occupation armies would be murdered.

Training School For Public Service

The city of Detroit in U. S. A. is known to have opened a National Training School for public service. The purpose of this school is threefold:—

To prepare young men and women for effective participation in community leadership and in practical politics;

to train them for professional service with citizen organizations intended to stimulate and direct citizen interest in government;

and for administrative positions in the public service.

Students selected for fellowships in the school are enlisted for a minimum period of twelve months, approximately one-half to be given to academic instruction and one-half to practical training under supervision of the Detroit Bureau of Government Research, both in Detroit and elsewhere. Such academic and practical instruction is on a continuous work-study plan. Students completing the twelve months requirement may be assigned to other citizen agencies for further training and experience.

Practically all of the academic instruction is of the "block" type rather than of the "course" type, i.e., instruction is concentrated on a single subject at a time for three or more hours a day for several days in each week.

Each student is expected to acquire—if not already possess—a working background in national, state and local government, the American constitution and its interpretation, politics and political parties, legislative organization and procedure, housing, planning, public utilities, etc.

Greater London

London's irregular growth, the product of generations of prosperity, has reached the stage where wise control becomes imperative. The chaos which disfigures the industrial regions of the Midlands was threatening to engulf the fair countryside so essential to the well-being of the Metropolis. This had long been foreseen, but prior to the second World War the task of co-ordinating an infinitude of diverse interests had seemed too vast to be undertaken. Now, yielding to the force of circumstances of the greatest magnitude, a reasonable project has been prepared by the Standing Conference on London Regional Planning at the request of the Minister of Town and Country Planning. The aim is to supplement the City of London and County of London Plans.

Professor Patrick Abercrombie whose eminence as a town planner entitles him to respect, has acted as consultant, and the result of his studies is ready for consideration by the various Government Departments and local authorities. The plan deals with a radius extending thirty miles in all directions from Charing Cross, and allows for a population of ten and a quarter millions. In order to preserve the immediate amenities of inner and outer London from further deterioration, and to relieve congestion, it is proposed to transfer more than a million people to new districts and satellite towns.

These towns, with a maximum population of 60,000, are to be linked by express arterial roads, with direct access to the heart of London itself. Small sites near London, described as "quasi-

satellite," are to provide for 150,000 people from London and 5,000 from Croydon. Large numbers of others will be provided for in existing towns within a radius of fifty miles from London. This immense scheme will involve the moving of 1,720 factories, as well as trading facilities.

There are many other revisions, which will become clear when the whole plan is published. The wide green belt to be retained immediately around London, knitted with continuous footpaths, bridleways, and green lanes, will lead directly to a preserved countryside. Farmland and remote areas are to be left in seclusion, parks are to be kept, and property owned by the National Trust to be made more accessible. Only a planner who is at heart an artist could have grasped the potential value of the four-ring system, which leads the open country so gently inwards to the urban centre. No doubt, as the plan is comprehended, and as the future decides, the ten satellite towns will have a railway cincture, for they will develop an importance entirely individual, which, nevertheless, will call for facilities of rapid inter-communication.

The London of the future will go out to the country in an orderly fashion; and many citizens, we are assured, will follow the example of their ancestors, who enjoyed living near their work in pleasant surroundings. At the same time, London will be relieved of confusions which have become intolerable. But all this will take a long time. It may well be towards the opening years of next century before the scheme is fulfilled in this entirety.

Local Planning In England

As in the United States, there is a definite trend towards utilizing more joint committees or authorities in carrying out the various local functions in England. These joint bodies are composed of representatives of two or more local governments and administer functions of mutual concern. The Minister of Town and Country Planning has just revealed that at the present time 984 out of the 1,396 local planning authorities are carrying on their planning duties through 167 joint executive committees. Likewise it has just been announced that two local authorities have agreed upon a joint scheme of sewerage, adding one more to the lengthening list of authorities acting as joint bodies in matters of sewerage and water supply.

Middles

Government Directives To Corporation

C. E. O. Urges Settlement After Consultation

IN the course of a communication to the Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, Government of Bengal, sent last week-end in reply to the Government letter, dated the 17th March last, requesting the Corporation to send a formal note to show whether or not the Corporation was prepared to comply with the Government orders and directives, the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, stated that the final decision on the orders and directives to the Corporation by the Government of Bengal had not been taken by the Corporation and it would be a little time before the next meeting of the Corporation (after the Mayoral election) could be held.

CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ITEMS OF HEALTH MEASURES

As to the necessity for carrying out the health measures, the letter emphasised that the Government and the Corporation were in general agreement excepting in matters of details, and as the time limit mentioned in the Government orders might expire if prompt action was not taken, he thought it best to take preliminary steps in respect of those health measures for which provision had been made by the Corporation in the current year's budget.

Taking the items regarding health measures one by one the Chief Executive Officer pointed out that the direction regarding the purchase of 70 lorries had been given without carefully considering the actual requirements. Leaving out the question of the other services at least 98 lorries would be necessary for conservancy work. He requested the Government to release another 28 lorries along with 70 lorries mentioned in the Government order and to advance the amount necessary for the purchase of these additional 28 lorries.

Referring to removal of public dustbins he stated that from the Assessment Registers it was found that the number of premises in Wards 15, 16, 17 and 21 was roughly 4,700 of which a large

number was occupied in severalty. The actual number of dustbins that would have to be provided for would certainly be more than 5,000. Before notice was issued asking the house-holders to provide their own dustbins within one month, it would be reasonable that these dustbins should be kept in stock to enable the house-holders to purchase their requirements. Procuring of steel and manufacturing of bins would take sometime and it was doubtful whether they could be manufactured within 8 months. The notice, therefore, should be issued only after a large stock of these bins was ready for sale.

In view of various other difficulties the time table would have to be altered. Government and the Corporation should jointly go into the matter and provide a modified time table. Probably the Corporation would be able to replace 750 broken dustbins in course of a month and the progress would be maintained till all the broken dustbins were replaced and Rs. 1 lakh had been provided in the budget for that purpose.

Rs. 7,000 had been provided in the current year's budget for the erection of two ramps as suggested by Lt.-Col. Harris and Rs. 47,000 for additional establishment. It would certainly, be

possible to complete the construction of the ramps after two months of receipt of all the materials.

The 'ad hoc' Bustee Committee consisting of representatives of Government, the Corporation and the Improvement Trust considered the question of silt clearance from surface drains in Maniktolla and Cossipore and the Corporation and the Trust representatives were of opinion that the cost of silt clearance should be borne by Government.

Referring to laying of unfiltered water main from the junction of Debendra Ghosh Road and Harish Mukherjee Road to Ameer Ali Avenue, the Chief Executive Officer recognized the urgency of the work and stated that it would not be possible to undertake the work unless Government helped the Corporation by advancing Rs. 3,70,000. The Corporation would be quite prepared to pay back the amount in fixed yearly instalments pending recoupment of this amount from loans. The Corporation very much appreciated the efforts of the Government to procure pipes for the same.

Money had been provided in the budget and estimates for remodelling the Vaccine Laboratory and the work had been taken up.

It was curious to note, the Chief Executive Officer stated, that when Government direction contained in D. O. No. 477 dated 20th February, 1945, was brought by one of the Government experts and handed over to him, the suggestion to maintain refrigeration below 10 degree centigrade was definitely scored out and initialled by the Government expert, as it was considered impracticable. But in the direction now sent Government insisted upon the maintenance of refrigeration at below 10 degree centigrade. Directions in the two cases being different, it was difficult to carry out Government directions dated 17th March, 1945. This point had to be settled immediately.

Rs. 20,000 had been provided in the budget as suggested by the Government for Public Latrines but if the rules laid down in the Act regarding calling for tenders were to be followed, the period laid down in the Government directions would be difficult to keep to.

Long before the Government directions were received a scheme was prepared for re-organization of the Mosquito Control Department and Rs. 2,26,000 had been provided in the Budget. But the problem of malaria could not be tackled unless a mosquito free belt of a depth of one mile in the Salt Lakes alongside the eastern and south-eastern boundary of the city was created and maintained by Government.

Concluding the Chief Executive Officer said :—

"I may state here generally that while the Corporation will try to carry out the direction of the Government, it may be difficult due to the freezing order and other restrictions on building materials, to get the work done in the allotted time.

"Government, therefore, must come to the help of the Corporation in securing the necessary materials without which, with the best of intentions, the directions would not be properly implemented. I would now request the Government to take into consideration the points mentioned in my letter and to come to a settlement in consultation with the Corporation."

*Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors,
Engineer's Department, District No. III*

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for" on 18th April, 1945 upto 2 p.m. :—

16. Repairing the Free Latrine at Collin Street, Ward 13—Rs. 527, dated 10th April, 1945. (3 weeks).

17. Repairs to delapidated graves at the Gobra Moham-medan Burial Ground, Ward 18—Rs. 916, dated 10th April, 1945. (3 weeks).

18. Repairs to C. I. Stalls and Latrines in Entally Market—Rs. 414, dated 30th May, 1944. (1 month).

19. Repairs to Sick Line Shed in Railway Yard at Entally—Rs. 240, dated 13th June, 1944. (1 month).

20. Repairs to footpath opposite 8, 18, 44, 68, etc., Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Ward 18—Rs. 687,—dated 20th July, 1943, (3 weeks).

Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 12th April, 1945.

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

GUNNY BAGS AND TINS

Sealed quotations are invited for the purchase of about 60,000 empty gunny bags (assorted) and about 3,000 empty tins (assorted) of the Corporation Food Stores and will be received by the undersigned by Wednesday, the 25th April, 1945 upto 1-30 p.m.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th April, 1945.

S. C. GHOSE,
Food Supply Officer.

NAMING OF ROADS

The following names have been sanctioned by the Corporation for certain unnamed roads in Ward No. 21 in Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No. VIII-C :—

(i) C. I. T. Roads Nos. 5 and 5A to be called "Circus Market Place."

(ii) C. I. T. Road No. 8, running between Nasiruddin Road and Balu Hakkak Lane and extended upto Karaya Road, to be called "West Row."

(iii) C. I. T. Road No. 8A to be called "Balu Hakkak Lane."

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th April, 1945.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a lane in Ward No. 29 :—

Kankurgachi 3rd Lane to be called "Ram Krishna Samadhi Road."

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th April, 1945.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a road in Ward No. 7.

The new 100 ft. road leading from behind St. Andrew's Church and running north up to Canning Street to be called "Brabourne Road."

The continuation of the above road right up to the Howrah Bridge Approach, when completed, to be treated as one thoroughfare and to be all called "Brabourne Road."

Central Municipal Office,
The 10th April, 1945.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

LOSS OF MEMORY

*Leads to many a
Lapse in Life !*

To avoid its undesirable
repercussions, just stimulate
the function of the brain
with Haemo-Lecithin-Phos.

HAEMO-LECITHIN-PHOS

Restores—Power of Memory. Rejuvenates—The Neurasthenic.

Removes—Anaemia. Re-energises—The Debilitated Nervous System.

HAEMO-LECITHIN-PHOS—a combination of Haemogen with Lecithin and Glycero-Phosphates—is an admirable *Brain Tonic* exerting a salutary effect upon the whole system.

CAN BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD. :: CALCUTTA

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

B. N. CHATTERJEE & SONS

Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Builders, Plumbers and
Contractors to :—I. S. D., Railways, P. W. D., Corporation of Calcutta,
Calcutta Improvement Trust, Municipalities and District Boards.

Head Office :—52, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipore.

Workshop :—29, Middle Road, Entally.

Phone Pk. 672

Phone Cal. 731

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of :—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

Phone No: Cal. 6885.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

Ring up Cal. 595.

Gram: "MARLBORO," Cal.

for EVERY DESCRIPTION of
MARBLE & MOSAIC
TERRAZZO TILE
CHUNAR STONE WORKS

HINDUSTHAN MARBLE & TERRAZZO CO.

1, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD.

TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE CHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheesso"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

SAVE FOR
VICTORY

BRITISH
WAR
SAVINGS
MOVEMENT

FOR YOUR BANK

"As thou art thyself a component member of a
civic system, so let every action of thine tend
to the completeness of civic life."

Marcus Aurelius—Meditations.

Proposed Alteration In The Construction Of The Filter Beds At Pulta

[By S. C. CHAKRAVARTTI, B.E., Retired Executive Engineer, Water Works, Corporation of Calcutta.]

I HAVE seen in the papers that, at the instance of the Water Supply Advisory Board, the Corporation is going to spend some 10/12 lakhs of rupees for replacing all the fine sand in the filter beds at Pulta with coarse sand, with a view to increasing the output by 20 million gallons per day. Apparently, the idea is to raise the standard rate of filtration from 4 in. vertical per hour to 5 in. or 6 in.

As I stated on several occasions, while I was in charge of the Water Works Department, it is the vital layer and not the sand below it that is the real (bacteriological) filtering medium, and that after the vital layer has been formed, the sand acts merely as a mechanical support to it, just as the gravels support the sand and the bricks support the gravels mechanically. The velocity of filtration is a function of the resistance in the filter bed. This resistance, which we technically call the "filtration head", has two component parts viz., (a) the (permanent) resistance through sand, gravel, bricks and drains (b) the (temporary) resistance through the vital layer. The former resistance is only 2 in. to 3 in. as is found immediately after a bed is scraped or replenished. As filtration goes on, the resistance in the vital layer gradually goes up until the total resistance is 18 in. or 20 in. when the bed is laid aside for scraping. It would thus appear that the resistance of the vital layer is the main factor and once the vital layer is formed, the sand underneath it or its texture does not matter. It is quite possible that by replacing the fine sand with coarse sand the former resistance may be reduced by an inch or so, but this paltry gain will not be commensurate with the cost of sand involved.

Besides, the use of coarse sand is not an un-mixed blessing. For, whereas bacteria can penetrate upto 6 in. or 8 in. of fine sand (In 1935 we found beds with only 3½ in. of fine sand omitting bacteria-free water) they will certainly penetrate deeper, probably to 12 in., in the case of coarse sand. This is only natural. The bacteria penetrate into the sand when a scraped or replenished bed is just started and there is no vital layer to stop them. The use of coarse sand, therefore, would affect the process of filtration adversely in three distinct ways. Firstly, the beds would take longer to form the vital layer, secondly they have to be stopped for cutting and replenishment with a much bigger thickness of sand left in them than is desirable in the case of fine sand and thirdly the scraping operation must be thicker.

In my remarks above, I have assumed all the time that our endeavour is to obtain bacteria-free water, for which there is nothing to beat a slow sand filter bed. If, however, the idea is to increase the quantity at the cost of the quality and then chlorinate to render it safe, the same thing could be done also with fine sand without going to incur the cost involved in coarse sand. That would indeed be transforming the slow sand filter beds into semi-rapid filters without the coagulation arrangement which are of vital importance with Rapid filters. I am sure that is not the idea of the Board, for, had it been

so, they would have advised the use of settled water after chlorination without letting it pass through the elaborate process of filtration.

As I have stated before, it is not at all difficult to draw from the existing filters of fine sand at the rate of 6 in. vertical. But in engineering practice, all calculations provide for a "factor of safety". The rate of 4 in. vertical is considered safe with a good factor of safety, while a rate of 6 in. will have little or no such factor, and the inevitable result will be erratic analytical reports and occasionally "unsafe" filtrate. Besides, with a high rate of filtration the period of useful life of the filters would be correspondingly reduced. A fixed quantity of water has to pass through a filter bed under fixed conditions to cause the vital layer to grow to that fixed thickness which will give a resistance of 16 in. or 18 in. Naturally, therefore, if the rate of filtration is raised to 1½ times the period of filtration would be reduced to ⅔.

I remember some discussions at one of the meetings of the Board, when Mr. Dyer suggested the use of sand in accordance with the rules laid down by Allen Hazen, and I pointed out to him that the principles of slow sand filtration were not clearly understood when Hazen wrote his Massachusetts Report (in 1892).

In the world of science there is no room for half-truths. If the theory of the vital layer must be accepted, all old ideas connected with sand as the real (bacteriological) filtering medium must be given up. But it seems that in making the recommendation the Board accepted the opinion of someone who in his sub-conscious mind has not yet been able to shake off such ideas.

I do not know what experiments were carried out at Pulta to vouchsafe the recommendation of the Board, but no amount of experiments can belie a truth. If it is arrogated by the experimenter in this case that he has proved that the sand is the real (bacteriological) filtering medium and not the vital layer, I must tell him point blank that the fault lies in his method of correlating the results. Before a general conclusion is jumped at, the research worker should pay greater attention to explain the 'cons' rather than be elated at some chance 'pros'.

In the light of my observations above, may I request the Board through you to reopen the matter and reconsider their decision? I suggest that the following points be considered threadbare by the Board:—

(1) Have the experimental beds shown different results with different qualities of settled water? The water in the old series beds is settled by static sedimentation process, whereas in the new and extension series the process is one of 'dynamic sedimentation.' This would show apparently good results in the old beds but not so in the rest.

(2) Did the day-to-day analytical reports from the experimental beds (with coarse sand) show consistently good results? I fear they

cannot without trespassing dangerously into the factor of safety zone.

(3) Do not the experimental filters take much longer to mature? What does this casualty cost in money?

(4) At what depth of sand the filtrate begins to deteriorate (as compared with a bed of fine sand)? How much does this sort of casualty cost to the Corporation?

(5) What is the thickness of sand removed at each scraping as compared with fine sand beds? What is the extra cost involved thereby?

I hope to be excused for inflicting this long discourse, but as the matter is one of vital importance I have thought it my duty, as the erstwhile custodian of the water supply of the city, to impress upon the Corporation the desirability of retracing the steps which I consider to be unscientific and unwise.

General Article

Occupancy Taxes In Britain—I

[By ARTHUR COLLINS, *Financial Adviser to Public Authorities, London, England*]

THE first—and perhaps fundamental—difference between the American and the British system of collecting funds for city management expenses is that the American local tax is charged on real estate, while the British local "rate" is charged on the individual, the business firm, or the corporation occupying real estate.

The British system, like most of our practices in public and private business, is closely linked with history or tradition. The British mind is nowhere near so responsive to new ideas as the American. A change in business practice, which in the United States would be made by a stroke of the pen, would in Great Britain be the subject of long debate and solemn examination, the outcome of a conservative turn of mind. If anybody in Great Britain says that "such and such a thing has been done for generations," the natural reaction is, "Why change it." On the other hand, from my experience, the American attitude of mind is well expressed by the remark recently made by the head of one of the most extensive corporations in the United States—the General Electric, speaking from memory—who said that if a business was being conducted in these times as it was five years ago, it was going wrong.

Now these apparently irrelevant comments really lie at the root of the subject we are considering—the raising of local levies for public communal activities in our two countries, for the British system is now nearly 350 years old and, though it has been attacked many times, we still "hold the (Elizabethan) line," for it was in the reign of Good Queen Bess that the English local rating system was established. It has stood its ground, not because it is ideal—indeed, in some ways it is illogical, a patchwork of legislation and of decisions handed down in the courts of law.

On the face of it, taxing rules established in the year 1601 have to be mighty elastic to meet the requirements of 1944, and this elasticity has been derived not so much from changes in the law as from verdicts of courts of law ranging from such subordinate tribunals as local Quarter Sessions to the Supreme Court—the law members of the House of Lords. In ways which are the despair of the logical French or the methodical Germans, we adapt the old principle of occupancy value to every conceivable kind of real estate, and somehow or other,

although the plan ought really not to work, it does. Nothing which has been suggested to displace it, or radically to alter it, has ever succeeded in establishing itself in Parliament or public opinion, and as far as anyone can see, it is likely to keep its place for a long while yet.

RENTAL VALUES—REAL AND NOTIONAL

The British measure of value to which reference has been made is a rental value, artificially computed as often it must be, but nevertheless either a

Three centuries of experience with taxes paid by tenants on rental values have left the British generally content with steadiness of tax, assessment practices, low delinquency.

The United States Treasury's Committee on Inter-Governmental Fiscal Relations has suggested occupancy taxes as a substitute for—or a supplement to—taxation *ad valorem* on real estate.

This present contribution is forthcoming from one who has some knowledge acquired during twenty years of acquaintance at first hand with local political units in the United States and who has only recently been once again a guest of the American people in their own cities, wherein, as always, he was made so welcome and the recipient of so much kindness and good will.

It is in the light of this knowledge, of American local taxation, coupled with a life-long experience with the British "rating" system, that the writer now endeavours to survey some of the essential features of the British system of location taxation.

real or a notional rental value arrived at in many cases by judgment rather than by formula, but computed somehow. The taxable value is the rental value, and each occupier is liable for it as long as he is legally the tenant of any real estate. There are, of course, exceptions and qualifications in and surrounding this simple expression of the basic principle of English rating, and some of the more important of these will be mentioned later. In so doing where the word "rate" or "rating" is employed it will be understood that this British designation is the equivalent of the real

estate tax collected by units of local government in the United States.

The British system originated in a law passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which imposed upon the inhabitants of each of the then political units of local government, known as "parishes," the liability to maintain its own poor in displacement of previous arrangements, almost feudal in their character, which left the poor and their maintenance at the mercy of the local lord or in the Lands of the Church, or the charitable amongst the property-owning class.

The inhabitants so made liable were not, it need scarcely be said, children or other obviously inappropriate subjects of taxation but those heads of families or of the businesses of those days who came within this description: "Every inhabitant, parson, vicar, and other occupier of lands, houses, tithes inappropriate or propriations of tithes, coal mines, or saleable underwoods."

The cost of maintaining the poor was estimated for a forthcoming term—usually half-yearly—the rental values of all those "rateable" were totted up and the estimated cost was divided amongst them in proportion to their respective rental values.

So it is to-day, for all expenses of the elaborate program of local public services entrusted by Parliament to the governing bodies in charge of public affairs of counties, cities, towns and villages.

How then is this system applied in modern times? First, let us consider the ascertainment of occupation—or rental—values. A general picture of the system is much more likely to be useful than the scrutiny of the complexities which are inseparable from it. The commencing point is what is known as the "gross value," which is defined in an act called the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, section 68, as follows:

Gross value means the rent at which a hereditament might reasonably be expected to let from year to year if the tenant undertook to pay all usual tenant's rates and taxes, and if the landlord undertook to bear the cost of the repairs and insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the hereditament in a state to command that rent.

Do not be misled by this date 1925. It is due to the fact that in that year Parliament consolidated quite a number of laws in various acts of Parliament bearing on the subject and brought them within the compass of one statute. Fundamentally no change was made in the basic principle and embodied in the statute of Elizabeth dated 1601.

From the gross value a deduction is made according to a scale contained in the act of 1925, which is reckoned as nearly as may be to represent the amount which the real estate owner, as the landlord, would have to spend year by year in order to keep the property in such a state as to enable it to yield to the landlord a rent equal to the gross value.

The scale of deductions from gross value to arrive at the taxable or rateable value is standardized to simplify the process of appraisement as far as possible. It will be obvious that experience in the cost of keeping any particular property in such a state of repair as to make it worth a rent equal to

the gross value, must differ and, perhaps, differ considerably as between one property and another. The value of a simplified and standardized scale is, however, deemed to be worth while, in preference to a separate analysis of the cost of maintaining each parcel of real estate, in a class presenting fewest of the complications—properties such as houses, shops, and what one might call ordinary properties for which a rental value actually passing between a landlord and tenant is ascertainable on the facts, or for which there is no difficulty in judging what the rental value would be, as, for instance, in the case of an owner-tenant occupying a home practically the same as a neighbouring property let for rent.

PREDOMINANCE OF TRUE RENTALS

In an average town it may be accepted that the taxable value, as measured by an actual or an analogous rental, including most homes, shops, apartment houses, and so on, would comprise between 80 and 90 per cent of the total number of the valuations. The rental values in normal times, as demonstrated by the rents actually payable and collected by the various real estate owners, are quite steady over a course of years. It would take too long to recite the various circumstances and causes of variations in the rental value of an ordinary home in an ordinary town in Great Britain, but the index entries in text books on the technical aspects of this subject would include:

The rate of interest a real estate owner might expect to derive from his investment in the property, related as it usually is to the earning power of money in a care-free investment like a government bond;

The general state of trade in the city, with wider margins of rental ranges for good and bad times in the towns with a single or greatly-predominant industry, than in towns supported by mixed enterprises with a better diversity factor;

The gradual appreciation or deterioration in the character of a district as its principal features change from, let us say, residential to commercial or industrial, which may lower the value of homes round about, but increase the rental value of the area as commercial buildings replace deteriorating houses;

The impact of newer and outer-area home upon the values of old types of homes nearer the center of gravity of the town's life;

And last, but by no means least, deterioration due to lack of care and attention to the property by an absentee or indifferent real estate owner.

Taken all in all, however, these factors, of which not many bear simultaneously on the taxable rental values, do not except in rare instances lead to rapid or extensive rises and falls in the aggregate rental values of a city, town, or village. Some of those factors cancel out, and such increases and decreases as may take place in the total valuation roll containing value figures of a political unit, are more often due to a city or town overflowing its legal boundaries as the population spreads over the neighbouring countryside, and leaves for a while a surplus of accommodation or a deteriorating type of accommodation within the city limits.

(To be continued)

Health & Hygiene

Post-War Public Health Problems In India

Improvement Of The Existing Channels Of Medical Relief.

POST-WAR reconstruction of Medicine and Public Health is a vast and complicated problem and inter-twined with political, social, industrial and agricultural conditions of our country, says Rai Bahadur Dr. Monoharlal Kapur. That the reconstruction of Public Health and Medical Relief could not be made in isolation or construed as a single unconnected problem has been stressed by every planning committee, Government or voluntary, that has pronounced its preliminary views. Those who are qualified to express their views with certitude and authority have said, that the health of our people is much below the mark and this has been due not a little to lack of employment, lack of food, lack of clothing, lack of public health amenities and next only in importance, lack of medical relief on a scale within the reach of our people. Therefore, it is a safe conclusion to make that medical relief in further extension has to be planned not as an isolated item of work but as organically related to other national problems.

The air is now thick with many plans in this country as in England, all of which are based on the undisputed assumption that no Government should consider the cost of extensive and intensive public health measures as beyond their capacity and resources since it would be cheaper to prevent preventable diseases than to pay the economic toll which such diseases exact from the victims; that no citizen should be without medical help; and that medical relief is a State responsibility which must be owned as such and carried out vigorously. The daring Beveridge plan proposes to spend millions of pounds to bring health security to every Englishman in British soil. The Socialised Medicine in U. S. S. R. is said to be a miracle of State enterprise and State organisation in the field of preventive and curative medicine. The state of our public health and medical relief measures is almost in an archaic condition and the need for a sound planning and bringing into progressive effect the main items of such a planning is now realised by all concerned. We are, therefore, anxiously awaiting the final recommendations of the Public Health Planning Committee under the able guidance of Sir Joseph Bhore which has been in active session during the last one year and a half. I have no doubt that its report will be an interesting and instructive document when published. But whatever may be the plan adopted progress is bound to be slow considering the vastness of our country, the shortage of immediately available medical and nursing personnel and the required financial resources. Personally I believe it would be vain and fruitless to indulge in academic disputation about any planned proposals. The important thing is to get something moving as soon as possible, aiming at the following more important targets within, say, the next ten year period :—

(1) Provision of pure water supply, particularly in the rural areas.

(2) Prevention of the common epidemic and endemic diseases by appropriate public health measures.

(3) Proper distribution of protective foods like green vegetables, eggs, milk and ghee.

(4) Extension and improvement of medical education.

(5) Extension of Medical and Public Health Research.

(6) Extension of the existing channels of medical relief, particularly the rural and small urban hospitals, and equipping them properly.

(7) Industrial Health Insurance as suggested by Prof. Adarkar.

(8) Compulsory Municipal and State Health Insurance.

(9) Creation of a missionary zeal for work among medical men by offering equitable and fair conditions of service under the State.

Public Health measures occupy in this country of perpetual epidemics the place of first importance and are inseparable from the modes and the means of bringing curative medicine within the reach of the people. If one analyses the incidence of the more common diseases and the total morbidity and mortality arising therefrom, one would find that they could only be eradicated more by preventive than by curative measures. This is obvious from the fact that increased medical relief during the last two decades has in no way modified the incidence of epidemic and endemic diseases. And these are the diseases which are increasingly responsible for the toll of deaths in our country. Nearly 4.1 millions die of malaria, 1.5 million of small-pox, 1 million of dysenteries and cholera and .5 million of tuberculosis.* Unless, therefore, public health measures are actively initiated and undertaken on a long term basis, medical relief, however extensive, would not at all meet the needs of the situation. Public Health should deal with the preventable and medical relief with the non-preventable diseases. This should be made the basis of planning a bill of national health. Under public health reform should be included pure water supply and provision of essential cereal and protective foods. The latter should be made available to the lower middle and poor class through State organised co-operative marketing Boards which may sell essential food requirements at cost price. The public health importance of such a step is proved by the conclusions of medical research organisations in this country, as in others, that the fundamental and deep rooted cause of almost all diseases is a total or relative absence of the resistance power of the individual which in turn is the direct consequence of ill-feeding, under-feeding and unbalanced food. In times to come at least, our people should have in reasonable sufficiency milk, ghee and farm products like eggs, besides wheat, rice and vegetables. If an industrial country like Great Britain could

* P. H. Commissioner's Report, 1937.

have arranged for greater consumption of milk per head, particularly children, while of the grip of a revengeful war, it is rather true to find that in this land of agriculture people should not get sufficiency of cereal food, not to result of protective foods like vegetables, milk and the fine products. Milk famine seems to be a story and curvemenon in every part of our country. In villages, intensive agriculture, conservation of wealth are our little treat in service and to-morrow. How this could be the work of the agricultural experts and they must set themselves to this task without any avoidable delay, if even the very elementary public health and medical relief measures are to have any effect on the health conditions of our people.

Medical education is the pivot on which the success of medical relief hangs. It is needless now to expatiate on the evils of the dual system of medical education, since practically all the major provinces except Bengal have abolished or have decided to abolish their medical schools. Two things, however, I must say in connection with post-graduate medical education in general which, I believe, are organically related to medical relief. The first thing which the Government should, and could, immediately bring into effect is the abolition of the dual type of post-graduate qualifications such as L.T.M. and D.T.M., L.P.H. and D.P.H., L.O. and D.O., L.G.O. and D.G.O. If a post-graduate qualification is meant to be a specialist qualification, it is not right to bisect it into two, one intended for the licentiates and the other for the graduates. This is carrying the caste system too far. This must be rectified without delay. The second thing is the need for organising refresher courses for the general practitioners. It is a good augury that the Madras University has recently instituted a Council of Post-graduate Medical Education which has put up a programme of refresher courses for all the general practitioners in that province. I wish this council every success and I hope it would make these courses popular by charging reasonable fees and imparting practical instructions. We want a good number of such Post-graduate Councils for our country, and there is no reason why we could not have them as they are by no means a costly affair. About medical education itself, there is an imperative need for arriving at a standard and type of medical education that would produce a sound general practitioner. The present standard laid down by the Indian Medical Council, as stated in the preamble to the Act, is for controlling and establishing "a minimum higher standard of medical education and qualification." Like other medical councils in European countries and America, the Indian Medical Council should lay down "the uniform minimum standard of medical education and qualification" and thus conform to the standard laid down in other advanced countries. I am sure this point would have engaged the attention of the Bhoré committee and the representatives of medical education in that Committee would have recommended suitable proposals in this connection. Our Association, as you all know, stands for a uniform standard of medical education and qualification in the interest of medical science and effective medical relief and, above all, in the

interest of the consolidation of the profession in our country.

The Bhoré Committee, in their tentative proposals published in the newspapers, has suggested the establishment of a medical college for every 30 lakhs of the population, so that in course of time we may have one doctor for every 1500. To arrive at this standard, it is said, we need a lakh of medical men. These conclusions are beyond cavil and criticism, and we all hope that the experts in the Planning Committee would evolve a practicable plan to hasten production of medical men without inordinate cost. Whatever means we may adopt, either more colleges or more admissions into the colleges or the Leningrad system of training four batches of medical students at one time through a system of shifts as suggested by Dr. Krishan of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine in his address before the Indian Science Congress in 1948, I think a good length of time must pass before we can secure optimum medical personnel. I have got a suggestion to make in this connection. My observation and experience leads me to believe that, so far as State Medical Service is concerned, an equivalent of increased medical personnel could be obtained by releasing the medical officers from routine clerical and office work. The time and energy thus saved could be used for more medical work. At present they seem to be fighting for time and engrossed more in clerical than in professional work. I suggest this not only as a temporary but also as a permanent measure of hospital administration, so that time and services of medical men in State-employment may be mobilised for the purpose for which they are intended.

The existing channels of medical relief, good as they are, are acknowledged by all to be inadequate. There is a definite need for more taluk and rural hospitals, but if they were to serve the population well and truly these hospitals should be well equipped with drugs and appliances. The District Head-quarter hospitals should have efficient Specialist Departments in charge of specialists. The Civil Surgeons are so much saddled with clerical and travelling work that their specialised or experienced services are not available to the people in the districts. I would, therefore, suggest that they may be entirely relieved of such duties and their services utilised for which they are intended. The work of inspection of all the hospitals may conveniently be placed under a "Divisional Inspecting Medical Officer" for a group of five districts with such number of assistants as the work may demand. The hospitals and dispensaries under Local Bodies may be provincialised with the object of obtaining and establishing effective standards of medical work and common administrative control. A travelling dispensary with needed equipment may be organised in each district so that relief may be given to those who have no easy access to hospitals. Lastly, those who could afford to pay must be charged, for both medicines supplied and services rendered, so that ultimately paying work may go to private practitioners and the poor people who cannot afford to pay for medical attention may increasingly use hospital service. With these suggested improvements, I believe hospital service could be greatly extended and rendered more useful to the poorer section of our population who are the people in need of urgent medical relief.

It is not easy to evolve a suitable scheme of compulsory Health Insurance as in Great Britain for a country so vast and for a population so great as ours, particularly when the questions of unemployment and poor national income are staring in our face. It is because of this difficulty, perhaps, that Prof. Adarkar has confined himself to the proposal of Industrial Health Insurance. His proposal is indeed worthy of acceptance, though it is limited in scope. It would go a long way in securing health benefits to our industrial workers. I am one of those who believe, considering the economic condition of our country and the habits of our people, that no single system of medical relief could be effectively enforced to the exclusion of other systems. We have to choose the best from each system and produce an effective and workable combination of state Medical Service, different types of Health Insurance—industrial, municipal, state and voluntary—and private medical service.

Any large scale planning of medical relief, such as is intended for the Post-war period, could only be worked satisfactorily by medical men with a missionary zeal. Such a zeal could only be created by modifying the present format of the State Medical Service

in such a way that there is no place in it for castes and compartments. Medical Services, therefore, stand in need of reorganisation on a unitary and equitable basis. All the Registered Medical Practitioners are **MS** alike in the matter of eligibility and progress. In the State Service, I am afraid there would be **Of Merit** work. In the present system of medical service, merit goes by default; those who work hard are kept in the back-ground by the barnacles of rules and regulations; power and privilege go to those with big qualifications whether they correspond to their out-put of work or not. The results are discontent and frustration among the larger number of medical men who bear the brunt of State Medical Work in all its many sided aspects. I hope the Provincial and the Central Governments would recognise the unfairness of the present arrangements and bring into effect a unitary type of medical service in all the provinces in which work and worth, and not mere qualifications alone, would receive due encouragement and recognition.

[Adapted from the presidential address delivered by Rai Sahib Dr. Manoharlal Kapur at the 33rd Conference of the All-India Medical Licentiate's Association, Calcutta.]

POSTWAR PLANNING

Post-War Development Of Highways

[By J. A. GOUGH, B.S.C., President of the Institution of Highway Engineers, England.]

FOR some time past the attention of thinking men everywhere has been focused on the problems of post-war reconstruction and replanning in all fields of endeavour, and our Institution has been energetic in this respect, for we realize that the results of the labours of the Highway Engineer are an essential contribution to the well-being and progress of the community as a whole. This is the Transport Age, and the road is essential to the transport system. The road is basically a tool, planned, designed, and constructed to aid the movement of man, and the materials necessary for his life, across the surface of the country. But we must remember that the road is not the only tool available for this purpose—railways, canals, and rivers each have a contribution to make, and I am certain that the greatest efficiency will be achieved only when all these systems are properly welded together and not treated as separate competitive antagonists.

SECTIONAL INTERESTS

All those in any way concerned with transport should be not only permitted, but actively encouraged, to do all they can to bring their own systems to the maximum pitch of perfection, but sectional interests must be subordinated to the general good, and the proper co-ordination of, and collaboration between, all interests can be the only stable foundation on which to build reconstruction. The possibilities of aerial transport must also be carefully taken into consideration in determining the new road plan. It seems obvious that the unprecedented progress in the design and construction of road vehicles for the conveyance of both passengers and goods makes it more than probable that in future the road will provide by far the most popular and direct means of

transport, and consequently the work of the Highway Engineer will be of the highest importance.

INADEQUACY OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

The problems confronting us to-day are, of course, not new. It has long been recognized that the highway system of this country was in very many respects totally inadequate to the demands made upon it. It is seven years since the Institution first suggested the construction of approximately 2,826 miles of new roads to provide a system of motorways for fast traffic. In the last twelve months the road system has been considered anew and a report on the Post-war Development of Highways has been prepared. It is with this report that I want specially to deal now.

MOTORWAYS

The main proposals put forward in the report are that improvement in the existing highway system of this country, so that it will provide a means of safe, speedy, cheap, and comfortable transportation, can best be obtained by the construction of a skeleton framework of highspeed motorways, the use of which shall be permitted to mechanically propelled vehicles only, and with which will be connected at infrequent intervals a secondary system of roads carrying mixed traffic. The secondary system will act as feeder roads to the motorways, specially reserved for mechanical vehicles, and will also connect with the existing trunk roads which now by-pass the main centres of industry and population.

It is argued in some quarters that the construction of such a new skeleton system of motorways is unnecessary because the same purpose can be served by widening and improving the existing trunk

roads. The contention is worth consideration if only for the reason that vast sums of money are locked up in existing roads and more vast sums will be required to construct the new proposed system.

What will be the final result of widening and improving existing roads? The final plan of the road will be a series of loops and curves, made necessary by by-passing towns and villages, connected by short straight lengths where the existing road passes through open country. As a consequence, the total length of the road system will be enormously increased and the alignment will be anything but satisfactory. Nor, after the work has been done, could we confidently expect any reduction in the huge number of accidents which occur with monotonous regularity on the roads in all parts of the country. Safety can only be achieved by strict segregation, either in space or in time, of the various classes of road users. Fast traffic must be segregated from slow traffic, and horse-drawn vehicles, pedestrians, pedal cyclists, and equestrians from both.

It is extremely doubtful, to say the least of it, whether public opinion would accept the reservation for any particular type of traffic of any of the existing roads. These roads are highways and consequently any subject of the Crown may claim right of passage on or across them for lawful purposes, and it seems evident that there are people who intend to exercise this right even at the risk of their own lives and limbs. A new system of motorways would overcome these difficulties. The motorways could be properly located, and, being purpose-made, they could be reserved for special traffic just as the railways have always been reserved.

TRAFFIC LANE WIDTHS AND ROAD BRIDGES

Two important considerations mentioned in the report are (1) the width of traffic lanes and (2) road bridges. In connection with the first of these, the report says: "A width of 11 ft. would probably be a minimum from the safety point of view, with suitable increases on curves." There can be no doubt that a traffic lane of ample width makes for added comfort and convenience for drivers and permits greater safe speeds. Experience has shown that a 10 ft. lane is not really adequate and it is thought by many that the 13 ft. lane adopted in Germany, although it allows of extremely comfortable and safe fast driving, is somewhat extravagant.

Road bridges are not ancillary works. They are essential integral parts of the highway system, and should be treated as such. There are, however, differences of opinion as to their design. Should they be designed and initially constructed of the same widths as the roads they connect, including the same central reservation for possible future widening? Or should initial construction cost be considered as the controlling factor and the bridges be constructed to carry only the same number of traffic lanes as are first provided on the road? And should they, as is suggested in the report, be constructed of sufficient strength to carry all vehicle loads likely to pass over the adjacent roads? These questions deserve extremely careful thought before any final decision is made.

PROVISION FOR FUTURE WIDENINGS

Road traffic has increased enormously and steadily during the last few years, prior to the out-

break of war, and it is to be anticipated that there will be a further rapid increase, especially after a really adequate road system has been provided. Some provision must be made for this expected future increase. So far as the road itself is concerned, it is generally accepted that the reservation of land to permit of future widening is sound policy. As long ago as 1913, at a conference on the Arterial Road Communications in Greater London, Mr. John Burns, who convened the conference, said: "...the most extravagant thing...is the widening of roads which were made too narrow."

The cost of widening is obviously very considerably reduced by making the central reservation. It would appear to be equally extravagant to build a bridge of a certain width when it is fully anticipated that that bridge will in a few years require widening. It is almost impossible to determine the total cost of the widening operations: to the actual cost of the engineering work must be added the money wasted in time, petrol, etc., occasioned by the delay or diversion of traffic. So far as the load-carrying capacity as well as the width of the bridge is concerned, it would seem to be both illogical and uneconomical to construct two sections of road of ample width and capable of carrying heavy loads, and then to connect those two sections by a link which is incapable of carrying the same loads, and which may at any time become a bottleneck.

I need say no more except that I very sincerely hope that the problem of road bridges on the routes of the suggested motorways will receive the very careful consideration which it undoubtedly deserves.

The report, though necessarily brief, deals with many other considerations affecting the planning and construction of future highways, including such important matters as gradients, curves, and super-elevation; non-skid surfaces, road junctions; lighting; sign-posting, etc. I have no time, nor is there the need, to deal with all these matters, but I would like very briefly to touch on the important matter of direction signs.

DIRECTION SIGNS

Having constructed a road system with the intention of facilitating the flow of traffic, it is only logical to take measures to enable drivers to use these roads to the maximum possible advantage. Drivers will be very seriously hampered unless the direction signs provided for their guidance are really adequate to that purpose. The report suggests that the signs must be clearly visible at all times to all traffic using the road, and recommends that, to achieve this end, duplicate signs should be erected one on each side of the road. There can be no doubt that the present signs are not really satisfactory, and I suggest that there is a need to redesign direction and warning signs and to increase the size of the lettering now used.

A NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Finally, there is the question of the responsibility for the planning and construction of the new highway system. The report recommends, and I very heartily agree, that the planning must be undertaken by a National Planning Authority. It seems to me that the present tendency to the formation of Joint Boards and Joint Committees is an acknowledgment of the fact that there exists a lack of complete co-operation and co-ordination between even large Authorities. But the formation of these Joint Boards

is entirely voluntary and the success of their efforts depends absolutely on their desire to subordinate local vested interests to the general good. In any case, the road system is a national asset and the responsibility for its administration should be a national one. There must most certainly be the closest possible co-operation between the Central Authority and representatives of local interests, and careful consultation with the technical advisers to Local Authorities.

In this way, and in this way only, can we hope to maintain the democratic way of life, in defence of which the United Nations are now at war, and obtain an efficient and safe system of communications on which the well-being of the nation depends.
—Municipal Engineering.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

NEW PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

Mr. W. J. Palmer, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge on leave has been appointed the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in place of Mr. R. Gupta, I.C.S., who has been appointed Additional District and Sessions Judge, Alipore.

TOLL OF THE STREETS

Seven cases of accidents were reported on the 6th April last and were removed to different city hospitals, with injuries.

Four such cases were reported on Sunday, the 8th April from the different parts of the city.

NEW PRINCIPAL FOR MEDICAL COLLEGE

Lt.-Col. R. Linton, I.M.S., has been appointed Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, in succession to Dr. U. P. Basu whose term of office has expired. Col. Linton, who was Deputy Surgeon-General (Famine Relief Emergency), Bengal, will also act as Superintendent, Medical College Hospitals. Lt.-Col. H. E. Murray, the former Superintendent, continuing as Professor of Midwifery.

Dr. Basu who was the first non-official Indian to be the Principal of Medical College, served in this capacity for three years.

TRAMWAYMEN VS. PASSENGERS

Five persons including two college students were more or less injured as a result of, it is reported, a fracas on the night of April 6 last between some tramwaymen and passengers near the Kalighat Tram Depot.

It is reported that when a tram was proceeding towards the Kalighat Depot from Hazra Road junction, there was some exchange of hot words between a passenger and the tramway conductor over the ringing of the bell which developed into the fracas in which blows, brickbats and *lathis* were used.

INCREASE IN RICE RATION

"Due to the steady improvement in rice stocks, it has become possible to effect a material increase in the rice ration of the Calcutta industrial rationed area," says a *Press Note* issued by the Bengal Civil Supplies Department.

"At the present moment an adult consumer may take 2½ seers of his weekly 4-seer foodgrains ration in rice, the balance being taken in wheat products. With effect from April 9, the entire 4 seers may be taken in rice if the consumer so desires.

"At the same time, it has been decided to reduce the proportion of wheat products which may be taken within the 4-seer foodgrains ration from ¾ to 3 seers, but to permit the wheat ration to be taken as whole-wheat.

"As a result of these changes, Government believe that the proportions of rice and wheat products within the foodgrains ration will be brought more into line with the accustomed diet of Bengal than the supply position has hitherto permitted."

NATIONAL WEEK IN CALCUTTA

In connection with the observance of National Week, students of several educational institutions in Calcutta stayed away from their classes on the 6th April last. An exhibition of charts and drawings on the ideals and activities of the Congress was opened at the Marwari Chhatra Nivas hall, Chittaranjan Avenue, under the auspices of the Congress Sahitya Sangha. The week's programme includes congregational spinning, bustee cleaning and collection of funds in aid of political sufferers.

In celebrating the third-day of the National Week, the problems of mass education were discussed at the Marwari Chhatra Nivas hall on Sunday, the 8th April.

Mr. Anath Nath Basu, who took the chair, said that 92 per cent. of the population was illiterate. They were village dwellers who had no scope for education. Of the many schemes that had been drawn up, Mr. Basu believed that Gandhiji's scheme of basic education was the most suited. Mr. Basu then discussed the scheme of Gandhiji and remarked that every one here in this half had a part to play in making the scheme a success.

UNDER SECTION 93

H. E. Mr. R. G. Casey again visited the Secretariat on the 6th April and held office there for about two hours, disposing of urgent matters in consultation with departmental secretaries.

Earlier, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, leader of the Nationalist party in the Bengal Assembly, saw the Governor at Government House and had about an hour's discussion with him. Later in the afternoon H. E. granted an interview to Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, leader of the Proja party in the Legislature. The talks centred round the present political impasse.

Confidence in the leadership of Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin was expressed at a Muslim meeting held at Mohammad Ali Park on Sunday. Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani presided.

The meeting claimed that the Muslim League Party in the Bengal Legislature was the only party which could form a really popular Ministry. It expressed its determination to oppose any Ministry in Bengal under the leadership of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq or any other man holding anti-Muslim League views.

It strongly criticized the "unreasonable and unconstitutional" rulings of the Speaker of the Assembly in the last two days' sittings of the House, which resulted in the promulgation of Section 93 in the province.

With a view to clear up possible misunderstanding likely to be created by the unauthorized and in some respects inaccurate report which has appeared in a section of the Press it is authoritatively announced that Secretariat arrangements similar to those made during the interregnum under Section 93 in April 1943 have been made to ensure proper presentation to the Governor and speedy disposal of cases. Under these arrangements the Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble Member, Board of Revenue and the Finance Secretary will exercise general supervision and control over, and see personally important cases in the departments allotted to them. The Food and Civil Supplies Commissioner will perform the same function in respect of the Department of Civil Supplies.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA,

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,300,000

Head Office: -26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION
ACCESSIBILITY IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 700,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution.

With 200 Branches and Pay Offices throughout India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Olive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 761, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 2, Chittaranjan Avenue, Bonga Road (Barabazar).
Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Masek Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Hyderabad, (Sind), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur (City), Panaji, Poona, Pooner, Orissa Rajkot, Surat and Veraval (Kashimur).

Capital Authorized ... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,71,100.

Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,48,55,440.

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,78,25,540.

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goshka

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

To accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Bardwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civica.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
LOANS—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1188

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele : BANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone : Cal. { 2125
8483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office :—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Nalhati, Kanchrapara, Bhatpara, H.B. Daspore, Bahuphat, Nishamari, Seidpur, Rangpur, Daburpur, Srirangal, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.
**ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
 DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.**

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

26, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at : Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Churmuguria, Berhamgunj, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 549.

Tele { gram—Bankenon
phone—Cal. 1597

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office :—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches :—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd : 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches :—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI, BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIRPAR (DACCRA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH, WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors :—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Director-in-charge :—N. PAUL.

Phone Cal. 4063.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

29, Strand Road, Calcutta
Telephone : Cal. 5766

Head Office : CHANDPUR (Tippura)

Branches :—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District II Engineer's Department,
(Manicktala)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Offg. Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 17th April, 1945 upto 2 p.m.

(3) Repairs to Mistrykhana in Manicktala Gowkhana, W. 29, Rs. 663, dated 7th April, 1945—(2 months).

(4) Treatment of refuse in dumping grounds in Manicktala Area (District II). Rs. 600, dated 21st February, 1945—(2 months).

N.B.—(a) Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

(b) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

D. N. DUTT,

Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 9th April, 1945.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the names of Mussamats Heyatun Nessa Bibi, Saburan Nessa Bibi, Rabeya Khatoon Bibi represented by Md. Shafurazzaman and Md. Shafurazzaman as occupiers of stalls Nos. E(n) 147—150 and 152—154 in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of Md. Abdul Aziz the deceased recorded occupier of the stalls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 6th April, 1945.

Drainage Department

NOTICE

To

All P. I. Contractors, District IV.

Re: Repairs to the Compound Wall at Chetla Lock Pumping Station.

DEAR SIR,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 23rd April, 1945, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

N. R. DAS,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th April, 1945.

CHEAP MEDICAL SERVICE TO THE POOR

Dr. Mehta's Scheme For Medical Men

A scheme for the starting of a society of medical men with 100 members in each province for providing cheap medical service to poor and middle-class people was outlined by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, President, Indian Medical Association, at a reception given him by the Bengal branch of the Association on the 5th April last.

Dr. Mehta's scheme was that the medical men recruited should lend their wholtime service as life members of the proposed society. Their pay should be graded from Rs. 150 to Rs. 750 per month. They would be allowed private practice but their fees should go to the funds of the society. Members recruited should be given free transport facilities, insurance, premiums, etc. The main source of income of the proposed society would be endowments and fees realised from rich people. It was not proposed that free service would be rendered by the society to poor and middle-class families. What was intended was that a moderate fee, in some cases only a nominal fee, would be charged for the service rendered to such families.

In consideration of the present high cost of medical treatment in this country it was urgently necessary that some

means should be devised to give relief to the poor and middle-class people who could not afford such costly treatment. The State should provide cheap medical service to the people. But members of the medical profession also had a duty to perform in this regard and to do what little they could to afford relief to their countrymen.

To meet the dearth of qualified nurses Dr. Mehta desired that the Indian girls should be persuaded to take to nursing as a profession. From the monetary point of view nursing now-a-days was better than teaching profession.

PENICILLIN FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENT VICTIMS

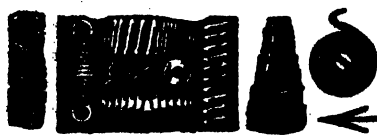
Penicillin worth about Rs. 25,000 was administered on victims of the recent Jungahahi rail smash with remarkable effect. This was revealed by a medical spokesman who added that the drug was very helpful in treating steamburnt and fractured cases.

The authorities have removed restrictions on the sale of penicillin.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO LTD

PHONE: 5 11 12



LEADING SPRING
MANUFACTURER OF
WAS - INDIA

THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.
84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Phone Cal. 5175

ALL INDIA SPRING MFG. CO.
REGISTERED. (ORIGINAL FIRM)
MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRING & SPRING WASHER
OF ALL KINDS,
GOVT. & RAILWAY,
CONTRACTORS.
TELEGRAM:-
"SPRINGSHOP" CAL.
TELEPHONE:-
B.B. 4565.
69, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
(WE HAVE NO BRANCH)

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.			Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana			Do.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.			Do.	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-159	0 13 6	Do.			...	" 114	0 10 0	
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.			To be approved by the Committee.	" 11	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.						
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0				
" 170-172				Monthly				

N. KUNDU,

Offg. Superintendent, College Street Market.

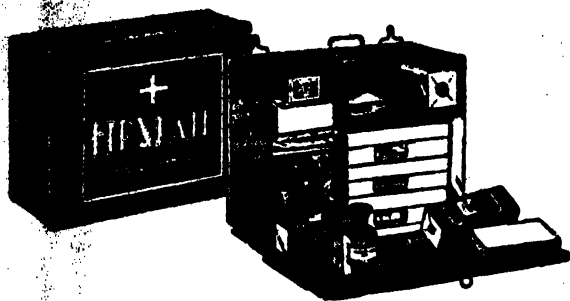
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 25	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 15-20	-	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	5 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22		Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"E. (New) 8	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23		Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	" F. G. 1-2	1 10 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.						
"P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oldman's Stores.						

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 625)



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 4th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pons per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	" (Nainital)			SUNDRIES		
Shlong	1 0 0	1 8 0	per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 0	
Lobster	1 8 0	2 8 0	Mangoes (Langra) 10—15			Sugar	0 8 0	
Baghda	1 8 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer			(Con.)		
Bhangur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raddish (Country) per			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 8 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	
Kilaa	1 4 0	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 12 0	
Kol & Mungoor	1 0 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 8 0	Ration		Shop)
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			0 8 0		(Con.)
Crab each			Mangoes 12—20			DAL.		
MEAT.			Grapes			Arhar per seer (medium)	0 2 0	0 10 0
Mutton.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 3 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 8 0	0 9 0
EGGS.			Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Bael each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Khasaree "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai "	0 5 0	
VEGETABLES.			Almond "	2 0 0	4 0 0	Bluli "	0 6 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 10 0
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Oranges 12 to 20	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar "	0 6 0	
Cauliflower Each	0 4 0	0 6 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	per doz.			Soft Coke per md.	1 9 0	
Stinger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal		
Garlic "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Green Chilly "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pomegranate	1 4 0	1 8 0	Brand per bottle		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Pans (Darseling)			Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Do. (Country)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Madras "			Do.		
			Ghee Lakhee			Barley Pearl	1	
			Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do.	2	
			Do. Shree	5 0 0		Corn Flower	1	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	Robinson's Barley		
			Milk			Globe Best Patent		
			FLOUR.			Sally		
			Flour per score	0 6 0				
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 4th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Bristlet per seer	1 80	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 00	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 12 0	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 10
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	2 80	1 12 0	2 80	Leg per seer	1 80	1 12 0	0 50	
Hump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 14 0	1 10 0	Loin "	1 20	1 60	0 50	0 60
Rib	1 12 0	2 00	0 80	0 14 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 50	0 60
Round "	1 12 0	2 00	0 12 0	1 00	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 80	3 00	1 80	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	4 00	4 80		
Fust (Kidney)	2 80	3 00			Hind-quarter "	4 00	4 80		
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	4 00	4 12 0		
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	3 80	4 12 0		
					Other portion per lb.	3 80	4 80		
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON			1st Class.	2nd Class.
Bristlet per seer					Chops per seer	4 00	4 12 0		
Lump "					Breast "	3 80	4 80		
Round					Curry Mutton per seer	3 80	4 80		
Tongue each					Leg per seer	4 00	4 12 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	4 00	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 80	0 10 0			Shoulder per lb.	3 80	4 80		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Kidneys each	0 40	0 50		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 20			Heart "	0 36	0 40		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 40			Liver "	1 40	1 12 0		
Skink each	0 80	0 12 0			Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 40			Tongue "	0 80	0 10 0		
Kidney per dozen	5 80	6 00			Trotters "	0 10			
Liver per lb.	0 80	0 10 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 30	0 36		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 00	1 40			Head (entire) each	0 80	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40	3 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40	1 80	3 10 0		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80	3 80		
Chops per seer	3 80	3 10 0	2 80		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80	3 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	2 80			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80	4 00		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	3 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Bolled Ham per lb.	4 00	4 80			Bhetkee "	2 12 0	3 80		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 12 0	2 00			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausage per lb.	2 40	3 80			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00			Bali chan per seer	1 14 0	3 80		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 80	3 80			Papadams per 100				
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 00	3 80		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 40	3 12 0		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supply.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE B.B. 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 60	1 100	Caulliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 120	3 80	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) "	1 80	2 00
Capon "	6 80	10 80	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Duck (curry) "	2 120	3 20	Do. Darjeeling each	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 80	3 00
Do. (roasting) "	3 40	4 00	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	—	—
Do. (special) "	4 20	4 100	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman "	—	—
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 40	2 120	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 20	1 40	Do. American "	—	—
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 140	3 80	Celery " each	0 50	0 70	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 00	2 80
Do. (ordinary roasting) "	3 00	3 120	Cucumber per score	2 00	2 80	Do. King David "	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 140	4 80	Garlic per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Jonathan "	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting) "	3 80	4 20	Ginger "	0 80	0 100	Do. Lutan per lb.	2 80	4 00
Goose "	25 00	26 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Quetta "	—	—
Pigeons "	0 140	1 00	Turmeric "	0 100	0 110	Do. Delicious "	—	—
Turkey Cook "	40 00	50 00	Indian Corn each	0 80	0 40	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen "	20 00	30 00	Knol khol Country each	0 20	0 30	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 80	0 100	Bael Fruit each	0 20	0 60
heavy lots	1 60	1 80	Do. Do. per score	0 26	0 30	Badana Kabul per seer	5 80	6 80
Do. (Dressed) "	2 80	2 100	Leek each	0 50	0 60	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			Lettuce each	0 10	0 16	Cocoonut each	0 80	0 40
Ducks per score	2 50	2 100	Lettuce per score	1 40	1 80	Country Apples	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 120	3 40	Lobia per bundle (small)			Gooseberry per seer	0 60	0 100
Do. (special) per score	3 40	3 80	Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. per seer			Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 80	1 120
Dove each	1 00	1 40	Onions, (New) per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Guinea fowl "	15 00	20 00	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 60	0 70	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Partridge "	—	—	Do. " white "	0 100	0 120	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock "	15 00	20 00	Do. Country red "	0 50	0 60	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peahen "	10 00	15 00	Paranip each			Grape Fruit per doz.	9 00	12 00
			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 40	1 80	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 80	4 00
			Do. Darjeeling "	1 40	1 80	Anar per seer	2 00	2 80
			Do. Hazaribagh "	1 40	1 80	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 80	2 00
			Do. Ranchi per seer			Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 80
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 80	3 120
						Khurbane "	1 40	1 60

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in six sizes. AGENTS:—BOMBAY—Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. KARACHI—T. S. Thadhani & Sons, Marriot Rd. BANGALORE—de Sousa Bros., 4, Hutchins Rd., Cook Town. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane (off Waterloo St.), Calcutta.

Clovers each	...	...	Do. Simla per seer	1 40	1 80	Do. (large) per lb.	...	...
Quail "	...	...	Do. Country "	0 120	0 140	Kesur China per seer	...	...
Rabbit "	10 00	15 00	Snake Coil "	0 100	0 120	Lime patty per score	1 00	1 80
Snippets per each	0 40	0 60	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Lemon (English) per doz.		
Snipes "	0 60	0 80	seer			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
Teal (large) "	1 00	1 40	Do. Country do.	0 60	0 70	pur)		
Teal (cotton) "	0 140	1 00	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 60	0 70	Do. (Country)		
Wild Duck each	1 80	2 00	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 150	1 00	Locket per score	0 100	0 120
Land Grouse each	...	...	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 50	0 60	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Wild Duck (special) each	2 00	2 80	Do. (New) Small			M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
BIRDS.			Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer	0 80	0 80
Canary (Cook) each	50 00	52 00	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 30	0 40	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	2 00	2 80
Do. (Hen) "	30 00	32 00	Do. Shillong			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	16 00	18 00
Pigeon (Fancy)	5 00	50 00	Rhubarb per seer			Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
VEGETABLES.			Pulbu. (Patal) per seer	0 80	0 120	per doz.		
artichoke Darjeeling each			Radish English per bundle	0 20	0 26	Do. Do. (Madras)	8 00	10 00
Do. Ground per seer			Do. Country per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.	4 00	5 00
Artipeach per seer			Spinach per lot of 20	0 50	0 60	Do. Sipia		
Beetroot Darjeeling per			Squash per seer			Do. Faslie		
seer			Country Spinach per score	0 30	0 40	Do. Mohon Bhog		
Do. Agra	0 120	1 00	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 50	0 60	Do. Green per score	0 80	1 00
Do. Country per seer	0 80	0 120	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 40	0 50	Do. Golapkhosh		
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 40	1 80	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 80	0 100	Do. Himasore		
Do. French Country			Do. Darjeeling per seer			Do. Begamfulli		
per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. Country	0 60	0 70	Do. Kanchan		
Do. Butter per score			Do. Ranchi	0 80	0 100	Do. Bombay		
Srinjal " seer	0 36	0 40	Do. Shillong	0 100	0 120	Do. Safeta		
Cabbage each			Tamarind (Green)	0 26	0 30	Do. Lilam per doz.		
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 100	0 120	Turnip per bundle, Local	0 60	0 70	Mangosteen per doz.		
Do. (Country) "	0 40	0 50	Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 80	0 100	Mulberry per score		
Do. (Ranchi)	0 100	0 120	Vegetable marrow Country			Nagpur Moscom pe doz.	3 00	3 80
arrots per bundle, Local	0 80	0 100	each	0 40	0 60	Poons "	3 80	3 120
Do. per seer			Do. Darjeeling each			Bombay "	3 80	3 120
Do. (Allahabad) "	0 100	0 120	White Pumpkins per seer	0 40	0 50	Oranges Sylhet		
Do. (Lucknow) "	0 120	0 140	Red " per seer	0 60	0 70	Do. Bombay		
			Tarat per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Darjeeling 4-5	1 00	
			Kankrole per seer			Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 00	
						Do. (Squeezing) 20-25	1 00	

N. E.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Madras " ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	Rose Apple per score ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain Ohampa Bunch ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 9 0	1 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Baarah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Kabul " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Burdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 8 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	1 8 0		Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul " ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Pomegranate Showanagore ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		
per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...	3 0 0	3 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pumelo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumelo balbar each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Libby do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Galasia do. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Mainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0					Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...	1 0 0	1 4 0						
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect :

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year round.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 6 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	5 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay " ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur " ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			per md. ...	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 16 0
Bhatke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	Wheat " " ...		0 5 0	Halud ..	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (out pieces) " ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 5 6		0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) " ...	3 8 0	4 4 0				CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) " ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	*RICE			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 18 0	1 0 0
Outla per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Rice (retail) —			Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) " ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) —			Plum Cake " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			X'mas Cake (A. and		
Do. (out pieces) " ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Baddock (whole) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)	2 12 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Do. without roe			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Do. per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kabul rice per seer			lb. ...		4 0
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Golab Soru rice (best) " ...			Short bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Kamini rice " ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	Palma (table) per seer ...			per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small)			*SUGAR			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Gur per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			" " " "	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Crystal (best) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Medium (small grain					
Rock Salmon (whole)	5 0 0	5 12 0	white) ...			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Do. (fillet) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Glaze " ...		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.			Golden Puffs ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Kalai per seer ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Ladies finger ...			Arahar " ...			per lb. ...		
			Chola " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor " ...			per lb. ...		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Khasari " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		*Salt			per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll " ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Banel each ...	0 2 0	0 3 6	2 lb. " ...	2 2 0		Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Dooca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	6 lb. " ...	6 0 0		Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	1 1 6				
Do. Overland " ...			Castor Oil " ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Oheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 2 0		Cheese ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
Do. unmixed. " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem Iced ...		
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb.		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0		Marie ...		
			No. 1			Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9		Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) ...		
						Nice ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY— —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)	0 15 0	
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 15 0		per tin		
Mimki			Red do. do.	1 12 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 8 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tar: Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			Rosela Assorted Jams	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			Yellow Label Orange Pa-			os. tin		
			ketos 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 10 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Broken	1 0 6	1 2 0	1 lb. per tin		
						C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			tle		
			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			packet	2 2 0		per lb.		
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 8 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Cafe Brand packets	1 4 0		con per lb.		
			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)			Oatmeal (Australian)		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		2 lb. tin		
			Dust (Special) per lb.	1 12 0		Indian Oats per tin.		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			LOOSE TEA			per tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			*Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large.
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Assam per lb.			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
						*Eno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	8 18 0
			DUST TEA			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Amrutanjai Pain Balm	1 4 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		roach Extermina-		
			Ohutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	tor 1 1/2 Oza. tin	0 9 0	
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. 3 Oza. "	0 15 0	
			Mustard Colman per tin			Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/4 lb.	0 14 0		Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 7 lb. "	21 0 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 56 lbs. bag	100 0 0	
			Pepper		0 10 0	PAINTS.		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	2 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 0 0	Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.					

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. E. 2001) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
---	--	---

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rent offered against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Vec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 3 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butef 7	0 3 0 each.	Butef.
			Fruits 2 & 7	0 3 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIE CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 6th February, 1945.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...			Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Peas	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) ...		4 6 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 1 0	0 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore " ...		5 8 0	Ginger		0 8 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 8 0	1 0 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil		1 3 0	Mutton	2 0 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 0 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 8 0	Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Supal			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 6 0	Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)			Suji		0 5 0	Bhetki	1 4 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair	0 6 0	0 10 0
Mug Dal	0 6 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 7 0	0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 8 0	3 10 0
Arakhar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 0	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	2 8 0	3 10 0
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal	0 6 0							
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th March, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 12 0	Mutton		3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 12 0	Goat		3 0 0
Arakhar Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 6 0		Milk		0 10 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 4 0	2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	0 8 0		Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 10 0		Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 8 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi "		5 2 0	Cocconut Oil			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Bree (Mark)		5 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		5 8 0	Apples 6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Bhadw.		5 8 0	Alubokra per seer		2 8 0	H. & P. Do.		
A.G. Mark Ghee (U. P.)		4 4 0	Oranges 12—20	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pesta "		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arab	1 4 0	1 8 0			
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Grapes per seer			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Mango			State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	" (Country)			rettes, 555		
Atta		0 5 0	" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Brinjal	0 2 0	0 8 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 6 0	1 8 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage per seer	0 1 0	0 8 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pons "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Out pieces) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bagda		2 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Bhetki	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-5 to 3 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 21st March, 1945.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RISE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Safata 12-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpur Khatori Bhog		
Do. 3rd " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Begamfully	1 0 0		Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. 4th " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Bombay Pairi 2	1 0 0		Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bhastara			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Madras			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Langra 6-8 Kaliout	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Fasil			Jhingasal per md.		
Brijals per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjal per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Brinjal per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Sapeda			Uhamormoni		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Golapkhaz			Balam (old) per md.		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Kharbuza per seer	0 10 0		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Orange Ichangore			per maund		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Madras	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Darjeeling 8-16	1 0 0		per maund		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Nagpur 12-25	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer	5 0 0		Dhaki Chata " "		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Multan	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Coarse " "		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Pears 4-16	1 0 0		Medium " "		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Pineapple Singapur each	1 0 0	2 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Assam (Local)	1 0 0	2 8 0	Crystal Sugar per seer		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Country each	1 0 0	2 8 0	Java " "		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Peaches			Cocoonut Oil " "		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 10 0	Mustard Oil " "		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	1 8 0	Salt per seer		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Musket per seer			Flour " "		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Pomegranate per seer			Atta " "		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Multan per seer			Sujee " "		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Kandahar			Atta fresh per seer		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Bedana (Kabul)	2 8 0	4 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Til Oil per seer		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Sultana " "	2 8 0	5 0 0	Fine per seer		
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Almond shelled	2 8 0	5 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. without shell	2 8 0	5 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. do. large					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Surdah Quaman per seer					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Water melon Gosalando					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Deshi each	1 0 0	2 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Farukabad					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Quetta					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Bhagalpur each	1 0 0	3 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sarbati Lemon 5-6	1 0 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Musambi 6-12	1 0 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Shelled " "	2 0 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Nut Ground " "					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sharifa					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Nona (each)					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	BUTTER, ETC.					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 4 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Bombay " "	2 8 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Aligarh " "	2 4 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Jessore " per seer	4 0 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Dinapur " "	3 8 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Panna " "	3 8 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Darbhanga " "	3 4 0				
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Masafferpur " "					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Cow's Ghee " "	5 0 0	6 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Milk " "	0 8 0	0 12 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Bhalsa Ghee " "	4 8 0	5 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	FISH					
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Bagda per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Bhetkee per Sr.	2 0 0	2 8 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Prawns (Gaida)	2 8 0	3 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Hilsa " "	1 4 0	1 8 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Rohi " "	1 12 0	2 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Rohi (cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Small fish " "	1 8 0	1 12 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Chital " "	2 0 0	2 8 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Crab per pair	0 8 0	0 4 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Koi per seer	1 0 0	4 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Singhee per seer	0 12 0	3 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Magoor per seer (small)	1 12 0	2 0 0			
Brinjal " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone:—Calcutta 5632. (Telegram:—'REWARD' Cal.)

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pom per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Fulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sujee (Rationed) ...	0 8 0	
Along ...			Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do. ...	0 8 0	
Obster ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 6 0		Flour (Wholesale) Rationed	0 8 0	
Bagda ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	Wheat ...	0 6 0	
Bhangar ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each ...		0 8 0			
Bhetki ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	New Potato ...	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Other Fish ...	0 12 0	1 0 0				RICE.		
Eel ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	FRUITS.			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Lot & Magoor ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Mangoes 2-4 ...	1 0 0				
Paray ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Grapes ...		1 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
Crab each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 2 0	
			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 8 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Beal each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Dates per seer ...	2 8 0				
			Almond ..	0 1 6	0 3 0	DAL.		
EGGS.			Lime per score ...	1 0 0		Arahar per seer ...	0 12 0	
Duck's eggs per score ...	2 8 0		Orange 4-6 ...			Chana ..	0 6 0	
Towl's eggs ...	2 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Masoor ..	0 12 0	
			Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Bhanga ..		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree ..	0 6 0	
Bean (French) per seer ...	1 9 0		Sugarcane each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Kalai ..	0 7 0	
Brinjal ..	0 2 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Biuli ..		
Cabbage (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0		Apples ...			Mung (Hati) (Katcha) ...	0 11 0	
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Green Cocoonut ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Tomato per seer ...	0 2 0		Lichi ...			Mattor ..		
Cucumber per score ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	BUTTER.			Salt (Rationed) ..	0 3 0	
Onion per seer ...	0 8 0		Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	COKE & COAL.		
Garlic ..	1 0 0		Madras ..			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Green Chilly ..		0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee ...			Coal .. (Control) ...	1 10 0	
Onion ..	0 12 0		Do. Bhadwa ..			Fuel ..	3 8 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Sree ..			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Potato (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Brand per bottle ..		
			Milk ..		0 8 0			

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.				VEGETABLES—(Contd.)				FLOUR.			
Tuna per sec.	--	1 12 0	2 00 0	Garlic per seer	--	0 12 0		Flour per seer (Rationed)	--		
Sole (out pieces)	--	2 00 0	2 40 0	Green Chilly "	--	0 80 0		Bujee per seer	--	0 80 0	
Milong	--	2 00 0	2 40 0	Onion "	--	0 40 0	0 60 0	Atta (Rationed)	--	0 60 0	
Crabster	--	1 12 0	2 00 0	Pees (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	--		1 20 0				
Lagda	--	1 80 0	2 00 0	"Do. (Ranchi) "	--		1 00 0				
Changaur	--	1 12 0	2 00 0	Potatoes Deshi New "	--	0 80 0	0 60 0				
Khetki	--	2 00 0	2 40 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	--						
Other Fish	--	1 40 0	1 80 0	Pulbul per seer	--	2 80 0		' RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.			
Shila	--	1 40 0	1 80 0	Ladies finger "	--	0 100 0		Rice (Rationed) per seer	--	0 60 0	
Koi & Magoor	--	1 80 0	2 80 0	Raddish per score "	--	0 60 0	0 80 0	Patnai per seer "	--		
Harey	--	1 80 0	1 12 0	Squash "	--			Banktulai (Manja) per md	--		
Crab (each)	--			Sweet Potatoes "	--	0 80 0	0 40 0	Do. (Kora) "	--		
				Sweet Pumpkin each	--	0 60 0	1 40 0	Do. (Atap) "	--		
				White "	--	0 60 0	0 80 0	Rangoon per seer	--		
Leaf per seer	--	1 00 0	1 40 0	Tomato Ranchi per seer	--	0 16 0	0 20 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...	--		
Cutton	--	2 00 0		Do. (Country)	--						
Beet & Kid	--	2 00 0									
Beet	--	1 80 0									
POULTRY & EGGS.				FRUITS.							
Duck each	--	2 40 0	2 12 0	Almond per seer	--			Deshi (Boiled) per md.	--		
Fowl "	--	1 80 0	2 80 0	Alubokra "	--			Golap Soru	--		
Chicken "	--	1 00 0	1 40 0	Amra (Belati) per score	--	2 00 0	2 80 0	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	--	1 80 0	
Pigeon	--	1 00 0	1 40 0	Bedana per seer	--	0 16 0	0 40 0	Sugar (Rationed) "	--		0 80 0
				Bael each	--	1 40 0	1 60 0	Tea per lb.	--	0 12 0	1 40 0
				Dates per seer	--			Gur per seer	--		
				Grapes "	--	1 40 0		Cocoanut oil	--		
				Lime per score	--	0 40 0	0 60 0	Arahara per seer	--	0 80 0	0 12 0
Duck's Eggs per score	--	2 80 0		Plantain (Ohampa) per doz.	--	0 60 0	0 80 0	Chana "	--	0 60 0	
Fowl's Eggs "	--	2 40 0		Do. (Martsaban) "	--	0 40 0	0 60 0	Khari Masoor "	--	0 100 0	0 12 0
				Papaya each	--	1 80 0		Khasaree "	--	0 60 0	
				Pomegranates per seer	--			Kalai "	--	0 60 0	0 80 0
				Mangoes (Green) per 100	--			Bihuli "	--	0 70 0	0 80 0
				Sugarcane each	--	0 80 0	0 40 0	Mug Katch "	--	0 11 0	0 12 0
				Orange per score	--	0 80 0	1 40 0	Do. (Bona) "	--	0 12 0	0 14 0
				Mangoes	--			Matlor "	--	0 80 0	0 100 0
VEGETABLES				BUTTER							
Bean (Dandi) per seer	--	0 80 0	0 100 0	Butter per seer	--	2 80 0	4 00 0	Salt (Rationed)	--	0 80 0	
Brinjal "	--	0 26 0	0 40 0	Ghee Lakhee "	--			Barley Lily ½ lb. tin.	--	1 40 0	
Cabbage (Dandi) "	--	0 20 0	0 60 0	Do. Bhadwa "	--			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	--	1 60 0	
Cauliflower "	--	0 80 0	0 80 0	Do. Bree "	--			Robinson's Barley	--		
Carrot (Country) per seer	--	0 80 0	0 80 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	--	4 80 0		Jelly	--	0 140 0	1 00 0
Do. (Lakrai) "	--	0 60 0	1 40 0	Milk (Co-operative)	--	0 100 0		Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	--		
Cucumber per score	--	0 100 0	0								

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET **Rates quoted on the 4th April, 1945**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 3 0	Kashin Bhog	—	—
Mutton "	3 0 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Fash 4-5	—	—
Goat and Kid "	3 0 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	—	—	Prnes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranohi) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	—	—
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	—	—	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur "	—	4 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 3 0	—	Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's " "	2 3 0	—	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD.		
FISH.			Apples 4-6	1 0 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 5 0	—
Pons per seer	1 12 0	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 2 6	—
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belatf) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 3	0 1 3
Silong	2 8 0	—	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	FLOUR.		
Loyster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Benl each	—	0 4 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	—	—	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Atta "	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Bujee "	—	—
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoonut each	0 8 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	1 8 0	1 12 0	Dates per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Banktulshi (Manje) per sr.	—	—
Shila	2 0 0	2 0 0	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kol & Magoor	—	—	Grape "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chinlakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 3 0	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see	—	—	Sugar	—	—
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbaza "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranohi) "	—	—	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	0 4 3	—
Brinjal "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pesta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Chana "	0 6 0	—
Caullflower	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	—
Calery per seer.	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari)	—	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona)	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 8	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mattor	0 10 0	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt	—	0 2 9
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	0 2 0	0 4 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 3	2 0 0	Coal per md.	1 10 0	—
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Pasa (Darjeeling)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	3 0 0	6 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Fatna)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranohi)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Langra	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul	—	—	Stipa	—	—			
Kaddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
13	0 10 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	33B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
33A	0 4 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
44 Chandney	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 3 0 "	
32 "	0 6 0 "				
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 618)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 8 0	Do
12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
13	3 0 0	Do.	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 8 0	Do
14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 41-48	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 8 0	Do
15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 18	0 8 0	Do
16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 19	0 8 0	Do
17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 22	0 8 0	Do
18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 23	0 8 0	Do
19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 24	0 8 0	Do
20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 8 0	Do
31	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 8 0	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Do.				" 35	0 4 0	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.				40-44	0 8 0 each	Do
35	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.			
36	2 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent			F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting Goods
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	West Range			N.		European Veg. table.
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			" 36	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 37	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 39	30 0 0	Do.			
			" 40	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 42		Kerosene Oil.			
			" 43	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 8 0	Do.
28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 44	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 8 0	Do
			" 45	43 0 0	Committee.			
29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 46	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
45B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 47	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 48	33 0 0	Do.			
			" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.			
50C	0 10 0	Do.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 3 0	Do
			" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
			" 54	30 0 0	Do.			
			Poultry.			Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
			" 7-12	1 14 0	Poultry.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
			" 13-19	2 18 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
			" 20-23	3 7 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
			" 24-28	1 9 0	Do.			
			" 29-30	3 7 0	Do.			
			" 31-32	0 10 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
			" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
			" 43-48	2 8 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
			" 49-56	1 4 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 57-66	7 8 0	Do.			
			" 67-74			North Range		
			" 75-76	1 4 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4	0 8 0	Butel
			" 77-82	1 4 0	Do.	" 5 & 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 83-88	3 2 0	Do.	" 11-12		
			" 89-98	3 2 0	Do.			
			" 99-108	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 115-118	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 119-124	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 125-138	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 139-140	0 10 0	Do.			
Potato Range		Potato.	" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 3 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
16	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
41	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
		Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.	" 18-14	1 0 0	Do
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
38	0 8 0	Potato.	" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
39	0 8 0	Do.						
Cocconut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 171-174	1 4 0	Poultry-Bird	" 24	1 0 0	Hosiery
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
14	—	Do.	" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
15	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
16	0 4 0	Do.	" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
17	0 4 0	Do.	" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
18	0 4 0	Do.	" 209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	4 W. B.	0 5 0	Pan. Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0		30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store- Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0				
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Madi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 2 0	Egg.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	55 "	0 2 0	O. V.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	56 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
			22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
			23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
			24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			To be approved by the Committee.
" 3 & 12, 6	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	Potato
C. 10	" 9 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
G. 3	" 7 "	To be approved by the Committee.	Betal-3 & 4	" 3 "	Betal leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betal-3	0 2 0	Betal leaves.
			Onion-3	0 2 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 28th April, 1945

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
ANNOUNCEMENT—	659	HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
Mayoral Elections		What, Why And Who Of A Public Health Engineer	663
CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA—		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS—	666
Fighting Cholera Epidemic In The City—		VITAL STATISTICS—	670
Corporation And Government Officials Confer	660	CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES—	673
"MIDDLE"—		MARKET PRICES CURRENT—	675
Plan For Cloth Distribution In Calcutta Worked Out—Textile Commissioner Reviews The Situation	662(a)		

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Announcement

MAYORAL ELECTIONS

AT the first meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta in 1945-46, held on Friday, the 27th April, 1945, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee and Mr. Shamsul Haque were elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively, until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47.

After the new members had taken the Oath of Allegiance, the name of Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee was proposed by Mr. Madan Mohan Barman and seconded by Khan Bahadur Moulvi Md. Solaiman, while the name of Mr. D. J. Cohen was proposed by Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury and seconded by Mr. J. H. Methold.

The name of Mr. D. J. Cohen having been proposed earlier, the name of Mr. Mukherjee, the second candidate, was put to vote.

The result of voting, which was by poll, was as follows:— 48 'For' and 41 'Against', 3 not voting.

Mr. Shamsul Haque was elected Deputy Mayor, defeating his rival, Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose. Mr. Haque's name was proposed and seconded by Khan Bahadur Moulvi Md. Solaiman and Dr. M. N. Sarkar respectively. Mr. Ghosh's name was proposed by Mr. Abdus Sattar and seconded by Mr. S. M. Usman. The votes polled by Mr. Haque were 48 'For' and 40 'Against', while those polled by Mr. Ghosh were 39 'For' and 47 'Against'.

Mr. Anandilal Poddar, the retiring Mayor, presided over the meeting.

As the day following the Mayoral Elections was a holiday in the Corporation offices and we go to Press on Friday afternoon, we regret our inability to include in this issue a verbatim report of the proceedings of the First Meeting of the Corporation. This will appear in our next issue with the usual editorial welcome to the new occupants of the Mayor's and Deputy Mayor's chairs and other features and portraits as in previous years.—EDITOR.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Fighting Cholera Epidemic In The City

Corporation And Government Officials Confer

THE Bengal Government in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, are considering the question of issuing certain temporary regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 for the prevention and control of Cholera in the city and for medical inspection, isolation, observation and surveillance of persons suffering from or suspected of being infected with Cholera.

Under these regulations the Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle, and the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, are proposed to be empowered to forbid any person who has been a Cholera patient or has been in contact with a patient to act as vendor of any article for a specified period.

The draft regulations also provide for the temporary closing of any market, shop or other public place if necessary.

At a conference held on Thursday, the 26th April, between the representatives of the Bengal Government and those of the Corporation the Cholera situation in the city and the steps which should be taken to control the epidemic were discussed. This conference, held at the Writers' Buildings, was presided over by Mr. H. S. E. Stevens, Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.

Improved arrangements are reported to have been made for close co-operation between Government and the Corporation in measures to be taken immediately to deal effectively with the outbreak.

Those present at the conference were Mr. J. L. Llewellyn, Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Major M. Jafar, Director of Public Health, Mr. S. Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, and Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTED BY CORPORATION TO APPLY PUBLIC HEALTH (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ORDINANCE

Last week the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, wrote to the Secretary, Public Health Department, Bengal Government, seeking assistance to prohibit the sale of exposed food and drink and to prevent the public from using unfiltered water for drinking purposes.

He said that no effective measures could be taken by the Corporation under existing conditions, and suggested that if the Government by issuing orders under the Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance could have these enforced with the help of the A. R. P., Civic Guards and Police a great improvement would result.

The Public Health Secretary in reply agreed to the use of Civic Guards and A. R. P. personnel for advising the people about drinking water, etc.

MORE CONSERVANCY LORRIES

The Chief Executive Officer also asked for the immediate loan of 20 conservancy lorries either from the Communications and Works Department or the military till the 70 lorries proposed to be released, and for which an order had been placed with the Provincial Transport Controller, are ready for service. This was necessary to maintain the minimum standard of conservancy in congested areas. The order for the 70 lorries had been placed by the Corporation in pursuance of the Government's recent directive for the improvement of the city's health.

HEALTH OFFICER'S STATEMENT

Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation issued on Monday a Press statement which reads as follows:—

"There appears to be an undue panic amongst the citizens regarding the present position of Cholera. I would like to assure them that there is no cause of panic. Cholera is a disease which can be very well prevented by taking care of self, house, surroundings and care about food and drink. Cholera inoculation should be taken as an extra safety measure.

"Cholera inoculations have to be given by medical practitioners but the number available is not sufficient to send them promptly to each individual house at the present moment. The public are, therefore, requested to co-operate with the authorities by stepping into one of their nearest Corporation dispensaries or Government First-Aid Posts and to get themselves inoculated. A full list of this has already been published in most of the dailies.

"Any medical practitioner desirous of giving cholera inoculation free of charge can obtain the vaccine either from the Health Officer or from the Animal Vaccine Depot at 86, Ballygunge Circular Road on condition that they should supply figures of inoculation given by them with the vaccine supplied by the Corporation."

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA: REMEMBER THAT FLIES CARRY THE INFECTION ABOUT

CORPORATION ON THE MOVE

The Bengal Government have been requested by the Corporation to issue an order under the Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance prohibiting the sale of exposed food and drink in the city. Such an order should also empower the Health Officer of the Corporation to authorize a person to destroy on the spot any food or drink exposed for sale which is likely to be contaminated by dust or flies.

Meanwhile, the Health Officer has issued instructions to Food Inspectors of the Corporation asking them to take stringent measures regarding exposed food and drink.

The Bengal Government are taking stock of the existing resources at the disposal of the Corporation and of the Government which could be utilized for combating the epidemic.

CORPORATION'S RESOURCES

In reply to a letter from the Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Bengal Government, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation has stated that the present stock of

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTION TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Partially Suspended For Three Years

The "Calcutta Gazette" has announced that the Governor has suspended for a period of three years with effect from April 1, 1944, payment by the Calcutta Corporation of a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 per annum to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Corporation demanded a 50 p.c. reduction in the contribution it is required to make under the Act to the Improvement Trust. This contribution, according to the revised estimates, amounted to Rs. 20,96,000 in 1944-45.

anti-cholera vaccine of the Corporation is about 200,000 c.c. which has been secured from outside. There has been no production of the vaccine at the municipal laboratory since it was closed under Government order about two months ago. They have sufficient stock of disinfectants and allied drugs to carry on at present.

The Corporation has at its disposal 16 ambulance cars of which 15 are being used for removing cholera cases—nine being available during the day and six at night. The number being insufficient to cope with the present emergency situation, it has been suggested to the Government to spare some of the A. R. P. ambulance for this service.

The Chief Executive Officer has informed the Government about lack of doctors and trained hands for inoculation work.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

A Government Press Note says that in a letter to the Calcutta Corporation, the Government of

Bengal have outlined the ways in which Government are prepared to assist the Corporation in combating the cholera epidemic. The following are the fuller details:—

The Corporation asked that 20 lorries should be made available to assist them in the conservancy work. Through the ready co-operation of the Military authorities, twenty 5-ton lorries have been placed at their disposal, and the Corporation have been asked to send expert drivers to take delivery of the vehicles, which will be on loan to them.

The Corporation's request for extra hospital accommodation has been accepted, and this has been done, after consultation between the Surgeon-General and the Corporation's Health Officer.

The Corporation asked that a portion of the A. R. P. staff should be deputed to assist them in the work of inoculation. Thirty-eight First-Aid centres in the City have been immediately supplied with inoculations, and due publicity is being given to their readiness to inoculate all who present themselves. In addition, the Director of Public Health has deputed special doctors for inoculation work at factories.

With regard to preventing the public from drinking unfiltered water the Director of Public Health has given a talk on the radio; he has issued Press Notes; and he has distributed pamphlets. With the assistance of the Commissioner of Police and the A. R. P. Controller, Calcutta, all Civic Guards and A. R. P. personnel are being instructed in simple matters concerning the prevention of cholera, that they may go from house to house in their areas, and warn the people against possible sources of infection. Amongst such sources, prominence is given to the drinking of unfiltered water.

The Publicity Vans are also on circuit, advising people, and warning them of what to avoid.

SALE OF EXPOSED FOOD

Regarding the prohibiting of the sale of exposed food or drink it has been pointed out to the Corporation that under Section 478 (60) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, they already have power to frame by-laws, regulating the conditions under which food-stuffs may be hawked for sale, but it does not appear that such by-laws have been framed by the Corporation.

Under Section 447 of the same Act, the Corporation have power, in the event of Calcutta's being at any time visited or threatened with outbreak of any dangerous disease, to take special measures beyond those contemplated in the Act, and to prescribe temporary rules to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons. It is understood that the Corporation have not taken advantage of the powers thus conferred upon them and that no rules have been framed under Section 447.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT

The Corporation have, however, suggested that Government should take action under the Public Health Ordinance, in view of the emergency which exists. Where the ordinary law provides an appropriate remedy, it would appear desirable to have recourse to it, rather than to the excep-

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA : AVOID USE OF UNFILTERED WATER

tional provisions of an ordinance. Moreover in the present instance, the Government are advised that the Ordinance is not entirely suited to the object which the Corporation have in mind; namely, the speedy control of the sale of exposed foodstuffs; and it has, therefore, been decided to incorporate additional Rules to cover this point, in the Rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act which were sent for the opinion of the Corporation and which were returned with their letter No. S. 356/H. dated April 24, 1945.

The Corporation have requested that in the proposed Rules no reference should be made to the Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle, and have pointed out that the Corporation should be entirely responsible for anti-cholera activities. Government feel, however, that in view of the very large number of public servants now assisting the Corporation, it is desirable that there should be a public servant available for ensuring harmonious working; and the prompt settlement of difficulties which may arise.

The Corporation have also requested that the power to prohibit public gatherings may be excluded from the Rules, lest such power might be abused for political or other purposes. Government believe that their anxiety in this respect is unfounded.

REMOVAL OF VAGRANTS

On the question of the removal of vagrants and destitutes from the streets, the Revenue Department has been requested to press on with the collection of destitutes; but it appears that many of those homeless people who sleep in the Corporation's parks are of the more robust, professional beggar class. The Commissioner of Police has, therefore, been informed of the situation, and he is causing a further round up to be made of these habitual mendicants. At the Vagrants' Homes and Destitutes Camps, all who are admitted are inoculated.

The above facts cover all the requests made in the Corporation's letter of the 16th of April. In another letter dated the 24th April they have made two requests.

They have asked that the price of the inoculant which they purchase should be paid by Government. Government does not feel that the cost of the inoculants so far purchased by the Corporation has reached figures of sufficient significance to cause financial embarrassment to the Corporation, or that this item is one which, at the present stage, should properly be borne by the Provincial Revenues.

They have enquired whether, the Corporation's fleet of 16 ambulances, of which 9 are on day duty, 6 on night duty and 1 presumably being serviced, could be supplemented by ambulances attached to the Civil Defence services. Government have informed that the Controller has been pleased to say that twelve A.R.P. ambulances will be available, day and night, for the removal of non-infectious cases. This will enable the whole fleet of the Corporation Ambulances to concentrate upon cholera cases.

The procedure will be for the Corporation ambulance telephone clerks to contact the Control Room at Madan Street, and the Control Room will issue the necessary orders to the appropriate depot.

FACTS ABOUT CHOLERA.

How Cholera Spreads:

(1) By movement of people from one place to another; thus carrying with them infection to new areas. The course of this disease has been followed so many times along the routes of travel of pilgrims when they have carried cholera from sites of pilgrimage back into their own cities.

(2) Through drinking infected drinks.

(3) Through infected milk and food.

These articles of food and drink get infected through:

(i) handling by persons who are infected with cholera.

(ii) by flies which sit on the vomit and stools of patients of cholera and then on some articles of food which are not protected from flies; thus leaving the infection with the food.

How To Prevent:

(1) Get yourself inoculated at once at the nearest inoculation centre, sooner you are inoculated, the better as it would take about 5 to 6 days before you are really protected.

(2) Avoid taking any food like unripe or over-ripe fruits or bad fish which might give you indigestion.

(3) Avoid taking any food which has been lying unprotected from flies for some time.

(4) Avoid taking any drink about the purity of which you are not sure.

(5) Avoid use of unfiltered water from road-side hydrants for washing dishes, etc.

(6) Wash all fruits and vegetables in dilute pink solution of potassium permanganate.

(7) Protect all food from flies.

(8) Boil milk and water before use.

What To Do When A Case Occurs:

(1) Notify the case to the nearest District Health Officer.

(2) If you have come in contact with the case have a good wash and change your clothes.

(3) Pour a disinfectant like phenyle on the area where the patient has been vomiting and purging. If disinfectant is not available arrange to scrape about 2 inches of earth from the surface of the kutchha floor.

(4) Pour disinfectant in privies and urinals.

(5) Pay particular attention to the cleanliness of your servants and see that they have washed their hands well before handling your food and drink.

No charge will be made for the A. R. P. ambulances, which, Government have emphasised should only be used for non-infectious cases.

Ambulance cars have been at the disposal of the Corporation from April 25 onwards until further notice.

Plan For Cloth Distribution In Calcutta Worked Out Textile Commissioner Reviews The Situation

"So far as Bengal is concerned, supplies of cloth are being made to the province during April and May of this year on the basis of 12 yards per capita, and on a review of the whole cloth position, if it is found possible to continue this as a permanent measure, this will be done. I personally hope it will be possible."

Thus said Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Textile Commissioner with the Government of India addressing a Press Conference on Monday, the 23rd April, Mr. W. S. C. Tully, Director-General of Consumer Goods, was also present.

"THE PUBLIC OF BENGAL WILL BE GRATEFUL FOR THE MEASURES"

Mr. Vellodi concluded :—

"The general impression I have gathered during my visit to Bengal is that to describe the existing state of supply of cloth or of yarn in the province as famine, is unwarranted by facts and that it is indeed a gross exaggeration. Handloom cloth is generally available though, owing to the fact that its prices are not controlled, it is not within the reach of the poorer sections of the country. Mill-made cloth is badly distributed.

"I have, however, no doubt that shortage of cloth is felt, particularly in the rural areas of the province. The steps that the Bengal Government have recently taken and the policy that they are following are, to my mind, unexceptionable—indeed, considering the state to which the trade reduced the cloth position, I cannot see what other steps they could have taken—and if their efforts are not impeded in any manner, the public of Bengal will soon have reason to be grateful for those measures."

PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION : WARD COMMITTEES

Details of the Government plan for distribution of mill-made cloth in Calcutta on a ration basis are being worked out by the textile authorities. Under their scheme, the Government expect to be able to give each individual over the age of 12 a ration of two *dhotis* or two *saris*, or seven yards of cloth (the equivalent of two shirts) each year.

Meanwhile, 16 shops have been selected in different parts of the city for distributing cloth for emergency purposes such as marriages, funerals, *sraddha*, etc.

Ward committees representing all sections of the public are being organized to advise and assist the Government in distribution and allied matters. One of the functions of these committees will be to keep a vigilant look-out for blackmarketeers and profiteers, to call attention of the authorities to the activities of these people and to mobilize public opinion against them.

Until rationing comes into operation, these committees will issue priority certificates for the allotment of cloth in deserving cases. In the

wards where these committees have not yet been organized, the Municipal Ward Councillors will perform this duty. So far 21 Ward Committees have been established.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A Central Civil Supplies Advisory Committee with 30 members representing different political parties, communities and interests, has already been formed. This committee is to act as a two-way channel between the Government and the public. On the one hand, it will bring to Government's attention the needs and grievances of the public and on the other, it will advise the authorities about public reaction to Government's plans.

The Executive Committee of the central organization consists of Mr. S. K. Acharya, Mr. P. N. Singh Roy, Dr. N. Sanyal, M.L.A., Mr. Chowdhury Moazzam Hossain, M.L.C., Mr. Talsiram Serowgy, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, Dr. A. Malik, M.L.A. and Mr. S. K. Roy Chowdhury.

INCREMENT OF PRODUCTION

Bengal's cloth supply position, with particular reference to the *per capita* allotment for the province, was discussed by Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Textile Commissioner, Government of India, with the representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce and associations connected with the cloth and yarn trade in Calcutta last week.

He met the Committee of the Bengal Mill-owners' Association and examined the question of increasing the production of Bengal mills. He informed the Committee that the Hydari Mission had taken steps to ensure a better supply of mill stores and equipment for India from abroad.

He also met the members of the Bengal Textile Control Advisory Committee at the office of the Director General of Textile, Bengal. Mr. S. C. Roy, Chairman of the Committee, welcomed Mr. Vellodi and explained to him the various difficulties of Bengal regarding cloth and yarn. The grievances of the people regarding the supply of these were represented by Messrs. B. Sen Gupta, Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, Sukumar Dutt, Khan Bahadur Jasimuddin and others.

**CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA: REMEMBER THAT CHOLERA
SPREADS BY MOVEMENT FROM PLACE TO PLACE**

TO MULTIPLY & MAINTAIN

is a very hard job
yet this is wonderfully
achieved

by

HÆMO-LIVEREX



- It contains Hæmogen in combination with the highly concentrated active principles of liver.
- HÆMO-LIVEREX not only purifies the blood corpuscles but also increases and maintains them.

**HAEMO-LIVEREX IS A CHOICE
REMEDY FOR**

ANÆMIA	- - -	Both Pernicious and Secondary
ANÆMIA	- - -	With Hepatic affections

TO BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD. :: CALCUTTA

Health & Hygiene**What, Why And Who Of A Public Health Engineer**

[By GAURCHANDRA GHOSH, B.M., O.B., M.B.SAN.I., A.M.I.C.E. (LOND.), *Malaria Engineer, Government of Bengal, Public Health Department*]

What Is Public Health?

IN the fourteenth century, public health in Germany used to be known as 'Police medicine.' In other countries, too, public health ended with sanitary inspection for the enforcement of certain codes of sanitary law. In the latter half of the nineteenth century public health came to mean control of environment. Towards the first quarter of the twentieth century ideas began to change. Control of environment alone could not check many diseases like scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria, etc. One school of thought began to doubt the utility of environment control, arguing that too much time and money were spent by the public health departments on prevention of nuisance which might be left to policemen to attend to. There was a tendency for public health to confine itself to the individual alone, that is, personal hygiene. Others, however, were of opinion that control of environment had done much in the past, was doing much in the present, and that with the development of industry its scope was to increase still further. More emphasis had been laid in the past on the negative aspects of environment control, and it was now considered necessary to give greater importance to the "positive phase of environment control, that is, the maintenance of higher level of physiological efficiency by the proper adjustment of the factors in environment."

The modern idea is to associate public health with both the control of environment to suit a man, as well as with the adjustment of that man to suit his environment.

Relation of Engineering to Public Health

Civil Engineering is defined as "the art of directing the great sources of Power in Nature for the use and convenience of man."

Control of nature, or control of environment, which has been a major activity of public health, is by definition a major function of the Civil Engineer. In fact, the engineer's contribution towards control of environment to protect the community health began at the dawn of civilisation. The protection of water supplies and filtration of water were practised centuries before the birth of the modern science of bacteriology. Town planning, water supplies, sewage disposal, etc., developed earlier than 3000 B.C. as evidenced at Mohenjodaro in India.

It is thus evident that since centuries past engineering has been closely linked with public health, and engineers have not been slow to apply their knowledge and principles to the advancement of public health. Their progress no doubt depended upon the degree of development of the allied basic sciences, and, if the scope of modern public health

engineering has enormously increased, it is due to the recent rapid advancement of our knowledge of the allied sciences of biology, bacteriology, epidemiology, etc.

What Is Public Health Engineering?

In engineering, as in all other branches of technical profession, increased scope and development have led to more and more specialisation in the particular branches of the profession. Engineers, who associated themselves with the promotion of public health, were formerly known as sanitary engineers. This was a specialised branch of civil engineering in which engineering knowledge was applied to the control of environment. With the increased scope of this branch of profession it was increasingly felt that the expression "sanitary engineering" was not suitable. Wolman in 1924 suggested "Public Health Engineering." Hyde in 1936 summarised the activities of modern public health engineers under the following ten-fold classification:—

1. Quantitative and qualitative control of the air supply;
2. Quantitative, sanitary and aesthetic control of water supply;
3. Control of milk supply: production, transportation, pasteurisation;
4. Control of other food supplies: production, transportation, preservation, sale and handling of raw products, canning, refrigeration;
5. Control of liquid wastes: sewage, trade or industrial wastes, sewers, drains and treatment plants, ultimate innocuous disposal;
6. Control of solid wastes: collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of municipal refuse, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, street-sweeping, night soil, dead animals;
7. Control of the animal and insect carriers of infection: rodents, dogs, goats, cattle, hogs, etc., preventive and palliative measures against flies, mosquitoes, fleas, lice, ticks, etc.;
8. Provision of environmental cleanliness: street cleansing, dust soot and smoke control, swimming pool sanitation, street paving, camp and camp ground;
9. Provision of sanitary conditions in factories, shops, schools, churches, theatres and houses;
10. Control of nuisances and other unsatisfactory conditions including odours, obnoxious gases, excessive noise, and the like

Industrial hygiene is increasingly becoming of great importance for public health engineers. Although the exact terminology of public health engineering is quite recent, the principle is by no

**CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA : NOTIFY THE CASE YOU KNOW OF
TO THE NEAREST DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER**

means new. The idea of control of environment is as old as the civilisation.

A Committee of the American Public Health Association on the co-ordination of public health engineering activities in its reports published in 1940, defined the scope of public health engineering as follows :—

A number of different services are employed in the maintenance of public health, particularly those of two professions :—

(a) Medical health service which is concerned with the effects of environmental conditions upon the human organism and the adjustment of man to his environment;

(b) Engineering health service which utilises the materials and forces of nature in the adjustment of the nature in the adjustment of the environment of man. When employed primarily for the protection and promotion of public health this specialised branch of engineering is called "Public Health Engineering".

Why Public Health Engineering?

The necessity of the Public Health Engineers for organised communities has become so evident as hardly needs any explanation. Most of the executive functions of public health require knowledge of engineering principles, which can only be tackled by engineers with a background of the basic sciences of Biology, Bacteriology, and Epidemiology. In the report of the Royal Commission in England (1871) the following was considered to form the necessary minimum standard of sanitation for a civilised community :—

- (I) Supply of wholesome and sufficient water for drinking and washing;
- (II) Prevention of the pollution of water;
- (III) Provision of sewerage and utilisation of sewage.
- (IV) Regulation of streets, highways and new buildings;
- (V) Healthiness of dwellings;
- (VI) Removal of nuisances and refuse, and consumption of smoke;
- (VII) Inspection of food;
- (VIII) Suppression of causes of diseases, and regulations in case of epidemics;
- (IX) Provision for the burial of the dead without injury to the living;
- (X) Regulation of markets, etc., public lighting of towns;
- (XI) Registration of deaths and sickness.

It will be seen that items (1) to (VI) and (X) of these proposals are wholly engineering problems, while items (VII), (VIII) and (IX) also require knowledge of engineering principles.

In tropical countries like India, malaria is closely associated with defective engineering. Digging of borrow-pits, defective irrigation systems, construction of roads and railway embankments without any regard to the public health aspects, have very often led to the prevalence of malaria. In the deltaic areas, the malaria problem is closely associated with river problems. All these problems

can only be solved by the engineers with a knowledge of not only the specialised technical principles, but also with a back-ground of the epidemiology of malaria, entomology and ecology of anopheline mosquitoes.

In industry there is a growing demand of the health engineers for safe-guarding the health of the workers. Control of industrial dust, ventilation, air conditioning, etc., require engineers with additional knowledge of physiological hygiene.

Who A Public Health Engineer?

A Public Health Engineer is basically a civil engineer with additional knowledge of the allied public health subjects. Opinions differ as to what should exactly be the qualifications for a public health engineer. Even in the United States of America, where modern public health engineering has made the greatest developments, the question of a standardised training for public health engineers has not yet been settled. Wolman in 1940 suggested that "the engineer must in an increasing degree be provided with a strong undergraduate course in engineering in which the basic sciences are presented with comprehensiveness and strength. Upon these should be superimposed preferably in a minimum of 2 years of post-graduate work, or the equivalent in practice, essential training in the broad biological sciences so necessary to provide the engineer with an understanding of the ever-expanding requirements of public health". The same writer also suggested a minimum of 2-year post-graduate work in an A-class university for engineers; the subjects should include non-engineering basic biological courses (not done in under-graduate courses) such as vital statistics, general health practices, epidemiology, bacteriology, physiology, and socio-economic problems.

A survey was conducted by the National Institute of Health, U. S. A., on the qualifications of the professional sanitation personnel in which individual schedules were collected from 4,841 sanitation workers in 1,114 health departments in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Of these, 466 were directors of Sanitary Bureaus, 481 were sanitary engineers (not heads of bureaus) and 3,894 were staff sanitarians. A scrutiny of the published data reveal that 58 per cent. of the leaders of sanitation in the public health departments had no degree whatsoever (41 per cent. of the total had no college work), 28 per cent. had purely academic degrees and only 19 per cent. had professional degrees (2.4 per cent in engineering and 1.8 per cent. in medicine). Sanitary engineers showed the best academic and professional back-ground, but even then 11 per cent. had no degree whatsoever, and only 9 per cent. had definite engineering degrees. 48 per cent. had degrees in science, some of which might include some engineering training, but they were all reported as academic degrees. The poor educational back-ground was not compensated by specific public health training. Sixty seven per cent. of the directors had no public health training whatsoever, and only 4 per cent. had one year or more of training. Amongst the sanitary engineers, 60 per cent. had no training and only 10 per cent.

had one year or more of public health training. Amongst staff sanitarians, 78 per cent. had no public health training and only 1 per cent. had one year or more training.

Since 1935, some progress has, however, been evident in the matter of employing trained staff in the health departments. Even then 63 per cent. of the new employees (employed in or subsequent to 1935) amongst all groups had no public health training, whereas in the cities as much as 87 per cent of the new employees were without training. Regarding employment experience 70 per cent of all workers had no experience in public health, and amongst sanitary engineers 76 per cent had worked outside the field of public health. However, sanitation workers on the average are better off than physicians whose average experience in public health is 8.2 years compared with 9.9 years for the former.

From the above it is clear that even in a country like the United States of America a vast majority of people employed as sanitary engineers are not qualified engineers, have poor educational back-ground, no public health training, and no experience of public health work.

Notwithstanding the existence of several universities providing post-graduate courses in public health engineering, the general educational and training level of sanitary workers in public health departments in America, is far below the normal; and this is so in a country, where health consciousness amongst the public ranks very high, much higher when compared to the conditions in India. Therefore, an immediate introduction of post-graduate courses in public health engineering in India will not be of much help to make up the deficiency in the development of a full-fledged public health system nor is there much ground for lamenting the absence of such a course, or deprecating the present engineering organisation in India on that score alone. The correct move would be to gradually introduce public health subjects in the existing engineering colleges, in collaboration with the public health departments and then shall the time come to go in for post-graduate courses. There is already a move in this direction and at least one university now offers civil engineering degree course which includes a compulsory course in 'Public Health Engineering' (it is no longer called Sanitary Engineering) dealing also with malaria, besides other subjects. A note of warning is necessary for

those, who confuse public health engineering with minus-mathematics courses offered to the medical men for Diploma in Public Health. Nor should we in our zeal to learn a lesson from foreign countries, introduce imitations not at all suited to the needs of our country. India has her own special problems to be solved by special methods. The introduction of drinking fountains with provision for sterilised drinking cups; or chlorinated foot baths for bathers in luxurious glass swimming pools, must wait till we can control malaria—our Public Enemy No. 1, which is ruining millions of people every year and devitalising the entire nation. Here again we must devise our own methods of defence consistent with our armaments, and must not revel in day-dreams merely ordering the Himalayas to come down and fill in our tanks and *dobas* that are breeding anopheline larvae.

Public Health Engineers in India have a difficult task before them. Our resources are small, but with a strong will we will win; so let us pool our strength together, rack our brains, and proceed with our task.

REFERENCES

1. Report of the American Public Health Association Committee (1940) on the co-ordination of Public Health Engineering Activities, *Vide*—American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 30, No. 2, p. 52.
2. Bizzel W. B. (1925).—*Sanitary Engineering as a Career*, American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 15, No. 6, p. 509.
3. Fuller G. M. (1925).—*Values in the Control of Environment*, American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 15, No. 3, p. 189.
4. Hyde C. G. (1936).—*The Trained Public Health Engineers in Public Health Departments*, American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 26, No. 7, p. 697.
5. Institution of Civil Engineers—England (1826).—Royal Charter.
6. Newman Sir George (1939).—*The Building of a Nation's Health*, Macmillan & Co., Ltd.
7. *Qualifications of Professional Public Health Personnel*—IV. *Sanitation Personnel* (1941) Public Health Report, Vol. 56, February 21, p. 311.
8. Wolman A. (1926).—*Values in the Control of Environment*—American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 15, No. 3, p. 189.
9. Wolman A. (1940).—*Education and Training of Personnel other than physicians*, American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 30, No. 12, p. 1452.



ALL INDIA SPRING MFG. CO.

REGISTERED ORIGINAL FIRM

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRING & SPRING WASHER
OF ALL KINDS,
GOVT. & RAILWAY,
CONTRACTORS.

TELEGRAM:—
"SPRINGSHOP" CAL.
TELEPHONE:—
B.B. 4565.

69, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

(WE HAVE NO BRANCH)

**CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA : WASH ALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
IN POTASium PERMANGANATE SOLUTION**

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**A NEW HIGH-COURT JUDGE**

Mr. Phani Bhushan Chakravarti, Advocate, has been appointed an Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court for a period of one year with effect from the date on which he takes his seat.

FOOD-SUPPLIES TO CALCUTTA

During March 2,393 wagons carrying 36,688 tons of wheat products, rice, paddy, maize, barley and pulses arrived in the Calcutta area through the E. I. Railway, says a *Press Note*. In addition, 1,129 wagons of grains were also received of which the details of weight are not known.

ALL-BENGAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The urgent need for carrying out the necessary reforms in the present educational system and improving the lot of teachers without waiting for an indefinite period for India to be free was stressed by several speakers addressing a public meeting held on the last day of the silver jubilee celebrations of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association at the University Institute Hall on the 20th April last.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA AIR-SERVICE

With the supply of additional aircraft India's two premier air transport companies named Tata Airways and India National Airways will shortly increase and extend their existing services.

There will also be a daily service between Calcutta and Bombay.

CALCUTTA TRAFFIC MEASURE

A step to end the scramble for buses at stoppages is being taken by the Calcutta traffic authorities.

As an experimental measure, the bus stop at the crossing of Chowringhee and Corporation Street will be split up. Buses on Kalighat-Shambazar, Kidderpore-Shambazar routes will now have three different stoppages at the place. This is expected to lead to less overcrowding at the bus stop. If the experiment proves successful the scheme will be extended to other important junctions.

The Bengal Bus Syndicate have been requested to co-operate by advising all their drivers and conductors to help in the scheme.

CALCUTTA ARTISTES AND A. I. R.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Artistes Association held at the Indian Association Hall on Monday, the 23rd April a large number of Calcutta artistes decided to withdraw themselves, with immediate effect, from performances in the All-India Radio, as a protest against the present attitude of the authorities of the Calcutta station of the All-India Radio towards artistes in general. Several artistes such as Messrs. Nripendra Krishna Chattopadhyaya, Sailen Roy, Rustan Gama, Ali Ahmed Khan, Pankaj Kumar Mallik, Manik Bandyopadhyaya, Sudhi Pradhan, Mrs. Anima Goswami, and others spoke strongly against the introduction of the "shift-system" and other clauses sought to be included in the contracts which the artistes considered to be openly injurious to their prestige and interests. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder M.A., (Central).

UNIVERSITY LAW COLLEGE UNION

Speaking at the annual social of the University Law College Union, held at the University Institute on Monday, the 23rd April, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, chief guest of the function, affirmed his belief that law must eventually reign supreme in whatever circumstances the country might be placed to-day.

Mr. Basu stated that the profession of law should not be regarded as a mere money-making device. It was this profession which had given birth to leaders of public opinion, men who had fearlessly espoused the cause of freedom, progress and reform. Although at the present moment in this country law in many cases had been replaced by executive fiat yet it was the members of the profession on whom rested the responsibility of interpreting those orders in terms of law, and on the judges to hold even the scales of justice. Mr. Basu, however, expressed his belief that law must eventually reign supreme whatever might be happening in this country to-day.

CRIMES IN THE CITY

There was a general increase in crime in Calcutta in March as compared to February.

A bulletin issued by the Commissioner of Police says that out of 270 reported cases of house-breaking in March,

CALCUTTA MORTALITY

Total mortality figures during the week ending April 21 were 929 against 920 in the previous week.

Small-pox mortality in Calcutta during the week ending April 21 showed a slight rise, figures for attacks and deaths being 116 and 101, respectively, against 103 and 85 the week before.

Deaths from malaria remained unchanged at 30 during each of the two weeks.

Recorded deaths of paupers numbered 127 against 150 the week before.

55 were detected. There were 286 such cases reported in February. Thefts by servants numbered 105 against 101 in the previous month. Of these 57 were detected. Fifty-eight pickpocket cases were reported against 53 the month before. Thirty-two of these were detected.

The number of children reported missing was 50 against 21 in February. One child was traced and made over to the guardian. Five stray children were deposited in police stations and sent to the Society for the Protection of children in India.

The number of criminals or goondas in jail or otherwise dealt with as a preventive measure against crime now totals 6,246.

MORE LIGHT FOR CALCUTTA

A general agreement has, it is learnt, been reached between the Government of India and the Bengal Government regarding the question of lighting restrictions in Calcutta.

Under this agreement, the lifting of restrictions on lights used in vehicular traffic will come first and then will follow street and domestic lighting. Restriction on the use of lights in vehicular traffic has already been relaxed

**CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA : DISINFECT PRIVIES
AND URINALS**

to a certain extent by allowing vehicles to use both front lights with masks on.

To ease traffic conditions lights at five more important street crossings in the city have been unmasked, bringing the total number of such street crossings to 40. The cases of 20 other road junctions are under consideration.

The difficulty which the authorities are faced with in regard to street lighting is the lack of master switches to control street lights independent of domestic lighting.

FAIR-PRICE SHOPS

Calcutta has now nine fair-price shops where consumers can buy various household needs, viz., toilet toilet requisites, stationery, crockery, umbrellas, fountain pens, knitting wool, etc., at Government controlled price.

Although the price of a considerable number of articles of every day use has been fixed and various other measures have been introduced from time to time to stamp out black-markets, it is realised that there still exists a section of traders which indulge in profiteering. In order to ensure that consumers may shop with confidence, the Controller-General, Civil Supplies, Government of India, have of late selected the following retailers as "Fair-price shops" in Calcutta:—(1) East Bengal Society, Jagu Babu's Bazar, Bhowanipore; (2) Kamalaya Stores Ltd., 156, Dharamtolla Street; (3) C. Samabhai, 55, Canning Street; (4) Raja Ram and Co., 37, Grant Street; (5) Haji Ahmed, G-24 and 25, Sir Stuart Hogg Market; (6) Gem Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Arcade; (7) Babar Ali Sirdar, 45, Sir Stuart Hogg Market;

RATIONING IN DACCA

STARTING WITH EFFECT FROM JULY 2

It is understood that rationing of rice, wheat and wheat products, salt, sugar and bread will be introduced in Dacca city and Narayangung town with effect from July 2. Rationing may be extended to other commodities later on.

INCREASE OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY SERVANTS

Increased dearness allowance to Central Government servants other than railway employees, has been announced in area "A," employees getting below Rs. 40 a month will receive a dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 20 a month, and those getting between Rs. 40 and Rs. 250 inclusive, will receive Rs. 22 or 17½ per cent of the pay, whichever is greater. In areas "B" and "C" the corresponding rates will be Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 or 17½ per cent, and Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 or 17½ per cent respectively.

These rates are with effect from January 1, 1945.

Increased dearness allowance is also announced for Officers of the Railway Department. Married gazetted officers on pay up to Rs. 1,500 will be eligible for an allowance equal to 17½ per cent of the pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 a month. Married gazetted officers receiving salaries between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 will receive an allowance of Rs. 263 with marginal adjustment up to Rs. 2,263. Unmarried gazetted officers on pay up to Rs. 1,000 will be eligible for an allowance of 7½ per cent of the pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 with marginal adjustments up to Rs. 1,075 a month.

It is understood that a war allowance at the above rates is to be given to officers on similar salaries in other Central Government Departments.

(6) Fair Traders' Association, 72, Canning Street, and (9) Indian Pioneers' Co., Ltd., 3, Tower Block, College Street Market.

The traders themselves will continue to run the shops but the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies will exercise constant and close supervision over them.

The Government of India, it is understood, will give reasonable assistance to maintain a steady supply of goods to these shops.

TOLL OF THE STREETS

Kalunath, a six-year-old boy, and Bangali Singh (45), were knocked down by lorries in Lansdowne Road and Chowringhee Road respectively on the 21st April last. Mihir Chandra Mondal (21) was injured in similar circumstances on Diamond Harbour Road.

A three-year-old child, Moutu, fell from a tram-car on Chowringhee Road and sustained severe injuries. Also seriously injured were Bejoy (22) and Aulad Hossain (46), who fell from lorries in Behala and Kantapukur.

A woman named Rajabala Basak was seriously injured when she was knocked down by a motor car at the junction of Beninandan Street and Ashutosh Mookherjee Road on Sunday, the 22nd April. Buggha (40) was injured by a motor cycle on Hyde Road, Gopal Chandra Bose (26) by a tram car on Watgunge Road and Mirza Mohammad Hossain (32) by a lorry at the junction of Gariahat Road and Rashbehari Avenue.

A 12-year-old boy, Kanu, fell from a bus at Lansdowne Road.

Nilash Chamar (35), a rickshaw puller, and Anwar Ali (19), were injured in lorry accidents in Chowringhee and at the crossing of Bowbazar Street and Lower Circular Road. Mrs. Murphy fell from a tram car in Dhurumtolla Street.

Sudharsan (28) and Md. Yusuf (45), were knocked down by lorries in Strand Road and Kidderpore on Tuesday.

Comai (30) and Karam Ali (35) fell from running tram-cars in Tollygunge and Kidderpore the same day.

Agni Kurmi (35), Mangal (40) and Md. Rahman (24) were knocked down by special types of lorries on Wednesday.

'ART IN INDUSTRY' MOVEMENT

FIRST INDIAN TEACHER SENT TO ENGLAND

The General Secretary of the 'Art in Industry' Exhibition announces that the scholarship for the first Indian commercial art teacher to be sent to England for a year's advanced tuition, has been awarded to Mr. V. N. Adarkar of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The Sir J. J. School has the largest commercial art section of any school in India, and their students won many prizes at the 1945 'Art in Industry' exhibition held recently in Bombay. Mr. Adarkar is the Deputy to the Director of the School, and also acts as the Superintendent of the Commercial Art Section.

The 'Art in Industry' has made available Rs. 3,500 towards the cost of this scholarship, and the Government of Bombay are participating in the scheme and are contributing the balance of the required funds.

The 'Art in Industry' movement hopes to play an important part in the training of Indian teachers in the various branches of applied art, and this scholarship abroad is the first step in this direction. The London Council for Art and Industry has been requested to assist in planning a suitable course for Mr. Adarkar, and it is hoped that all arrangements will be made before the end of this year.

**CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA : PAY ATTENTION
TO CLEANLINESS**

NEW PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF CALCUTTA

Mr. Benod Chandra Sen, officiating Public Prosecutor, Calcutta, has been appointed to be Public Prosecutor in place of Rai Probodh Gopal Mukherjee Bahadur, who has retired.

ENGLAND TO CALCUTTA FLIGHT

An R. A. F. Transport Command freighter, 'York Aircraft', has flown round a trip from England to Calcutta and back in a overall time of four days, 15 hours. It went *via* Cairo, Sheibah and Karachi returning by the same route. The plane covered 12,638 miles in a flying time of 60 hours, 40 minutes, averaging more than 280 miles per hour.

The pilot was Flight Lieutenant C. F. Hughesdon of London.

MUSTARD OIL CONTROL ORDER

The Bengal Civil Supplies Department has issued the following *Press Note* :—

By an amendment of the Bengal Mustard Oil Control Order, 1945, it has been made obligatory for every miller who has been manufacturing mustard oil before the introduction of the Order to apply for the requisite license under the Order before April 30, 1945, and to continue to manufacture mustard oil as long as seeds are available at prices not exceeding the maximum prices fixed by Government.

Similarly it has been made obligatory for every wholesaler who was carrying on business in mustard oil before the introduction of the Order, to apply for a license before April 30, 1945.

Failure to comply with these requirements renders millers and whole liable to prosecution.

LATE MR. JATINDRA NATH BOSE

Mr. Jatindra Nath Bose, one of the most brilliant and loveable men of the generation, passed away at his Calcutta residence during the last week. Born in the Narail Sub-Division of the Jessore district sixty-seven years back he was the son of Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, a local lawyer. After

passing the Entrance Examination of Calcutta University from Narail young Jatindra came to Calcutta to prosecute his studies and joined the General Assemblies Institution.

He had in him the promise of a poet and a painter. After marrying Uma Rani, the only daughter of the late Akshoy Kumar Chaudhury and Sreematy Sarat Kumary, both of whom were well-known as Bengalee authors and intimate friends of the late Poet Tagore, Jatindra Nath sailed for Italy to study painting; but falling ill on the way had to come back.

On his return he was selected by Rabindranath to be the guardian tutor of the then Yuvaraj of Tipperah and rose to be a member of the administration in the State.

Back to Calcutta he joined the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., for its publicity and propaganda work.

Of late he had been in indifferent health due to low blood pressure.

He left behind him his widow and an only child Sreemati Devajani Bose, wife of the well-known artist Mr. Atul Bose.

ALDERMAN SIDDIQI IN BOMBAY**Impressions Gathered Abroad**

Alderman Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, who recently toured the Middle East, addressing the Bombay branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs on the 11th April last, gave a picture of how events were being shaped from behind the scenes. Sir Homy Mody presided.

Mr. Siddiqi said that the basic fact to-day was that in Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, and Trans-Jordania, Britain controlled every thought and every move. In Syria and the Lebanon also, British influence was stronger than the French. Mr. Siddiqi described how after being pigeonholed since the end of the last war, Colonel Lawrence's scheme of an Arab Confederation was recently revived by the British Foreign Office, which pushed it through Nahas Pasha, then Premier of Egypt, and Nuri Pasha Saeed, then Premier of Iraq.

Mr. Siddiqi feared that the Arab League, which had just come into existence, would not have any real independent existence and that if its policies should cut across those of the Big Powers it would not survive.

Referring to the entry of Russia into the arena, Mr. Siddiqi felt that an effort might be made to create a Turkish-Soviet sphere in the European part of Turkey and to amalgamate it in a Balkan federation under Russian hegemony.

Turning to Palestine, the speaker pointed out how the Zionist movement was a disturbing factor in the Near East. As a result of contradictory promises made to the Arabs and to the Zionists, Great Britain had created a very unhappy state of affairs. "Through open and clandestine immigration of Jews", said the speaker, "which is still continuing, their number is now nearly 70,00,000. The Arabs in Palestine number about 11,00,000. It will not take long before the two equalise. A Jewish commonwealth in Palestine would be a festering sore in the side of the Arab states. Now that the Balfour declaration has been more than fulfilled and a Jewish national home established, the wiser policy would be to assuage Arab feelings and to abandon the move for a Jewish commonwealth, which Great Britain and United States would have to protect with their armed forces."

The general picture, according to the speaker, was one of the White Powers forging instruments for a new collective slavery of the colonial peoples.

SUPPLY OF BAD FOODSTUFFS**TOWER HOTEL CASE**

Before Mr. Justice Henderson, an application was made on behalf of the petitioner, the Corporation of Calcutta, against an order of a Presidency and Municipal Magistrate, acquitting the opposite party, Durga Kumar Roy, (Director) and Jogendra Kumar Roy (Director and Manager) of Tower Hotel Ltd., at Upper Circular Road, under Section 407 read with Section 488 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. The Corporation alleged that a Food Inspector of the Corporation visited the Tower Hotel and took a sample of the mustard oil intended for human consumption as an ingredient of food supplied to the boarders and other customers of the Hotel. On examination, the oil was found to be adulterated and thereupon the opposite party were prosecuted. Their defence *inter alia* was that they were not sellers of mustard oil but only sold food prepared with the oil and they were not guilty. The Municipal Magistrate acquitted the opposite party. The Corporation now moved this court and contended that the Magistrate was wrong in not appreciating that 'Food' as defined in the Act included any article which ordinarily entered into or was used in the composition or preparation of human food.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu and Mr. Pashupati Ghose appeared for the petitioner. His lordship issued a rule and directed it to be heard by a Division Bench. Notice was also directed to be given to the Crown.

CORPORATION TAXES FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Legality Of Assessment Challenged

Mukherjee and Akram J.J. admitted the appeal preferred by the Governor-General in Council against an order of Small Causes Court Judge. Sealdah, assessing taxes valued at about 4 lakhs of rupees on premises No. 7, Gun Foundry Road, Cossipore, generally known as Gun and Shell Factory belonging to the Governor-General of India in Council. It appears after the 31st March, 1937 the factory buildings were extended, altered and added to. It was contended that the Corporation of Calcutta assessed the aforesaid buildings erected after the 31st March in contravention of the provisions of section 154 of the Government of India Act. It was found that some of the additional constructions were extensions of and were structurally connected with the existing buildings whereas some were structurally independent and separate buildings constructed at a cost of several lakhs of rupees. It was argued on behalf of the appellant that these structures having been constructed after 1st of April, 1937, the same were "property" under Section 154 of the Government of India Act and not "lands, buildings or premises" and that these had vested in His Majesty

for the purpose of the Government of Federation and as such were exempt from assessment taxes imposed by the Corporation of Calcutta which is an authority within the Province of Bengal. It was further argued that there having been one assessment of annual value of properties some of which were not liable to be taxed the whole assessment was illegal, *ultra vires* and liable to be cancelled in toto.

As stated above, their Lordships admitted the appeal.

Mr. Provat Kumar Sen Gupta appeared for the Governor-General in Council.

MADRAS A. R. P. ABOLISHED

The Madras Government have decided to abolish the entire A. R. P. organization in the province, it is officially stated.

Mobile units for rescue and first aid will, however, be maintained in Madras and Vizagapatam. The disbanding of the organisations is to be effected in the course of the next month.

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram:—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

**MUNICIPAL
and GENERAL**

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of:—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

Phone No: Cal. 6385.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

Ring up Cal. 595.

Gram: "MARLBORO," Cal.

for EVERY DESCRIPTION of
**. MARBLE & MOSAIC
. TERRAZZO TILE
. CHUNAR STONE WORKS**
HINDUSTHAN MARBLE & TERRAZZO CO.

1, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LTD.
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheeko"

NEW!

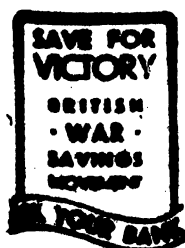
CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA



VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 21st April, 1945.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 929 against 920 and 969 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 246. The general death-rate of the week was 19.10 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 21st April, 1945, was 792 against 771 and 842 in the two preceding weeks. There were 163 deaths from cholera against 134 and 83 in the two preceding weeks. There were 88 deaths from small-pox during the week against 70 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 56 and 88 respectively against 58 and 104 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 18.59 per mille per annum.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 18.35.

There were 99 deaths from respiratory diseases against 73 in the previous week.

There were 42 deaths from tuberculosis against 46 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 137 against 149 and 127 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 23 were from cholera, 13 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 22 from fevers, 16 from bowel-complaints and 12 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 22.74 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 21.91.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PROGRAMME OF DISCUSSION MEETING

The following Discussion Meetings have been arranged to be held in May in the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

Thursday, 3rd May, 1945, at 6-30 p.m.

OPENER: L.A. Ellis Morgan, ALFSEA, S.E.A.C.

SUBJECT: People of Wales.

Thursday, 10th May, 1945, at 6-30 p.m.

OPENER: Dr. Miss B. J. Stewart, B.A., Ph.D., Formerly Lecturer in History, University of Rangoon, Calcutta.

SUBJECT: Glimpses of Burma and Burmese History.

Thursday, 17th May, 1945, at 6-30 p.m.

OPENER: Sir Douglas Gordon, Kt., C.I.E., Calcutta.

SUBJECT: Scientific Investigation of Crime in India.

Thursday, 24th May, 1945, at 6-30 p.m.

OPENER: Dr. Kalidas Nag, M.A., D.Litt., General Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

SUBJECT: Some Fore-runners of Oriental Research.

Thursday, 31st May, 1945, at 6-30 p.m.

OPENER: Dr. Mrs. Bani Chatterjee, Doc. Mus., Sangeeta Bharati, Calcutta.

SUBJECT: Music and Diversional Therapy (with demonstration).

BENGAL FAMINE RELIEF

Plans For Extending American Efforts

Plans for extending American famine relief efforts in the affected areas of Bengal and other Indian provinces have been announced in New York by Mr. William Phillips, recently President Roosevelt's personal representative in India, when he launched a national campaign to raise 1,200,000 dollars.

Speaking at a luncheon sponsored by "The American Relief for India Incorporated," he said:—"India's plight is the direct result of the war and as such it becomes an American responsibility to help and relieve the suffering. With thousands of American fighting men based on Indian soil the United States cannot turn a deaf ear to India's cry for help."

Indian and British officials in America and executives of firms doing business with the Orient were among those who attended the luncheon.

The new body—the American Relief for India Incorporated—is authorised by the President's War Relief Control Board and succeeds the Indian Famine Relief Committee.

SREE BANK LTD
3/1 BANKSHALL STREET-CALCUTTA
PHONE-CAL. 1122-1123

Branches

Kalighat, Shambazar, Bowbazar,
College Street, Barabazar,
Lansdowne, Kidderpore, Behala,
Baranagar, Batanagar, Budge Budge,
Diamond Harbour, Mymensingh,
Siliguri, Kurseong, Ghatsila,
Bishnupur, Madhupur, Delhi, Midna-
pur, New Delhi and Sylhet

Director & General Manager

MR. SUSIL SEN, B. A.

Managing Director

MR. SUDHANSU BISWAS, B. Com.

Ghosh & Sons
Manufacturing Jewellers
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS
16, RADHABAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE
CAL. 2297
TELEGRAM
"GHOSH" CALC.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,000,000

Head Office: -26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION
ACCESSIBILITY IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 700,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution.

With 260 Branches and Pay Offices throughout India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1908)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 5, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Manek Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Hyderabad, (Nind), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Patna, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Veraval (Kathilwar).
Capital Authorized ... Rs. 5,00,00,000.
Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,71,100.
Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,49,25,500.
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,78,55,500.

Rules of Business on application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

To accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civica.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 5½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1166

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. { 2125
6483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Nalhati, Kanchrapara, Bhatpara, Hill, Dinsjore, Belurghat, Nilphamari, Saidpur, Rangpur, Dubrajpur, Straiganj, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

25, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Charmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur, Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 549.

Tele { gram—Bankenon
phone—Cal. 1587

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

HAZARIHAGH & BHAGALPURI
C. GUHA, Mgr Director.

KUVER BANK,

LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE
BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

Great Bengal Bank Limited

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Branches:—BARANAGOR, BARRACKPORE, SHYAM-BAZAR, NARAYANGUNGE, SHERPORE, RAJSHAHI, BAGURA, BARISAL & DIGHIPAR (DACCA)

Several Other Branches AT KHULNA, MYMENSINGH, WILL BE OPENED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

Managing Directors:—

AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY AND M. DUTT

Phone Cal. 4053.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippura)

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 5766

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Puranbazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District II Engineer's Department,
(Manicktala)

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 1st May, 1945 up to 2 p.m.

5. Repairs to the north row of the Methars' Barrack in Kankurgachi Road, Ward No. 29—Rs. 947, dated the 10th April, 1945 (1½ months).

7. Construction of Masonry Platform at 1. Bahir Surah Road Destitutes Camp, Ward No. 28—Rs. 95, dated the 17th April, 1945 (48 hours).

N.B.—(a) Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

(b) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

D. N. DUTT,

District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 21st April, 1945.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 3rd May, 1945, up to 2 p.m.

13. Repairs to gangway in Gowkhana IV, Ward No. 24—Rs. 863, dated the 5th October, 1944 (1 month).

14. Repairing the cover of the reservoir in the compound of S. T. Model School, Ward No. 26—Rs. 59, dated the 20th October, 1944 (3 weeks).

15. Replacing R. C. railing in place of existing wornout wooden railing and repairing existing railing by side of Viceroy's House in Belvedere Road—Rs. 317, dated the 4th April, 1945 (15 days).

16. Repairs to kerb and channel stone in Paramhansa Deb Road, Ward No. 24—Rs. 258, dated the 2nd April, 1945 (15 days).

17. Repairs to surface drain in Dumayne Avenue (portion), Ward No. 26—Rs. 795, dated the 2nd January, 1945 (1 month).

18. Repairs to surface drain at South End Park, Ward No. 27—Rs. 576, dated the 18th May, 1944 (1 month).

19. Relaying kerb and channel stones of a portion of Sadananda Road, Ward No. 23—Rs. 521, dated the 15th May, 1944 (3 weeks).

20. Repairs to Dharamdas Free Primary School building at 13/1, Nepal Bhattacharjee Street, Ward No. 27—Rs. 919, dated the 16th April, 1945 (1 month).

21. Repairs to Kalighat Rest House—Rs. 879, dated the 28th June, 1944 (1 month)

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g. Office,
The 24th April, 1945.

College Street Market

LEASE OF ROOF SPACE.

(Junction of Harrison Road and College St.)

Offers are invited from parties willing to take the Roof-space on the ground floor (Tower Block) of the College Street Market at the corner of Harrison Road and College Street, on lease for a stipulated period of 35 years (approximately). The location is ideal for business and office purposes. It is very prominently situated in the heart of the city, being at the crossing of almost all the important routes of the metropolis.

The room space will be nearly 2,750 sq. ft. (excluding the 6 ft wide veranda space and open terrace 10 ft. wide in front and 5 ft. wide at the back.)

The parties will have to make necessary construction of the 1st floor rooms as also the stairs at their own cost, according to the plan and design prepared by the City Architect of the Corporation and under the supervision of the District Engineer.

The rental and initial rent (Salami) and other terms and conditions will be determined by the Corporation and the parties will have to abide by its final decision. The lease will terminate with the expiry of the stipulated period and on the termination of the lease the constructions will vest unencumbered to the Corporation of Calcutta when the Corporation will use them or dispose of them in any way they think fit.

Applications are to be submitted to the First Deputy Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, within a fortnight. Any other detail may be obtained from the undersigned.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

College Street Market,
The 23rd April, 1945.

Re-Naming Of Road

It is proposed that the portion of Moyerpore Road from Sham Bose Road to Chetla Central Road be renamed as "Peary Mohan Roy Road" and that the remaining portion of Moyerpore Road from Chetla Central Road plus Bridge Road upto Judge's Court Road be renamed as "Rakhal Das Addy Road."

Any person having any objection to the renaming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 19th May, 1945.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assistant.

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th April, 1945.

Drainage Department

To All P. I. Contractors, Dist. I and Comspere.

Re. Whitewashing, etc., with petty repairs to the Manicktolla Drainage P. S.

DEAR SIR,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 30th April, 1945 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 3 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

N. R. DAS,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th April, 1945.

WORKSHOP APPRENTICESHIP EXAMINATION

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in the Chief Engineer's Drawing Office, Central Municipal Office Buildings, Calcutta, on the 9th June, 1945, at 2 p.m. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshops at Entally. The applicant must have passed the Matriculation Examination obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidate should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1945. The candidates should submit their applications to the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, in the prescribed form along with their mark sheets before 31st May, 1945. Printed application forms may be had from the Central Record Keeper at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 (two) per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 5th June, 1945, by the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose the candidates should first appear before the Manager, Entally Workshops (3, Convent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (passport size unmounted) for proper identification. They will thence be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend, etc., may be had from the office of the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation.

P. C. ROSE,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th April, 1945.

GRAPHITE

PHONE 8-84397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.



LEADING SPRING

MANUFACTURER OF

INDIA

THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.

84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Phone Cal. 5175

—Corporation Notices —(Contd.)

Lease For Cycle Stand

It is hereby notified that a Cycle-Stand will be given on lease in the Entally Market for a term of one year or more authorising the lessee to charge 2 pice for each cycle according to the specified time to be kept in the stand by the owner during marketing time.

Applications with offer of monthly rent for the use of cycle stand under an agreement as aforesaid are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 17th May, 1945.

S. M. MURSHED,
Superintendent.

Entally Market.
The 18th April, 1945.

Mutation Of Names

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for registration of the names of Sm. Sabasana Dasi and those of her two minor sons Hira Lal Das and Panna Lal Das represented by her as natural guardian as occupiers of Stall No. 83 in Block C (old) in the S. S. Hogg Market in place of Mr. Haripada Das, the deceased recorded occupier of the stall. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 16th April, 1945.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Chotelal, the recorded sole occupier of stall No. 18 in Block E (new) in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stall to his wife Sm. Kaloi.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *'Municipal Gazette'*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 24th April, 1945.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.			
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.			Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana			Do.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.			Do.	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.				" 111	0 10 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.						
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

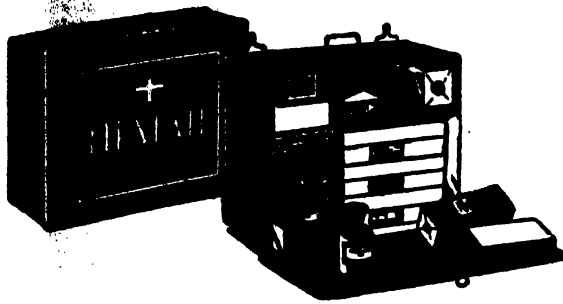
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 23 C. (old)	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 585)



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

**WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID**

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	" (Nainital)					
Shlong	1 0 0	1 8 0	per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 8 0	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			Mustard Oil per seer	1 8 0	
Baghda	1 8 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Sugar	0 8 0	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raddish (Country) per			(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 8 0	score			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 8 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 12 0	
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0				(Ration		Shop)
Orab each			FRUITS.			0 8 0		(Con.)
			Mangoes 12—20			DAL.		
MEAT.			Grapes			Arhar per seer (medium)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mutton.			Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga "	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Bael each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Khasaree "	0 5 0	0 6 0
EGGS.			Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai "	0 5 0	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Almond "	2 0 0	4 0 0	Buli "	0 6 0	
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Orange 12 to 20	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar "	0 6 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	COKE & COAL		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 2 0	0 5 0	per doz.			Soft Coke per md.	1 9 0	
Caulliflower each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal		
Tomato per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate	1 4 0	1 8 0	Brand per bottle		
Stanger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0				BARLEY POWDER.		
Uradli "	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Green Chilly "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Madras "			Barley Pearl 1 "		
Pean (Dargooling)			Ghee Lakhee			Do. 2 "		
Do. (Country)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
			Do. Sree	5 0 0		Robinson's Barley		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Milk			Jelly		
			FLOUR.					
			Flour per seer	0 6 0				
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 25th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A.
Brisket per seer	1 80	1 120	0 120	0 140	Breast per seer	0 140	1 00	0 120	0 150
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 120	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 100
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 120	3 80	1 120	2 80	Leg per seer	1 80	1 120	0 50	
					Loin "	1 20	1 60	0 50	0 60
Hump per seer	1 120	2 40	1 00	2 00	Shoulder ..	0 140	...	0 50	0 60
Rib	1 120	2 40	0 120	1 80					
Round "	1 120	2 40	0 120	1 80	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 80	3 80	1 120	2 00	Fore-quarter per seer	4 00	4 80		
Fuet (Kidney)	2 80	3 80			Hind-quarter "	4 00	4 80		
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	4 00	4 120		
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	3 80	4 120		
					Other portion per lb.	3 80	4 80		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer					MUTTON.				
Lump "									
Round					Chops per seer	4 00	4 120		
Tongue each					Breast "	3 80	4 80		
					Curry Mutton per seer	3 80	4 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	4 00	4 120		
Brain each	0 100	0 120			Saddle per lb.	4 00	4 120		
Heart each	0 120	0 140			Shoulder per lb.	3 30	4 80		
Ortails each	0 140	1 80			Kidneys each	0 40	0 50		
Shinbones each	0 120	1 40			Heart "	0 26	0 40		
Skink each	0 60	0 120			Liver "	1 40	1 120		
Tongue each	0 120	1 80			Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Kidney per dozen	7 80	10 80			Tongue "	0 80	0 100		
Liver per lb.	0 100	0 140			Trotters "	0 10			
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 40	1 80			Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 30	0 36		
					Head (entire) each	0 80	0 100		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 140	2 00		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 40	3 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 40	1 80	2 100		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 80	2 00		
Chops per seer	2 80	3 100	2 80		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 80	3 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	2 80			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 80	4 00		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 00	3 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 00	4 80			Bhetkee "	2 120	3 50		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 120	2 00			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	3 40	3 80			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00			Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 80	3 80			Papadams per 100	1 140	3 80		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 80	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 00	3 80		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 40	3 120		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE B B 1397

Silicate of Soda

CALCUTTA MINERAL CHEMICALS LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 6 0	1 10 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 8 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Duck (curry) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Lahore "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Do. (roasting) "	3 4 0	4 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling p. s.	1 0 0		Do. Kulu per lb.	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (special) "	4 2 0	4 10 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	—	—
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman	—	—
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz	2 14 0	2 8 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. American	—	—
Do. (ordinary roasting)	3 0 0	3 12 0	Do. Celery " each	0 5 6	0 7 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 8 0	4 8 0
Do. (special) each	3 14 0	4 8 0	Cucumber per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 8 0	4 2 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Goose " "	28 "	36 0 0	Ginger " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Luton per lb.	3 8 0	4 8 0
Pigeons " "	0 14 "	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta	—	—
Turkey Cook " "	40 0 0	60 0 0	Turmeric " "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Delicious	—	—
Do. Hen " "	20 0 0	30 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score	—	—
Do. heavy lots	1 6 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 8 0	2 10 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 6	0 3 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	6 8 0	8 0 0
EGGS.			Leek each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score	—	—
Ducks per score	3 4 0	3 8 0	Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Cocconut each	0 8 0	0 4 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 8 0	4 0 0	Lettuce per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Country Apples	—	—
Do. (special) per score	4 4 0	4 8 0	Lobia per bundle (small)			Gooseberry per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0
Guinea fowl "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Partridge "	—	—	Do. " white "	0 2 0	0 10 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Peacock "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peahen "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Parasip each	—	—	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
			Pearl Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	12 0 0	16 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling "	0 14 0		Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 8 0	4 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Anar per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 8 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
						Khurbanee "	1 4 0	1 8 0

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT! Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in six sizes. AGENTS :—BOMBAY—Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. KARACHI—T. S. Thadhani & Sons, Marriot Rd. BANGALORE—de Souza Bros., 4, Hutchins Rd., Cook Town. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane (off Waterloo St.), Calcutta.

Flowers each	...	...	Do. Simla per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.	...	...
Quail "	...	...	Do. Country "	...	...	Kesur China per seer	...	...
Rabbit "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Snake Coil "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime patty per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per	...	...	Lemon (English) per doz.	...	...
Snipes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-	...	...
Teal (large) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country do.	0 6 0	0 7 0	pur)	...	...
Teal (cotton) "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. (Country)	1 8 0	1 12 0
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 15 0	1 0 0	Locket per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Land Grouse each	...	...	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 5 0	0 6 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	...	...
Wild Duck (special) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (New) Small	0 5 0	0 6 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
BIRDS.			Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Mask Melon per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. (Small) (Round)	...	...	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	12 0 0	16 0 0
Do. (Hen) "	30 0 0	32 0 0	Do. Shillong	0 10 0	0 14 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	4 0 0	6 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	60 0 0	Rhubarb per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	...	...
VEGETABLES.			Pulbu. (Patal) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	per doz.	...	...
artichoke Darjeeling each	...	...	Radish English per bundle	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Ground per seer	...	...	Do. Country per bundle	...	...	Do. Langra per doz.	4 0 0	6 0 0
Artichoke per seer	...	...	Spinach per lot of 20	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Stipa	...	...
Beetroot Darjeeling per	...	...	Squash per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Fazle	...	...
seer	...	...	Country Spinach per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Mohon Bhog	...	...
Do. Agra	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Green per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Country per seer	0 10 0	0 18 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Golapkhosh	2 0 0	3 0 0
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. Himsagore	...	...
*Do. French Darjeeling	0 10 0	...	Do. Darjeeling per seer	...	...	Do. Begamfulli	...	...
Do. Butter per score	...	...	Do. Country "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Kanchan	...	...
Brinjal " seer	0 5 0	0 12 0	Do. Ranchi "	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. Bombay	...	...
Cabbage each	...	...	Do. Shillong	0 2 6	0 3 0	Do. Safeta	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind (Green) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	...	...
Do. (Country) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	*Turnip p. seer Darjeeling	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangosteen per doz.	...	...
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lucknow per bundle	...	...	Mulberry per score	...	...
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	Vegetable marrow Country	0 5 0	0 6 0	Nagpur Moscom pe doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. per seer	...	...	each	...	...	Poona "	3 8 0	3 12 0
Do. (Allahabad) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Darjeeling each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay "	3 8 0	3 12 0
Do. (Lucknow) "	0 12 0	0 14 0	White Pumpkins per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Oranges Sylhet	...	...
			Red " per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Bombay	...	...
			Tarai per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0	...
			Kankrole per seer	...	...	Do. Madras per doz.	...	...
						Do. Nagpur 6-8	1 0 0	...
						Do. (Squeezing) 10-12	...	...

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

*Controlled by Government.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlled at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S**BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.***Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.***ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER****Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Chilgoos per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	Rose Apple per score ...	1 0 0		Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Currants Australian per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Comilla each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Star Apple per score ...	1 0 0		Chestnut per lb. ...		1 0 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	1 8 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Kabul " ...	0 8 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Water melon Country each ...	1 0 0	4 0 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country " ...	1 8 0		Do. Goalund each ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Farakkabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	4 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...			DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 8 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Calasia do. ...			Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 0 0		Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Do. (Salted) " ...	2 8 0		Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0					Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0						
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0							
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...								
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect :

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year round.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 6 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 8	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 2 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
Algarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 8	
Dinapur ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			per md. ...	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 14 0
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Wheat " " ...			Halud ..	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	6 8 0	7 0 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...	0 5 0	0 5 6		0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) ..	5 0 0	5 8 0				CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ..	7 0 0	7 8 0	*RICE			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Outla per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Rice (retail) ...			Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			Plum Cakes ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			X'mas Cake "A" (and		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Medium per seer ...			load) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (En. Hash)		
Hilsa (Padma). per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Orab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Do. without roe			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Do. per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Kabul rice per seer			lb. ...		4 0 0
Mullet per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Golab Soru rice (best) ..			Short bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Kamini rice ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)						Caramels Assorted per lb.		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	*SUGAR			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Gur per seer ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)					
Other fish ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Crystal (best) ...			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	Medium (small grain			Glaxo ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	white) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Golden Puffs ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bengal ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Shrimp per seer ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				per lb. ...		
Ladies finger ...			*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			Kalai per seer ...			per lb. ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arabar " " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Chola " " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Khari Masoor " " ...			per tin ...		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		Khasari " " ...					
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Mung (Bhaja) " " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll " ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6				Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Cocogem—			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	1 lb. tin ...	2 2 0				
Do. Overland " ...			2 lb. " ...	6 0 0		BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddard (craft) ...	4 12 0		6 lb. " ...	1 1 6		Cheese ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 1 6	Selling	Gem ...		
Do. unmixed, " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Castor Oil ...	1 2 0	Price	Gem load ...		
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...			Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
						Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Marie ...		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Milk ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Mixed (House-		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		hold) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 2 0	Control-	Nice ...		
			No. 1 ...		led			
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.			
			No. 2 ...					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.
*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 15 0		per tin	0 15 0	
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 12 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 8 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			Rosels Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 10 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Broken	1 0 6	1 2 0	1 lb. per tin		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			tle		
			packet	2 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 8 0		per lb.		
			Cafe Brand packets	1 4 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 oz. pkt.)			con per lb.		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
			Dust (Special) per lb.	1 12 0		2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.			*Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
			DUST TEA			*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 8
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Eno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	2 12 0
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Cococa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	1 0 0	1 4 0	*Amrutanjai Pain Balm	1 4 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 4 0		*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	
			Chutneys	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Mustard Colman per tin			roach Extermina-		
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 14 0		tor		
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 1½ Oza. tin	0 9 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 3 Oza. "	0 16 0	
			Pepper		0 10 0	Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 7 lb. "	21 0 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	2 0 0		Do. 56 lbs. bag	100 0 0	
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	2 0 0	PAINTS.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. I. 2601)

Rangoon Branch:
233, Fraser Street Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24
(Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants

Local Branches

2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Cal. 1861)

153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Sta.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents quoted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Veget. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Hotel 7	0 2 0 each.	Hotel.
			Fruits 8 & 9	0 8 0 ..	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 25th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
CHOC (At controlled price)			BUTTER & GHEE			VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal		0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) ...		4 6 0	Cauliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger		0 8 0
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 5 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.					
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Deshi Bolled			Mustard Oil		1 8 0	Mutton	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dudhkarna			Cocoanut Oil			Goat & Khasi	2 0 0	2 0 0
Control (Medium)								
" (Coarse)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Rupai			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 8 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Chamanmani			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0
			Flour (Country)		0 6 0	Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 5 0	Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Suji		0 5 0	Bheski		
Mug Dal	0 6 0		Gur (Bell) (control)			Crab per pair	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0	" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Krishna)								
Arshar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Kalai Dal		0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 7 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	2 2 0	2 4 0
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do. (New)	0 6 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 6 0	Do.			Egg (Duck) per score	2 2 0	2 4 0
Do. (Khari)		0 8 0	Do.			(Fresh)		
Mattor Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 19th March, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 12 0	Mutton		2 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 12 0	Goat		2 0 0
Arshar Dal	0 7 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0			
Kalai Dal	0 6 0		Milk		0 10 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)	0 8 0		Cows' Head			Egg (Fowl) per score	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 10 0		Condensed Milk			" (Duck) Do.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Mattor Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid					
GHEE.			OIL.			CONFECTIONERY		
Gawa per seer		6 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 8 0	Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
Ranchi "			Cocoanut Oil			Yellow per tin		
Sree (Mark) "		5 2 0				Cocoa Hornby		
Khurja		5 0 0	FRUITS.			Coffee Poison's lb.		
Bhadwa		5 8 0	Apples 6		1 0 0	BISCUITS		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)		4 4 0	Alubokra per seer		2 8 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
(Controlled)			Oranges 12—20	1 0 0		H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Bedana per seer		2 8 0	Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Pesta "		4 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Dates Arab	1 4 0	1 8 0			
Do. (Bata)			Grapes per seer			Rice		0 6 6
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Mango					
Atta		0 5 0	" (Country)			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. B			" (Langra)			State Express Ciga-		
Gur			Pomegranate per seer			rettes, 555		
			VEGETABLES			Passing Show Ciga-		
			Patal per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	rettes 1 tin.		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Potatoes (Deel)	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Ginger	0 6 0	8 0	Pascal's		
						(glass) each		
			Onion	0 6 0	1 8 0	Jam		
			Cauliflower each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
			Cabbage per seer	0 1 0	0 3 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
						Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH					
			Parsey per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Pona "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Do. (Cut pieces) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda		2 8 0	Do. "		
			Bheski		2 0 0	Do. "		
			Crab (each)	0 1 2	2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Koi per seer	1 2 0	2 8 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 5 0	1 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundan Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 2, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp., Ltd. Block "C" 2, and 14, Lansdowne Market from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 17th April, 1945

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 8-20	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 80	3 00	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully	1 00		Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi 2-4			Do. (Medium) " "		
EGGS			Do. Langra			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	3 00		Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	3 40		Do. Madras			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Kaliout 6-10	1 00		Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Fazli			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 20	0 50	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 26	0 30	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer	0 120		Do. Sapeda 10-12			Chamernoni		
Ginger " "	0 80		Do. Golapkhaw			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Lemon each	0 16	0 20	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagzi Lemon per pair	0 06	0 10	Kharbuxa per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 40	Orange Ichanganore			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "		0 50	Do. Madras			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "		0 40	Do. Darjeeling	1 00		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer		0 60	Do. Nagpur 8-12			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan	5 00	4 80	Fine per seer		
Country " "	0 40	0 60	Do. Kabul	1 00		Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pears 4-6			Medium " "		
Fatal Murshidabad per	0 80	0 100	Pineapple Singapore each	1 80	2 80	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer	0 120		Do. Assam (Local)			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Hilly " "	0 20	0 60	Do. Country each			Java " "		
Cabbage " "			Peaches	0 80		Cocoonut Oil " "		
Caulliflower each			Plantain Champa per score	0 120	2 00	Mustard Oil " "		
Pears Ranchi per seer			Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer		
Do. Darjeeling " "			Musket per seer					
Do. Deshi " "			Pomegranate per seer			Flour " "		
Beans " "			Do. Multan per seer			Atta " "		
Squash " "	0 50		Do. Kandahar		5 00	Sujee " "		
Tomato " "	0 06	0 20	Bedana (Kabul)			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes each	0 60	0 80	Raisin (Rad) per seer		2 80	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per seer			Do. Sultana " "			Til Oil per seer		
FRUITS			Almond shelled	3 80		Fine per seer		
Apple Cashmere			Do. without shell	3 00				
Do. Kulu 2-3	1 00		Do. do. large		5 00	DAL		
Do. Peshwari			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 120	
Do. Nainital			Water melon Goaland			Mug Dal " "	0 100	
Alubokhara per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Deshi each	1 00	1 80	Arhar " "	0 80	0 120
Apricot " "	0 20	0 80	Do. Farukabad	1 00	3 00	Kalai " "	0 60	0 80
Batavia each	0 06	0 40	Do. Quetta			Khesari " "	0 60	
Bel fruit each			Do. Bhagalpur each			Mosoor (split)		0 80
Cocoonut each (green)	0 20	0 40	Sarhati Lemon 5-6	1 00		Do. (khari)		0 100
Do. dry each	0 20	0 60	Musambi 6-12	1 00		Mator " "	0 60	
Ohlghosa " "	2 80	3 00	Walnut per seer		2 00	Chana Dal " "	0 60	
Dates Arab " "	1 80		Do. Shelled " "					
Do. Bagdad " "		0 140	Nut Ground " "			TEA.		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		2 80	Sharifa " "			Rose Mixture	2 00	
Do. Naik " "			Nona (each)			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Quetta " "			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
Do. Chaman " "			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Australia " "			Bombay " "			Quality per lb.	1 120	1 140
Khorma per seer	1 80	1 120	Aligarh " "			Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 66
Kasur Deshi " "	3 00		Jessore " per seer		5 00	Pekoe per lb.	1 100	1 120
Khobani " "			Dinapur " "		3 00	Darjeeling Autumn		
Kajoo Nuts " "	5 00		Pabna " "		3 80	Special per lb.	1 120	2 00
Lichis Country per 100			Darbhangha " "		3 20	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 80
Do. Mosafferpur per			Masafferpur " "			KEROSENE OIL.		
Black Raisins per score		0 120	Cow's Ghee " "		6 00	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Papaya Country each	0 20	0 50	Do. Milk " "	0 80	0 120	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Plums per score	0 40	0 50	Bhalea Ghee	4 60		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Jamral " 12-20	1 00		FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
Palatal per seer			Bagda per seer			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Bhetkee per Sr.		2 80	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Score	1 00		Prawns (Galda)			Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Shunk Ala per seer	0 60		Hilsa " "	2 00		" " Bulk		
			Rohi " "		2 00	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Rohi (cut pieces)		2 80	" " Bulk		
			Small fish	1 80		Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal " "		2 00	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 30	0 40	(White)	0 36	Controlled shop
			Koi per seer	3 00	4 00	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	2 00	2 80	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)	3 00	2 80	Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coke per md		1 90

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone:—Calcutta 3632. Telegram:—BHWAN? Cal.

THE CALOCCA MUNICIPAL GARDEN

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1945

[illegible]

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 24th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per sec.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Green Chilly	0 8 0		Sujee per seer	0 8 0	
Shlong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Onion	0 5 0	0 6 0			
Lobster	1 12 0	2 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)		1 8 0	Atta (Rationed)	0 5 0	
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) "		1 0 0			
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 4 0	Potatoes Deshi	0 5 0	0 7 0			
Bhetki	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Madras (controlled)			RICE, SUNDRIES, & CO.		
Other Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer	2 8 0		Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 0	
Hilsa	1 8 0	1 12 0	Ladies finger "	0 12 0				
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	"		
Parsey	1 8 0	1 12 0	Squash "			Patnai per seer "		
Crab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 4 0	0 6 0	Banktuli (Manja) per md.		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) "		
			White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tomato Ranchi per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Rangoon per seer		
Mutton "	3 0 0		Do. (Country)			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Goat & Kid "	3 0 0							
Suet	1 8 0							
			FRUITS.					
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alubokra "			Golap Boru		
Fowl per lb.	1 6 0		Amra (Belati) per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 8 0	
Chicken "	1 6 0		Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 4 0	Sugar (Rationed)		0 8 0
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bael each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
			Dates per seer			Gur		
Duck's Eggs per score		3 2 0	Grapes "	1 4 0		Cocoonut oil		
Fowl's Eggs "		3 2 0	Lime per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cuana	0 6 0	
			Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 15 0
			Papaya each	1 8 0		Khasaree	0 6 0	
			Pomegranates per seer			Kalai	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 8 0	0 4 0	Biuli	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Sugarcane each	0 8 0	1 4 0	Mug Katch	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Orange per score			Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Mangoes			Mattor	0 8 0	0 10 0
						Salt (Rationed)	0 8 0	
VEGETABLES			BUTTER			Barley Lily & lb. tin.	1 4 0	
Bean (Deshi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Butter per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 5 0	
Brinjal "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhs "			Robinson's Barley		
Cabbage (Deshi) "	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa "			Jelly	0 14 0	1 5 0
Cauliflower "	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. Sree "			Koronee oil—Elephant		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 5 0		Brand per bottle		
Do. (Indian) "	0 8 0	1 4 0	Milk (Co-operative)	0 10 0		Coal per md.	1 12 0	
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	0 10 0						
Ginger per seer	0 8 0							

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Kashin Bhog	—	—
Mutton " "	3 0 0	—	Sweet Potatoes " "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Fash 4-6	—	—
Goat and Kid " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	—	—	Primes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork	—	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.	—	—	Do. (Country) per seer	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	—	—
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	—	—	BUTTER.	—	—
Chicken " "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	—	—	Allgarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon	—	—	FRUITS.	—	—	Dinapur " "	—	4 0 0
EGGS.	—	—	Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 3 0	—	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's " "	2 3 0	—	Apples 4-6	1 0 0	—	BREAD.	—	—
FISH.	—	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 6 0	—
Pons per seer	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 2 6	—
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 8	0 1 8
Shong	2 8 0	—	Beal each	—	2 0 0	FLOUR.	—	—
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pomegranate " "	—	—	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	—	—	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta " "	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocoonut each	0 8 0	—	Sujee " "	—	—
Bhatki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Custard Apples	—	—	RICE.	—	—
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Dates per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond " "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulahi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	2 0 0	2 8 0	Grape " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi " "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.	—	—
VEGETABLES.	—	—	Khubani per seer	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 8 0	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbasa " "	—	—	Sugar	—	1 12 0
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	—
Bean (French) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) " "	—	—	Lokote " "	—	—	Gur	0 4 8	—
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	DAL.	—	—
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Pesta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chana " "	0 6 0	—
Caulliflower	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Kharl Masoor " "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	—	—	Pineapple " "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree " "	0 6 0	—
Celery per seer	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari) " "	—	—
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Sona) " "	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	0 5 0	0 8 0	Mattor " "	0 10 0	—
Garlic	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	0 1 8	2 0 0	Salt " "	—	0 2 9
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	—	1 0 0	COKE AND COAL.	—	—
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut " "	—	—	Coal per md.	1 10 0	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Do. (Patna) " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Desi) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Langra	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay	—	—	BARLEY POWDER	—	—
Do. (Desi) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Totapari per score	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Palbul	—	—	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
29A	0 4 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	29B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
37 "	0 8 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Sell

(Continued from page 674)

[illegible]

• ~~Not~~ ~~temporarily~~ ~~available~~

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	94 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan. Non-foodstuffs. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	80 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0	"	81 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores Non-foodstuffs.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	80 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	81 "	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	82 "	0 2 0	C. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	0 15 0	"	83 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	0 15 0	"	84 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0	"	85 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	86 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	87 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	88 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	89 "	0 4 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	90 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	Chandney					
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"				80 "	0 7 0	"

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3 & 12, 6	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 10	" 9 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Potato.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 4	" 4 "	Do.
G. 8	" 7 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 3 "	Milk.
		To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
			Fruit-3 & 4	0 3 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3	0 3 0	Betel.
			Chandney	0 3 0	Chandney.

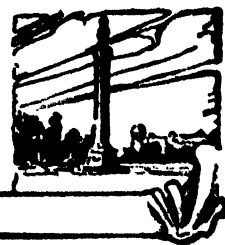




DEBENDRANATH MUKHERJEE
THE NEW MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

Photo : Universal Art Gallery

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 5th May, 1945

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
SUPPLEMENT—		CALCUTTA OLD AND NEW—	
The First Meeting Of The Corporation—Election Of Mayor And Deputy Mayor For 1945-46		Fifty Years Of The Calcutta Stage—Plays, Playwrights And Players, 1901--1910--11	695
CHRONICLE AND COMMENT	687	HEALTH AND HYGIENE—	
The Mayoral Elections		Purification Of Drinking Water	697
New Nominated Councillor		ENGINEERING, MUNICIPAL AND GENERAL.	
Improvement Of Calcutta		Delhi's New Colony—Unrivalled Building Construction In India	698
First Municipal Election In Liberated Europe		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS	700
"Hail Holy Light!"		ILLUSTRATIONS—	
Bombay Government And Octroi Duty		Debendra Nath Mukherjee—The Mayor Of Calcutta—(Frontispiece)	
Mayors Of Occupied Germany		Inside :	
Greater-Calcutta Transport Board		New Mayor Replying To The Congratulatory Speeches	
Ex-Alderman Sarat C. Bose		Seated To The New Mayor's Right, The New Deputy Mayor Listens To His Address	
Maternity And Child Welfare In U. S. S. R.		Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar—The Retiring Mayor	
CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA—		Mr. Mohamad Rafique—The Retiring Deputy Mayor	
Government Promulgate Temporary Regulations—Corporation Mobilizes Its Resources	690(a)	CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	705
New Mayor's Anti-Cholera Drive—Programme Of Action	690(d)	MARKET PRICES CURRENT	707
"MIDDLES"—			
Cloth Distribution In Calcutta Will Begin From May 7—Introduction Of Rationing To Take Another Month	691		
Calcutta Emerges Out Of Black-Out—Air-Raid Warning Arrangements Will Continue	693		

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment

THE MAYORAL ELECTIONS

WE offer our sincerest felicitations to Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee on his election as the Mayor of Calcutta. As the official organ of the Corporation of Calcutta, the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* has no party affiliations and we do not, therefore, look upon his choice as the "First Citizen of Calcutta" as a triumph for any particular party or group in the Corporation. We consider Mr. Mukherjee's election as a recognition of his great devotion to the cause of Civic Welfare of Calcutta and his excellent services to the city. Mr. Mukherjee has the gifts and graces of a pleasing personality and a genial and urbane temperament. He is deservedly popular with all who have the privilege of knowing him.

His election will, we are sure, be, therefore, welcome to all sections of the community. These are difficult and critical times, and Calcutta may have to pass through many trials and tribulations before she emerges completely out of darkness. Let us hope that under the suave guidance of the new Mayor the different elements in the Corporation will forget their differences and combine to make the administration a success.

To the new Deputy Mayor also we accord a similar welcome and convey our congratulations. Mr. Shamsul Haque has sat on the Corporation for twenty-one years and is thus thoroughly familiar with the working of the Corporation. We wish him a successful year of office.

WE should like to take this opportunity of bidding adieu to the retiring Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, who showed great energy and resourcefulness in tackling some of the problems confronting Calcutta. He performed creditably the duties of his high office and in this he was ably supported by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mohamad Rafique. To both of them we offer our sincerest tribute of admiration.

NEW NOMINATED COUNCILLOR

Mr. S. C. Biswas, M. A., Bar-at-Law, was nominated by the Bengal Government, early last month as a Councillor for the year, 1945-46. Later, owing to Mr. Biswas's appointment as a judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court, the vacancy created has been filled in by Dr. Rajendra Mondal.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA

The Calcutta Improvement Trust has sanctioned the payment of an advance amounting to Rs. 1,000 to the Chairman, Mr. C. W. Gurner, for meeting his travelling expenses in connection with his visit to some of the larger towns in the United Kingdom, while on leave there, for the purpose of discussing planning and slum clearance with the local authorities and for making enquiries in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, as also for the purpose of purchasing books for the Trust Library and meeting other incidental expenses on behalf of the Trust, subject to adjustment of his return from leave.

The Trust has also accorded its sanction to the payment of an advance amounting to Rs. 1,000 to the Chief Engineer and meeting his travelling expenses in connection with his visit to some of the larger towns in the United Kingdom, while on leave there, for the purpose of inspection of the latest development in sewage disposal and housing, subject to approval of his programme by the Chairman and adjustment on his return from leave.

An estimated expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,625 for publication of 1,000 copies of the publicity pamphlet about the improvement and development of Calcutta, with special reference to the work of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, has been sanctioned by the Trust.

All this expenditure to be undertaken by the Calcutta Improvement Trust in view of the improvement and development of the city will, we are sure, render good results.

FIRST MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN LIBERATED EUROPE

Elections held in France on the 30th April were the first to be held in any liberated country and the first to be held in France for nine years. Twenty-three million French men and women registered as electors were called on to choose 600,000 municipal councillors for 30,000 Communes of France ranging from villages with 100 inhabitants to Lyons with a population of one million.

Liberated prisoners and deportees voted. Displaced persons voted by letter, probably for the first time in French history, but soldiers on active service did not vote.

FUNCTION AT COUNCILLOR BARMAN'S PLACE

The sacred-thread ceremony of Master Bimal Kumar Barman, son of the late Mr. Raj Kumar Barman and grandson of Councillor Madan Mohan Barman was duly observed on the 23rd April last.

An evening party in the celebration of the auspicious occasion was held on the following day. It was largely attended by Corporation Councillors, friends and other invited guests of Mr. Barman.

There did not appear to be any particular interest displayed in the elections. The programmes presented by the different parties and groups, all supported General De Gaulle. In the last few months all parties had been demanding their postponement and it is believed it was General De Gaulle's personal insistence that the first occasion to consult the voice of the people should not be postponed. Although some 10 district groups offered their candidates for election, in effect there were five major parties. Four of them were established before the war, namely, Communists, Socialists, Radicals and Moderates, the latter represented by various factions and not organized into a single party and a new party called popular Republican movement.

This last is the progressive Catholic party including men like M. Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, M. Henri Teitgen, Minister of Information and M. Francis De Menthon, Minister of Justice.

The great question which the people were expecting the elections to answer was whether the new Catholic party which was closely identified with the resistance movement would get enough votes to establish itself as one of the permanent strong parties in the State.

Some observers hoped and others feared that women's vote would be greatly influenced especially in the rural areas by the local clergy.

The issue behind the scenes was how many votes the Communist party would get. The Communist party programme was calculated to get as many peasant votes as possible and its election tactics aimed at getting as many Communists or released sympathisers as possible into local offices throughout the country.

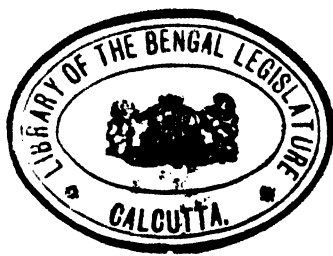
"HAIL HOLY-LIGHT!"

After more than 1280 dark and depressing nights, Calcutta on May 1 saw the first lit-up evening on the completion of the three and a half years' black-out. It will, however, be not before long that the city will be enjoying the normal nights of the pre-war time, overflooded with light. Although with great efforts the cones of the street-lights have been removed, shortage of bulbs and restricted gas-supply have given the city only a partial relief.

The Corporation is at present supplied annually with 1,500,000 c.ft. of gas and 500,000 units of electricity, just sufficient for lighting about half the total number of gas lamps and electric lights from 6-30 p.m. to 10 p.m. So, until the Corporation is given its pre-war quotas in the consumption of gas and electricity and new bulbs are easily made available for replacement of the spoilt ones, no remarkable change in the situation may be expected.

Lest the restoration of the pre-Black-out illumination may inconvenience the pedestrians in the more important streets and roads, congested with vehicular traffic, the Police Commissioner has notified that the old restrictions regarding lighting of motor cars and lorries should stay for sometime more.

It is now known that except for a strip five miles deep around the coastline, all lights in Great Britain may shine as long and as brightly as the overworn unrepaid electrical installations and short fuel supplies will permit. But the people here



THE NEW MAYOR REPLYING TO THE
CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES



SEATED TO THE NEW MAYOR'S RIGHT, THE NEW DEPUTY MAYOR
MR. SHAMSUL HAQ LISTENS TO HIS ADDRESS

Photo : Tarak Das : "Patrika"

received the "light-up" arrangement with no joy and celebration as could be expected and darkness seems to stay on. Probably, habit and shortages have been partly responsible for the delay in the country's returning to normal life so rapidly. In Calcutta, too, the same reasons have worked, and to them, who have been sorry to find that the city illumination has not much improved, we forward the same reasons.

"Hail, Holy Light"!

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND OCTROI DUTY

The controversy between the Municipalities and the Bombay Government on the question of Octroi duty on foodgrains imposed into the Municipal rationing areas has ended in favour of the former, it is learnt.

Taking shelter under the bye-law that the Government need not pay Octroi on foodgrains imported for the use of the Government, the Bombay Government, since the inception of rationing, refused payment of this duty on foodgrains imported for rationing purposes in the towns and cities.

In the case of the Surat Municipality this item used to yield annually about 40,000 rupees of revenue. The Municipalities pleaded that though the material is imported on Government account, it is used by the general public and as such they are entitled to the duty. They also argued that the increase in price because of this duty will be negligible.

The Government have agreed to the Municipalities levying the Octroi.

MAYORS OF OCCUPIED GERMANY

A former Mayor of Berlin, fleeing through the corridor between the Russian and American troops has been captured by the American 2nd Division, it is so stated.

The Nazi Mayor of Leipzig is known to have shot himself and his wife and child. The Assistant Burgomaster also shot himself.

GREATER-CALCUTTA TRANSPORT BOARD

In reply to an enquiry as to what steps the Government of Bengal have taken for the formation of the proposed Greater-Calcutta Transport Board to run the Tramways undertaking from January, 1946, the Government have stated that about four months have elapsed since the passing of the resolution by the Corporation. A little over two months now remain for taking these steps. The resolution states that in the event of the proposal for the formation of the Board not materializing by June 30, 1945, the Government should take every

possible step to enable the Corporation to purchase the Tramways undertaking by amending the relevant sections of the Municipal Act, or by enacting any other legislation.

According to the present arrangement the Tramways Company is to run the undertaking up to December 31.

EX-ALDERMAN SARAT C. BOSE

The Opposition leaders in the Bengal Legislative Assembly have sent a cable to Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, requesting him to press for the release of ex-Alderman Sarat Chandra Bose, now a Regulation III prisoner at Coonoor.

The cable states: —

"We urge you to press for the release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Bengal Non-Official Congress Parliamentary Party, now a security prisoner, on grounds of health."

THE NEW MAYOR AND THE DEPUTY MAYOR

The Mayor

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, the newly-elected Mayor of Calcutta, is a leading advocate, practising at the Alipore Court. He is aged 58.

He has been a Councillor of the Corporation since 1940, representing Ward No. 1. He was returned as a Hindu Mahasabha candidate.

He is the General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha. He was Secretary of the Alipore Bar Association for some time; he is now one of its Vice-Presidents.

Before joining the Bar, Mr. Mukherjee worked for some time as a professor of Political Economy and Political Philosophy at Rangabashi College, Calcutta. He is connected with several educational institutions in the city.

He hails from Dhalbitha in Basirhat Sub-Division, 24 Parganas.

The Deputy Mayor

Mr. Shamsul Haque, the newly-elected Deputy Mayor, aged 68, has been a Councillor of the Corporation for the last 21 years without a break. He has always sought election as an independent candidate. He represents Ward No. 14 in the Corporation.

He is a well-known businessman and land-holder. He hails from Kandarpara, Bagerhat Sub-Division, Khulna.

"Mr. Bose is having constant fever since April, 1942, losing weight and suffering from persistent diabetes in spite of regular insulin injections".

The signatories to the cable are ex-Mayor A. K. Fazlul Huq, Leader Muslim Progressive Party, and ex-Premier, Bengal; Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader, Congress Parliamentary Party; ex-Mayor Santosh Kumar Basu, Deputy Leader, Non-Official Congress Parliamentary Party; Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Leader, Nationalist Party; Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Leader, Krishak-Proja Party, and ex-Mayor Hem Chandra Nasker, Leader, Independent Scheduled Caste Party.

Over 100 members of the Calcutta Bar have issued a joint statement urging the release of Mr.

RANGOON REOCCUPIED BY ALLIED TROOPS

First Entry After Three Years

Troops of the Allied land forces have entered Rangoon says a special communique from S. E. Asia Command Headquarters.

The Allied entry into the Burmese capital followed quickly on the paratroop and seaborne landings 25 miles south-east of the city on both sides of the Rangoon river. Rangoon had been in Japanese hands for over three years—it fell on March 8, 1942.

Sarat Chandra Bose, a prominent member of the Bar, now under detention.

The statement says.—

"We are deeply concerned to hear of the continued illness of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. We understand that he has had constant fever without any remission since April, 1942 and is also suffering from acute diabetes. We urge the Government of India to order his immediate release, so that he may be restored to health and also be able to take his rightful place in the public life of the country."

The signatories to the statement include Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Minister, Bengal, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.A., and Mr. R. C. Ghosh.

We whole-heartedly support the two appeals.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE IN U.S.S.R.

In the Soviet Union the mother is honoured by the State and by the people. Motherhood has been put on a level with services deserving to be rewarded by orders and medals.

The first link in maternity and child welfare service is the pre-natal clinic where women can get advice on how to take care of themselves during the entire period of pregnancy, get medical attention and in case of need, may see a specialist, writes M. Malinovsky in the course of an article in the *Modern Review*.

Once the baby is born, it comes under the care of the post-natal clinic. Doctors and nurses of each clinic observe the growth and development of all infants in their district, whether ill or well. In the Soviet Union there are over 2,800 child welfare centres with special kitchens preparing babies' food for infants up to the age of three, and this milk is daily distributed to tens of thousands of children. In addition to medical workers of general public health service, the health of children is guarded by some 17,000 special children's doctors and tens of thousands of nurses.

According to law, passed during the present war, every mother of two children is entitled to state allowance on birth of the third child and this grant is proportionately increased on the birth of each succeeding child.

NEW MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

Reception By Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Calcutta's new Mayor, was given a reception by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at its office on Sunday, the 29th April, under the presidentship of Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee. Mr. Shamsul Haque, Deputy Mayor, was also given a hearty reception.

A large number of Councillors, Hindu Mahasabha leaders and workers attended the function.

Welcoming Mr. Mukherjee, Mr. Makhanlal Biswas, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, said that they were extremely glad to see Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, General Secretary of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, occupying the chair of Mayoralty this year.

The Hindus should take a lesson from Mr. Mukherjee's election because the Hindu Councillors in the Corporation were united for a common cause, the cause of alleviating the sufferings of the citizens of Calcutta.

Dr. S. N. Sinha said that last year they attempted for the unification of the Hindus and he was glad to find that their attempt was successful this time.

Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, ex-Mayor, said that he was particularly glad that he was able to keep his promise to Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee that he would work for the consolidation of the Hindus. He hoped that the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor would never deviate from the path of truth and religion.

Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, ex-Mayor, said that he was happy to see Mr. Mukherjee in the chair of Mayoralty. Turning to Mr. Haque he said that as a man of simple character he would shine as a Deputy Mayor.

Mr. Gough-Govia hoped that they would be able to sail the ship smoothly during the difficult period in the history of the Corporation.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee hoped that Mr. Mukherjee would be able to tackle the epidemic situation. If the Corporation failed again to tackle the situation carefully the Government might again encroach upon the rights of the Corporation and its liberty might be threatened.

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee said that there could not be any question about the ability of the city's new Mayor. He

hoped that they would be able to guide the Corporation in right direction. With the object of unifying the Hindus in the Corporation he had been working for the last one year and he was happy this day to find his mission successful. It was a good sign that the Hindus, Nationalist Muslims, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians had combined for the good of the country. They should not allow the Corporation to go in the hands of the Government. It would be a matter of shame if they failed in the discharge of their duties. The Mayor should leave no stones unturned to preserve the liberty of the premier self-governing institution. He emphasised that the Hindu Mahasabha was not a communal organisation and they wanted to see that the sons and daughters of this land should enjoy liberty and equal rights.

Replying to the reception the Mayor, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, said that by doing him honour they were really glorifying the Hindu Mahasabha. The country was grateful to Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee for his leadership. He was also glad to find that all the Hindu members in the Corporation had combined for the welfare of the citizens of Calcutta. He said that the Hindu Mahasabha was not a communal organisation and that was clearly announced by Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Bilaspur session of the Mahasabha.

Mr. Mukherjee continuing said that the epidemic condition in the city was no doubt causing anxiety to everyone and he would leave no stones unturned to improve the situation. He proposed to launch immediately a drive against cholera. The condition of the baste people was deplorable and something should be immediately done in that direction.

Mr. Shamsul Haque also gave a fitting reply.

On behalf of Hindu Students' Federation, Hindu Sakti Sangha and Yuvak Mahasabha welcome addresses were presented to the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor. Rai Bahadur Ganendra Krishna Roy, Dr. S. N. Sinha, Messrs. P. Bardhan, P. K. Seng, Nalal Ch. Paul, Dharendra K. Majumdar, Hem Chandra Naskar, Janendra N. Banerjee, Ramkrishna Roy, M. C. Banerjee and others were present.



MR. ANANDILAL PODDAR
THE RETIRING MAYOR



MR. MOHAMMAD RAFIQUE
THE RETIRING DEPUTY MAYOR

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Government Promulgate Temporary Regulations

Corporation Mobilizes Its Resources

THE Government of Bengal promulgated on the 27th April last temporary regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to empower the taking of such measures as would be necessary for the purpose of preventing the spread of Cholera which had broken out in the city of Calcutta. These regulations applied to Calcutta as defined in Clause (11) of Section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 and came into force at once.

In the course of a Press statement the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, gave details of the measures taken by the municipality to fight the epidemic. The whole staff of the Health Department, it was stated, had been mobilized to that end.

A drive against exposed and rotten foodstuffs sold in shops and markets and by hawkers in streets in different parts of the city in contravention of the recently promulgated regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act was launched by the Calcutta Police on Sunday, the 29th April. Unwholesome food and drinks, including uncovered milk, were destroyed.

Eight more ambulance cars were given on Monday, the 30th April, by the Government of Bengal to the Corporation for meeting the necessities arising out of the increased number of patients in the city.

To investigate the actual sources of cholera infection in Calcutta, a Committee of experts has been set up by the Director of All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.

The Committee will examine samples of water, food, flies, etc. collected from different parts of the city, including the worst affected areas. It will also visit hospitals and houses of cholera patients to obtain relevant data, study environments and make a statistical survey of the incidence of the epidemic and mortality.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, held a Conference on Tuesday, the 1st May, at the Mayor's room with the Councillors belonging to different parties, the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Chief Engineer, and District Engineers and Health Officers to ascertain the causes of outbreak of cholera in the city and how to check the same without any delay.

After a prolonged discussion it was settled that anti-cholera drive would be started immediately to take steps both for preventive and remedial measures.

The Health Officer informed the meeting that the number of cholera cases removed to hospitals during the last few days had come down appreciably. Maximum number of suspected cases in any particular ward on April 30 was 5 and that was also only in three wards. It was also reported by him that the Government had been giving all possible assistance to the Corporation in checking the growth of Cholera epidemic.

All doctor-Councillors and Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, Mr. Somnath Lahiri and Mr. S. M. Usman were requested to specify the lines along which the anti-cholera drive should be proceeded with.

PROVISIONS OF THE REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY GOVERNMENT

The regulations, promulgated temporarily by Government, provide that when a case of cholera or suspected cholera occurs in a house the nearest male relative in attendance upon the patient or in the absence of any such relative the occupier of the house, or if the occupier be the patient the senior

male inmate of the house other than the patient, shall, within twenty-four hours of the onset of the disease, give information regarding the occurrence of such case either personally or in writing to the nearest District Health Officer and that Doctor-in-charge of a hospital or a dispensary within the dis-

**CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA : AVOID TAKING ANY IMPURE
DRINK**

trict shall within twelve hours give notice of any case of cholera brought to such hospital or dispensary for treatment to the nearest District Health Officer.

The regulations provide that the Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle or the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, or any person authorised in writing by either of these officers, may examine any person who is, or is suspected to be, suffering from cholera or who, in his opinion, may be infected with or likely to spread cholera.

ISOLATION OF PATIENTS

For the isolation of patients when the Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle, or the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, or any person authorized in writing by either of these officers, considers that the isolation of any patient is a precaution necessary for the protection of the neighbouring population, he shall order the patient to observe isolation and may order the nearest relative in attendance on the patient, or the occupier of the house in which the patient is staying to arrange for the isolation of the patient in such a manner and for such a time as may be approved by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle, or Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation or any person authorized in writing by either of these officers; that the same authority may direct that no person shall enter any place wherein a patient is isolated; that the same authority may require to be carried out, by such agency and within such time as may be specified in the order, such measures for the disinfection or evacuation of any premises in the occupation of a patient or for the disinfection or destruction of any of his personal effects, as may be considered necessary and the same authority may forbid any person who has been a patient, or who has to his knowledge been in contact with a patient, to act as vendor of any article of food or drink for such period as may be specified in the order.

WATER CONTAMINATION

The regulations provide that no person shall sell any article which has been in contact with a patient until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle or Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation or any person authorized by either of these officers.

When the same authority is of opinion that the water of any well, tank, pool or other source of domestic water supply is contaminated or is likely to be contaminated, he may at once take such steps as he deems necessary to close and keep closed such tank, well or pool or may require the owner or occupier of the land upon which such well, tank, pool or source of water supply is situated, to take steps to close the same to his satisfaction.

When the water in any well, tank, pool or source of domestic water supply is contaminated, he may disinfect it or direct its owner or occupier to disinfect it with such disinfectants as he may specify in such quantities and at such time as he may think fit and prohibit persons from easing themselves or throwing rubbish, sewage or offensive matter into any well, tank, pool or other source of water supply which is used by the public or within such distances

from such well, tank or source of water supply as he may fix in this behalf.

DISINFECTION OF THE HOUSE

Whenever the Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle, or the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, or any person authorized in writing by either of such officers, is satisfied that the condition of any privy, urinal, drain or sewer or cess-poll is such as to engender the risk of the spread of cholera to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, he may order the occupier of the land in which such privy, urinal, or cesspool is situated to disinfect it or to allow any officer of the Corporation to disinfect it with such disinfectants in such quantity and at such times as such officer may think fit; he may, during this outbreak of cholera, order that any market, shop or other public place shall remain closed for such time as may appear to him to be necessary and may forbid the holding of any

CHOLERA MORTALITY

EPIDEMIC ON THE WANE

During the week ended April 21, 422 people were stricken with the disease, a drop of 30 from the previous week's figure. Mortality, however, showed a rise of 38, being 186 against 148 the week before. The figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were: attacks—154 and 92 and deaths 58 and 29 respectively.

Suspected cases daily removed to hospitals by ambulance from April 8 to April 20 were: 70: 99: 100: 105: 86: 85: 70: 55: 60: 53: 43: 70 and 64.

The epidemic was mainly confined to civilians but cases also occurred among military personnel.

A comparison of five days' (April 25 to 29) figures of suspected cholera cases removed to Calcutta hospitals by ambulance shows a gradual fall in the incidence of the disease in the city. The figures for the days are 91, 74, 64, 54 and 52.

gathering within the Corporation area; and he may prohibit persons from retaining or selling cloths taken from the bodies of persons who have died of cholera and may cause all such clothings to be destroyed.

The regulations provide that any person burning or causing to be burnt any corpse shall cause the same to be completely reduced to ashes and shall likewise cause the clothings, bedding or other articles brought with such corpse to be burnt and reduced to ashes.

INFORMATION ABOUT CASES

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle, or the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, or any person authorized in writing by either of these officers, may require any person who appears to possess any information relevant to the occurrence of any case of cholera or suspected cholera.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA : AVOID TAKING ANY FOOD WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO INDIGESTION

to attend before him at a time to be stated in the order and such person shall appear as so required; he may also enter upon any land or after two hours' notice in writing into any premises or building used for human habitation at any time between sunrise and sun-set for the purpose of carrying out any measure or making any enquiries authorised by these regulations.

The crew of any inland steam vessel or boat which plies in any canal or river within the area to which these regulations apply, and any other persons residing on such boats, shall be subject to these regulations.

All inoculations given under these regulations shall be given gratuitously.

The regulations provide that no person shall sell, or offer for sale or expose, keep, store or hawk about any milk, bread-stuffs, cake, pastry, sweet-meats, confectionery, ice-cream, cut or sliced fruit or any other article of food or drink commonly used for human consumption without further preparation by boiling or cooking, unless such article is being kept properly covered in a closed container of glass, wood or metal, to the satisfaction of any person inspecting such articles under regulation 26, so as to protect it from the risk of infection by dust, dirt or flies.

INSPECTION OF FOOD ARTICLES

Any person inspecting articles of food or drink under regulation 26 may destroy on the spot, or remove and destroy subsequently, any food or drink which is exposed to the risk of infection by dust, dirt or flies in contravention of the provisions of regulation 24 and no compensation in respect of the destruction of such food or drink shall be payable to the owner thereof who shall also be liable to the penalties provided in the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 for a breach of these regulations.

For the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of regulations 24 and 25 are being complied with, the Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle, the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation or any person authorized in writing in this behalf by either of these officers, may inspect any articles of food or drink being sold, exposed, offered for sale, stored or kept in any public place, or any market, shop or stall and may for this purpose enter any premises between sunrise and sunset.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE CORPORATION TO COMBAT THE EPIDEMIC

Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, in the course of a statement on the steps taken by the Corporation to combat the cholera epidemic, issued to the Press towards the end of the last week, stated as follows:—

“One thousand beds have been arranged in different hospitals for a treatment of cholera cases and a staff of 75 officers were employed in attending to anti-cholera inoculation in the houses.

“The daily number of cholera cases in the city is at present in the neighbourhood of 80.

The regulations also provide that if, in any case, the Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle or the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation or any person authorized in writing by either of these officers, considers that the issue of a notice under these regulations is likely to lead to such an amount of delay as might facilitate the spread of cholera, he may forthwith take such steps as he may think fit for carrying out the work: and shall thereafter, as soon as possible, issue a notice on the person concerned stating the reasons why such work has been carried out and that if any measure which the same authorities have, by a notice issued under these regulations, required to be carried out, be not carried out to their satisfaction within the time stated in the notice, the same authorities shall be entitled to carry out the measures themselves.

THE INSPECTING OFFICERS

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency Circle issued on the 27th April last an order in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 26 of the Regulations made under Section 2 of the Indian Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, authorizing the following persons to act as Inspecting Officers under Regulations 24 and 25 of the said Regulations:

(a) all Gazetted Officers of the Provincial Government, (b) all police officers of the ranks of Sub-Inspector, Sergeant or above, (c) all Special Constables, (d) all Civic Guards of the rank of Group Commander or above, (e) A. R. P. personnel holding these specified ranks: Senior Wardens, Sector Wardens, Group Leaders, Assistant Supervisors of House Protection, Fire Parties, Group Leaders of Rescue Parties, Class III Instructors of Training Service, all Medical Officers, all staff officers, and all officers holding rank above those specified.

Regulations 24 and 25 relate to the sale of exposed articles of food and drink and destruction of food exposed to risk of infection and regulation 26 to the permission to authorised persons to inspect such articles of food or drink in any public place, shop or stall, market etc., and to enter for this purpose any premises between sunrise and sun-set.

The order further says that breach of the Regulations would render those at fault liable to prosecution under Section 188 P.C.

The whole of the staff of the Health Department of the Corporation including the District Health Officers, the Health Officers of Cossipore and Manicktolla, the Sanitary Officers, Food Inspectors, Assistant Sanitary Officers and the Medical Officers of the Corporation Dispensaries have been mobilized to do intensive work in connection with the cholera epidemic.

“Under the direction and supervision of the District Health Officers, the following staff are doing inoculation work:—19 temporary

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA: REMEMBER THAT CHOLERA SPREADS BY MOVEMENT FROM PLACE TO PLACE

Inoculation Officers (Doctors), 18 Sanitary Officers, 21 Food Inspectors (Doctors), 17 Assistant Sanitary Officers.

"This staff is attending to inoculation in the houses, but the demand for such inoculation is so great that the Corporation have opened inoculation centres in the 19 Vaccination Stations, where the public can get themselves inoculated between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning. Besides, at the 17 Corporation Dispensaries all over the city, inoculation is given between 8 and 10 in the morning and between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. Between 11 and 5, people can get themselves inoculated either at the Central Municipal Office or at the Animal Vaccine Depot in Ballygunge Circular Road."

THE CHIEF'S APPEAL

The Chief Executive Officer appealed to the public, specially to those who could afford, and big employers of labour to help the Corporation by

utilizing the services of their own medical men and get themselves and their staff inoculated. The vaccine would be supplied by the Health Officer on receipt from such practitioners.

The permanent disinfecting staff of the Corporation has been augmented and two sweepers engaged in each ambulance to clean the premises from where a patient is removed to hospital.

With the help of Government, cases other than cholera, small-pox, etc., are being removed to hospitals by A. R. P. ambulance cars, thereby enabling the whole municipal ambulance fleet to deal with infectious cases only.

The Health Officer recently broadcast a talk in Bengali about the cause, prevention and treatment of cholera cases. An electrical recording of his talk is being relayed daily by the Calcutta station of the All-India Radio. Propaganda work is also being carried out jointly by the Publicity Departments of the Government and the Corporation in *bustees* and in other backward areas.

New Mayor's Anti-Cholera Drive Programme Of Action

MR. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, the new Mayor of Calcutta, met several Councillors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Health Officer, the Chief Engineer and the Health Publicity Officer, in the Mayor's Room on Wednesday, the 2nd May, to discuss upon and determine the steps that might be taken to drive the present cholera menace out of this city. A programme of Anti-Cholera Drive activities was framed.

SATISFACTORY SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BUSTEES STRESSED

It may be recalled in this connection that Mr. Mukherjee in reply to a reception organized by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at its Office on Sunday, the 29th April, gave assurance to the citizens of Calcutta that he would immediately launch upon a vigorous drive against cholera epidemic in collaboration with the different groups in the Corporation.

THE PROGRAMME

Below is given the details of the Anti-Cholera Drive programme chalked out at the informal meeting in the Mayor's Room:—

(1) More supply of drinking water to the *bustees*.

(a) by installing water tanks inside the *bustees*;

(b) by putting into commission those F. W. standpoints which were out of commission;

(c) by getting repaired the tubewells which were sunk by the Government and putting them in commission;

(d) by allowing the hut-owners to get connections of filtered water for which relaxation of rules was recommended.

(2) Closing of the unfiltered water taps in hotels and restaurants and stoppage of use of unfiltered water by the public.

(3) Cleansing of the affected *bustees* frequently and the unaffected *bustees* at least twice a week, instead of once a fortnight as was being done in the past, and for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for the present towards the cost of the appointment of 900 additional coolies with necessary accessories, as requisitioned by the Chief Engineer.

(4) Cleaning of the roads and streets so that no garbages are left on any day in any part of the city.

(5) To instruct the authorities of schools, and colleges not to allow any hawkers to sell any kind of exposed foodstuff to the school children inside or outside the school compound.

(6) The staff of the Corporation, authorised in this behalf, has been instructed to see that no hawkers are allowed to sell exposed foodstuffs at the parks, squares or in front of cinemas.

(7) The Chief Executive Officer was requested to write to appropriate authorities not to sell decomposed potato from the military

**CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA : PAY ATTENTION
TO CLEANLINESS**

stores and other raw food materials to the public but to destroy them.

(8) The Publicity Officer of the Corporation was asked to devote more of his time and resources to educate the public, particularly the *bustee* people, on the preventive as well as remedial measures. He was also asked to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the launching of the drive.

(9) The Health Officer was instructed to appoint as many assistants as are necessary for pushing on the work of inoculation.

VISIT TO THE "BUSTEES"

On the 3rd May, Thursday, morning as a prelude to the contemplated drive against Cholera epidemic in the city, the Mayor of Calcutta along with Messrs. Dharendra Nath Ghosh, Sudhansu Kumar Mitter and Purnendu Sekhar Basu, Councillors of the Corporation and the Chief Engineer, the Health Officer, the Publicity Officer and the District Engineer inspected Jagubabu's Bazar. From Sanitary point of view several defects and short-comings were pointed out to the Manager of the Bazar for immediate remedy.

The Mayor and the party visited the *Bustee* areas and left directions with the District Engineer for necessary improvement at an early date.

It was felt that without some special power it will not be possible to compel the *Bustee* owners to make satisfactory sanitary arrangement for the *bustees*. At different spots interested groups waited on the Mayor to lodge various complaints about *bustee* nuisance and street nuisance.

GREATER HYDERABAD SCHEME

Discussion in regard to the municipal administration of "Greater Hyderabad," was recently held at a meeting presided over by Raja Dharamkaran, P. W. D. Minister of H. E. H.'s Government and attended by Nawab Zainyarjung and Mr. W. V. Grigson, Commerce and Industries Member and Revenue Member respectively. The consensus of opinion appeared to be in favour of setting up a regional council on the model of the London County Council to tackle matters of common interest to the main city and its suburbs.

A proposal was made to set up a sub-committee to study details and make recommendations with regard to the agency that should be employed for undertaking necessary surveys and preparing a master plan for greater Hyderabad.

Middle

Cloth Distribution In Calcutta Will Begin From May 7

Introduction Of Rationing To Take Another Month

DISTRIBUTION of cloth pending the introduction of rationing is expected to commence in Calcutta on Monday, May 7. Introduction of rationing, it is understood, will take another month.

Two thousand bales of cloth will be available for distribution in the city in the interim period. Sales would be allowed from approved shops on the production of permits issued by the ward committees. Instructions will be given to these committees regarding issue of permits generally on a priority basis according to need.

Referring to the proposed formation of local civil supplies advisory committees throughout the city, a Government Press Note says that the Standing Committee entrusted with this work had made slower progress than expected. Government, however, are determined to start the controlled interim system of cloth distribution in the city without delay.

CLOTH DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

The Director-General of Enforcement and Public Relations, Department of Civil Supplies, issued on Monday, the 30th April, the following *Press Note* :—

"It was announced in a Press Conference some time ago that Government proposed to set up a large number of local Civil Supplies Advisory Committees throughout Calcutta and that these committees would be responsible

(a) for assisting Government in preventing profiteering and blackmarketing;

(b) for advising Government generally with regard to Civil Supplies matters;

(c) for advising as to the establishment of cloth shops; and

(d) for granting of permits to purchase cloth during the interim period between now and the introduction of a full rationing scheme.

"The work of setting up these committees, subject to the approval of the Director-General of Enforcement, was entrusted to a Standing Committee of the Central Committee. The Standing Committee has done admirable work but the business of establishing these local committees have proved slower than was expected. Government, however, are determined to start the controlled interim system of cloth distribution in Calcutta without delay and some modification of the original proposal is therefore necessary.

EVERY WARD A COMMITTEE

"As a step towards the establishment of the local Civil Supplies, Advisory Committees have been established by the local inhabitants in three-quarters of the Wards of Calcutta it is essential that every Ward should have its Committee by Wednesday, 2nd May, 1945 and in any Wards in which Committees have not been established and approved by that date, Government propose to appoint their own Committees. It is hoped that the number of Wards in which

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA: AVOID TAKING FOOD LYING UNPROTECTED FROM FLIES

such appointment will be necessary will be negligible, but in any case it is the firm intention of Government to have such Committees in existence in every Ward by the evening of Wednesday, 2nd May, 1945. It is essential that the executive representative of each Ward Committee should meet the Director-General of Consumer Goods on Thursday morning, 3rd May, 1945, at 10 A.M. at 21, Chittaranjan Avenue.

"The immediate task of these Committees will be to send in recommendations regarding shops from which the sale of cloth during the interim rationing period will be permitted. It is not necessary that the list of shops submitted by the Committees in the first place should be the complete and the final one; additions and revisions can always be made later. It is essential, however, that Government should have by 10 A.M. on Friday, 4th May, 1945, a list of shops through which controlled distribution can take place.

"In any Wards in which the Committees are not able to make recommendations by 10 A.M. on Friday, 4th May, 1945, Government will appoint shops itself. It is most desirable that the shops should be selected by Ward Committees as far as possible, but for areas in which no such shops exist, Government are fully prepared to make the selection themselves. Applications direct from shops will not be received.

2,000 BALES AVAILABLE

"On the assumption that an adequate number of shops throughout Calcutta have been selected by 10 a.m. on Friday, 4th May, 1945, the Director-General of Consumer Goods expects to begin distribution on Monday, 7th May, 1945. He is prepared to make available 2,000 bales for distribution in Calcutta in the interim period. Out of this quantity sales will be allowed from the approved shops on the production of permits issued by the Ward Committees. Full instructions will be issued to Ward Committees as to procedure and the principles which should regulate the granting of permit, the general intention being that priority should be according to need.

"It is hoped that every member of the public will do his utmost to ensure the smooth working of a scheme which is now universally desired. While Government of course reserve the right to approve or disapprove of the recommendations of the committees it is nevertheless to be desired as far as possible the scheme should be worked entirely by the Committees themselves."

WARD COMMITTEES FORMED

The Director-General, Enforcement and Public Relations, in consultation with the Standing Committee of the Central Civil Supplies Advisory Committee, finally approved or nominated, as the case may be, all the Ward Civil Supplies Committees for Calcutta on Wednesday and invited one

representative from each Ward Committee to meet him and the Director-General, Consumers' Goods, at 21, Chittaranjan Avenue, with a view to acquaint them with the details of the scheme of distribution. Each Ward Committee requested to recommend cloth shops, exclusive of mere ready-made clothing shops, either within the ward or in the immediate neighbourhood from which the consumers of the locality may conveniently obtain their supplies. The recommendation of the Ward Committees must reach the Director-General, Enforcement, by 10 a.m. on Friday, the 4th instant. Thereafter some officers of the Enforcement Department will personally visit the shops and after receiving their reports the final selection will be made.

—CALCUTTA EMERGES OUT OF BLACK-OUT

(Continued from page 693)

REMOVAL OF STREET-LIGHT CONES

The removal of cones fitted to the street lights of the city was undertaken on Tuesday, the 1st May, according to a statement issued to the press by the Superintendent, Lighting Department, Calcutta Corporation.

Of the 24,000 street lights (gas and electric) 13,500 are working at present and the cones of all these were removed in course of Tuesday.

Lighting for full night, however, it is stated, will not be undertaken immediately, as it will have to await definite order from the Government and completion of arrangements with the Gas Company and the Electric Supply Corporation for the supply of the requisite quantity of gas and energy.

Baffle walls, which used to obstruct full views of shops and houses and baffle pedestrians using crowded pavements of the city are already in the process of demolition. Calcutta is thus going to gradually wear its old appearance.

SLIT-TRENCHES BEING FILLED UP

About 1,22,000 ft. of slit trenches, dug by Calcutta Corporation and the Improvement Trust in the city's parks and other open spaces, will rapidly be filled up in pursuance of the recent Bengal Government Order.

The total number of trenches, excavated by the Trust in North Calcutta, is over 1,200 of which about 25 per cent. was abandoned as unusable.

Over Rs. 9,00,000 was spent by the Trust on digging the trenches and constructing 768 masonry air raid shelters.

The baffle walls erected for the protection of places selected as public air raid shelters will not at present be demolished without the approval of the A. R. P. Controller.

Responsible for about 32,000 ft. of trenches, the Corporation are also making arrangements for filling them up.

A large number of trenches was also excavated by Government within the precincts of public buildings, hospitals, etc., and in spaces offered by private persons.

Calcutta Emerges Out Of Black-Out

Air-Raid Warning Arrangements Will Continue

THE Government of Bengal, in the course of a *Press Note*, issued on Monday, the 30th April, desire to draw the attention of the public to the following decisions which are of general interest.

All restrictions on motor vehicle, house and street lighting imposed by the Government of Bengal Lighting Restrictions Order are now removed and the necessary formal orders to give effect to this decision are under issue.

The air-raid shelters provided by or at the instance of Government—whether parabolic masonry shelters or shelters protected by blast walls—are being retained for the present. Blast walls constructed by members of the public for their own protection may be removed at their discretion.

Arrangements are being made to fill in the slit trenches before the monsoon breaks.

It is noted that the air-raid warning arrangements and active air defence measures will continue and action in accordance with previous instructions should be taken in the event of the sirens sounding.

THE OLD APPEARANCE OF CALCUTTA GRADUALLY RETURNING

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, notifies that with the lifting of the 'Black-out', the Commissioner of Police wishes to remind the public of the regulations governing the use of headlights in Calcutta. They are:—

(1) No lights other than side-lights shall be used in the town of Calcutta on the following roads and streets:—Chowringhee Road, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chitpore Road, Dhurumtolla Street, Wellington Street, College Street, Cornwallis Street, Bowbazar Street, Harrison Road, Mirzapore Street, Colootola Street and Canning Street.

(2) On roads and streets in the town of Calcutta (including suburbs), except those mentioned in sub-rule (1), dimmed or dipped headlights may be used and in no circumstances shall undimmed or undipped head-lights be used."

MOSCOW BLACKOUT TO GO

Moscow, April 29.

Moscow blackout will be lifted to-morrow, normal illumination of streets, houses and other buildings will be permitted.—*Reuter*.

JAPS ARE EVACUATING RANGOON

Kandy, April 26.

As the 14th Army continues its drive into southern Burma and approaches Rangoon, air observation indicates that the Japanese are evacuating Rangoon by land and sea—writes Frank L. Martin.

Pilots of Allied reconnaissance planes reported no new fortifications being thrown up on the city's outskirts and a-a fire in the Rangoon area is only a fraction of what it used to be.—*Associated Press of India*.

The Commissioner wishes to enlist the co-operation of all drivers in this matter as it will be realised that an unrestricted use of headlights will result in glare which will make driving both difficult and dangerous.

DREADFUL MEMORY

For long 35 months the black-out, enforced as far back as July, 1941, had sat heavily upon this city as a terrible nightmare whose dreadful memory would continue to hunt the city-dwellers for years to come.

The present state of black-out, it might be recalled, was reached by several stages. Following trial black-out the Lighting Restriction Order was enforced in the city in the beginning of July, 1941, 24,000 street lamps—18,500 run by gas and the rest by electricity—were darkened by obscuration cones and their reflectors were painted black. The lamps were, however, allowed to burn all through the night. From January 8, 1942, all street lamps went out at 8 p.m. but on April 24 the order was modified and lighting continued till 12 midnight. The hour was again reduced to 10 p.m. on January, 1943, and since then the arrangement had been in force. Simultaneously with the order the number of street lamps to be lighted was restricted. The number of gas lamps was brought down to 11,000 and those of the electric ones to 2,000. The principal reason of the reduction lay in the inability of the Oriental Gas Company and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to supply the requisite amount of gas and electrical energy. The consumption in normal time of gas amounted to 245 million cubic feet per year and of electricity to 2½ million units per year. The present consumption of gas and electricity totals only 18 million cubic feet and 5 lakh units of electricity respectively per year.

(Continued on previous page)

ALL-INDIA RABINDRANATH MEMORIAL



APPEAL FOR FUND

THE All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee propose that:—

All over the country "TAGORE FORTNIGHT" be observed from the 1st May to the 15th May.

For himself Rabindranath needs no memorial. But it is our task, the task of our generation to offer our token of love and gratitude to his memory. He is the repository of our national heritage and that

heritage we must preserve and hand over to future generations. We, who had the proud privilege of having him in our midst, must not fail to repay the debt that we owe him. With this sense of sacred duty the Memorial Committee is making collections for "Rabindranath Memorial Fund" to perpetuate his memory in a fitting manner.

The four principal objects of the Fund are:—

(1) to put Visva-Bharati—one of his greatest achievements of the Poet's life—on a sound financial basis. In Visva-Bharati is enshrined his ideal of international culture and his soul will rest in eternal peace if he finds his Visva-Bharati secure against financial uncertainties;

(2) to convert into a cultural centre the buildings at Jorasanko in Calcutta—the home of the Poet and his ancestors, where not only was he born and breathed his last, but which also served for three generations as one of the fountain-heads of our cultural movements. These buildings—the cradle of Bengal's renaissance—should be preserved for the nation and dedicated to the memory of Rabindranath Tagore;

(3) to make suitable provisions for periodical award of prizes in memory of the Poet for literary work of outstanding merit or of original research work in any Indian language;

(4) to erect a "samadhi" at the Nimtala Burning Ghat on the spot where his mortal remains were cremated.

If during the "TAGORE FORTNIGHT" every individual, organization and institution collect money for contribution to the Rabindranath Memorial Fund, then only would the noble purpose be served and proper respect shown to Tagore's memory.

The Committee expect that both individuals and organisations engaged in the celebration of Tagore's birthday would, instead of incurring unnecessary expenses on the ceremonial occasion, contribute their collections to the Fund.



TEJ BHADUR SAPRU,
President.

SURES CHANDRA MAJUMDAR,
General Secretary.

Office of the All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee: 8/3, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, or 1, Burman Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA : OLD AND NEW**Fifty Years Of The Calcutta Stage—II****Plays, Playwrights And Players**

[1901—1910]

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

[In the preceding chapter I have given a sketchy survey of the plays, playwrights and players of the Bengali stage in Calcutta during the decade 1891 to 1900. This was mostly from memory and hearsay, but from the present chapter onwards, the accounts will be all first hand, based on my own personal observations and notes.]

As already stated, I started theatre-going as a college student in 1902, and will write about what I have seen with my own eyes. With this preamble, I will now give first an account of the notable plays produced during this decade. Of the four theatres mentioned in the first chapter, the Royal Bengal closed its doors in 1901, so there were only three principal theatres in this decade, the Star, the Minerva and the Classic. The Classic also was closed down in 1906.

Giris Ghosh and Amritalal Bose had already written and produced dozens of plays, and now other new dramatists were coming to the fore. One was Khirodeprosad Vidyabinode, whose plays were being produced at the Star *viz.*, *Saptam Pratima* (allegorical) *Sabitri* (mythological), *Bedoura* (musical comedy based on Arabian Nights story). Then came his *Pratapaditya* in 1903 and scored an instantaneous success. The national consciousness was awakening, there were murmurings in the air, the "swadeshi" movement was just starting, and the play suited the moment. The life-history of the last independent king of Bengal, who dared to fight the all-powerful Moguls and to defeat them though himself defeated in the end, created a stir in the public mind, and, incidentally, started a regular spate of "historical" plays which is still running on. *Pratapaditya* was followed by the same author's *Ranjabati* (dealing with the Malla Kings of Vishnupur), *Padmini*, *Polasir*, *Prayagchitta* and *Nanda Kumar*.

At the Classic Theatre, Amarendra Dutt carried on mostly with revivals of old plays such as *Hariraj* (or the Hindu Hamlet), *Devi Choudhurani*, *Sarala*, etc., until the theatre was closed down in 1906. Amarendra next took lease of the Minerva from the proprietor Chunilal Deb and produced Khirode's *Raghuvir*, etc., but soon gave it up and joined the Star as its Manager and principal actor on the death of Amritalal Mitra. The Minerva was then leased out to Monmohan Pandey with Aparesch Mukherjee as his Manager. At this time Giris Ghosh wrote a highly successful social drama named *Balidan*, produced at the Minerva, followed by his historical drama *Sirajud-dowla*. This was later banned by the Government and I do not think the ban has yet been lifted. At this time for a short period Giris Ghosh started a separate venture named the Kohinoor Theatre which was short-lived, and I saw his new play *Raja Asoke* here (1908). Two other new dramatists were rising, *viz.*, Monmohan Goswami whose social drama *Samaj* was produced at the National Theatre (1907)—a short-lived venture, followed by *Karmaphal* at the

Star (1909). Dwijendralal Roy (D. L. Roy) was now writing a number of historical dramas which were being mostly produced at the Minerva, *viz.*, *Durgadas* (1907), *Mewar Patan* (1909), etc. Another dramatist who wrote only a single play was Dr. Haranath Bose, now well-known as a Mental specialist and founder of a Mental Hospital. His mythological drama *Behula* was produced at the Star in 1910. A small but excellent farcical play, written by Sourindra Mohan Mukherjee, now well known as a member of the legal profession as well as a novelist and writer of short stories, was produced at the Star in 1908 (named *Jat-Kinchit*). Another drama produced at the Star deserves special mention *viz.*, an adaptation of Romesh Dutta's well-known novel *Jiban Sandhya* dealing with Rajput history, in which Amarendra Dutt appeared as "T. Singha" and Monmohan Goswami as "Dulay Singha". I remember especially one scene in which a sword-fight took place between these two Rajput chieftains and I do not think I have ever seen a more realistic fight on the Bengali stage. The ringing clash of swords, the two contestants gasping for breath with the sweat running down their faces, was the "real thing" while the final thrust was delivered by Dutt with his back to the audience—a clever bit of stagecraft—and his rival crashed down dead. It was all excellently done and I am sure both the actors had taken lessons in sword-play before showing the fight on the stage. . . Two other new plays produced at the Star were (1) an adaptation of Haran Chandra Rakshit's novel, *Kamini-O-Kanchan* with Amarendra Dutt in the main role, which had a successful run, and (2) a dramatised version of Bankim's *Indira* which fell rather flat and had only a short run.

Among revivals of old plays I will mention only a few as the complete list would be too long. (1) *Tarubala*, with Amritalal Bose in his original role of Behari Khuro which was a delightful treat, (2) *Haris Chandra* with Amritalal Bose as Biswanmitra, Amrita Mitra as Harischandra and Nari as Saibya, (3) *Chandrasekhar*, with Amritalal Bose in the name part, Amarendra Dutt as "Pratap", Nari as "Dalani" and Kusumkumari as "Suibalini", was also a remarkable performance.

Coming now to the players, I need hardly mention that then as now, actors, and actresses were frequently changing from one theatre to another and it is not necessary to follow their movements except in special cases. The following actors generally appeared in principal or "hero" roles, *viz.* Amritalal Mitra, Amarendra Dutta, Surendra Ghosh, Tarak Palit, Monmohan Goswami; in secondary roles, Mahendra Choudhury, Akshay Kumar, Hiralal Dutt, Kunjalal Chakravarti, Radha Kisor Kar, Priyanath Ghosh, Manmatha Pal (Handu Babu), Aparesch Mukherjee, Khetra Mohan Mitra, etc. I must make special mention of Kasinath Chatterjee (Star) who was excellent in comic parts and also possessed a well-trained singing voice. He was a

short, stoutish man with a tubby figure and had a waddling gait which caused him to be greeted with laughter from his very entrance on the stage. His "Padabali" songs as "Gobinda Das" in *Pratapaditya* were remarkably well sung.

It will be seen that I have left out all three veterans from this list, viz., Amritalal Bose, Girish Ghosh and Ardhendu Mustafi. It is because at this period they were all fairly advanced in years and hardly appeared in principal roles, except occasionally in revivals of old plays. For example, I saw Girish Ghosh as "Joges" in *Prafulla*, "Pasupati" in *Mrinalini*, etc., Amrita Bose as "Sadhak" in *Bilwamangal*, "Bikramaditya" in *Pratapaditya*, etc.—all revivals. Girish Ghosh took up the main role only in his new play *Balidan*, in which he appeared as "Karunamoy", but he was content with a secondary role viz. "Karim Chacha", in his new play *Sirajuddowla*. The cast in *Sirajuddowla* (1906) was a truly remarkable assemblage of stars—Giris as "Karim Chacha", his son Dani Babu as "Siraj", Ardhendu Mustafi as "Governor Drake", Nilmadhab Chakravarti as "Mir Jafar", Atal Das as "Wales", Haridas Dutt as "Omichand", while the three principal female roles were taken by the three topmost actresses of the day, viz. Tincori as "Ghasety Begum", Sushila as "Lutf-un-nissa" and Tara Sundari as "Zahara". In *Balidan* (1905) also, the original cast was superb. Giris as "Karunamoy", Dani as "Dulalchand", Ardhendu Mustafi as "Rupchand", Manmatha Pal as "Ramanath", Anuresh Mukherjee as "Kishore", Khetra Mohan Mitra as "Mohit", Tarasundari as "Saraswati" and Sushila as "Jobi Pagli".


Ardhendu Sekhar Mustafi was perhaps the most versatile actor the Bengali stage has ever seen. He had only a small part ("Rupchand") in *Balidan*, and a single appearance as "Governor Drake" in *Sirajuddowla*, but the crowning achievement of his genius was to appear in two widely divergent types of roles in the same play (*Pratapaditya*) at a time when he was over 60 years old. He first appeared as Pratap's father Bikramaditya, an old man with a crooked turn of mind, full of suspicion against his ambitious son, and professing to be a devout "Baishnab" with pious ejaculations constantly on his lips. He disappeared after the 3rd Act, and in the 4th and 5th Acts appeared as "Captain Rodda", a dashing pirate chief who swaggered about and fought and died like the dare-devil he was. After a lapse of over 40 years I can still see in my mind's eye the two different characters played by a master artist the like of whom will be scarcely seen again.

Another remarkable new play (at the Star) was *Nanda Kumar* by Khirode Vidyabinode. The role of "Maharaja Nanda Kumar" was played by a newcomer, Nagendra Nath Mukherjee, whose restrained and dignified acting of the part was admirable. Nagendra Nath had made his first appearance as "Chandibar", the priest of Kali, in a single scene in *Pratapaditya* and made a good impression. In *Nanda Kumar*, he was supported by Kunjalal Chakrabarty as "Radhacharan", Mahendra Choudhury as "Bapudeb Sastri", Hiralal Dutt as the smooth-spoken villain "Mohan Prosad"—the tool of Hastings, Radha Kisor Kar as "Bolaki Das", Upendra Mitra as "Mir Jafar", Askshay Kali Kumar as "Hastings" and Nanilal Dutt as "Sheriff Macrabie". Nagendra Nath was a promising actor who would have gone far, but he never appeared

again after his successful rendering of *Nanda Kumar* and I am not aware of the reason for his disappearance from the stage, whether it was due to death or other causes.

I will conclude this chapter after mentioning two remarkable events connected with the Bengali stage which happened in this decade. In 1909, a company of English actors and actresses under the leadership of Charles Vane (who had acted along with the famous English actor Sir Henry Irving in some of his productions of Shakespeare's Plays) was performing at the Empire Theatre under the management of Maurice Bandmann. By the enterprise of a Bengali gentleman, named Mr. S. Bose, this company presented Shakespeare's Hamlet on the boards of the Star Theatre for one night only, Thursday, the 23rd September, 1909. It was tremendously successful, the house being filled to overflowing by an enthusiastic audience, including myself. . . . The second event was a performance of Girish Ghosh's *Buddhadev* (in 1910) by amateur college students at the Calcutta University Institute Hall in College Square, in which the chief role of "Buddhadev" was taken by a youth in his twenties named Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, who pleased the audience by his excellent rendering of the part. I need hardly explain who this youth was, as his fame as an actor has now spread all over Bengal and even to distant America. That, however, is another story, to which I shall come in proper time.

Cash Certificates



Offer you fixed deposit interest with Current Accounts facility. Plan the Budget & Bank the balance in Certificates. Wait or not the result are revelations.

Three year's Cash Certificate

Rs 5/15	Rs 10
Rs 45/2	Rs 50
Rs 95/4	Rs 100
Rs 95/4	Rs 100/4

HAZRADI BANK LTD.

80, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

WITH BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE RING UP B.B. 510 OR WRITE TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR : KALI CHARAN SEN

Purification Of Drinking Water

[By S. G. BARRETT, Chief Engineer of the New Castle-on-Tyne and Gateshead Water Co., England]

THE recorded death rate from typhoid fever in 1875 in Great Britain had been 370 per 1,000,000 and in 1934 this was reduced to 12 per 1,000,000. Nearly the whole of the deaths in the world from typhoid, fever and dysentery are transmitted by polluted water, and throughout the world an incredible number of millions of the human race have been killed by this disease. It is astounding that based on the standard practice throughout the world until a century or two ago, how any human being has survived in view of the almost universal practice of drinking polluted water through ignorance. Even to-day in quite a number of countries the conditions are appalling. Undoubtedly one of the greatest of all triumphs of the scientist has been the sterilization and purification of drinking water so that in nearly all modern countries water borne disease has been eliminated except for rare epidemics.

Great Britain of course has always been one of the leading countries of the world for water purification, and for general health and cleanliness so that it is rather astonishing to be reminded by this paper that no official standards of water purity have ever existed in this country. There have always been what may be termed semi-official standards, and whilst to-day bacteriological examination of the water is a most important item, the work of the chemist in this connection is still of supreme importance. Further it is interesting to be reminded that to a limited extent water purification is carried out in nature by various methods such as natural filtration through the earth's surface, long storage in reservoirs (with the various obnoxious bacteria devouring one another and natural aeration in streams, especially when these are shallow and contain many stones and other obstructions to break up the flow.

Essentially contamination of water is caused by human and animal sewage, and for this reason in Great Britain a number of water supply authorities have purchased outright the whole of the land comprising the water sheds and have prohibited on this land any human habitation, the grazing of cattle, the application of any type of fertiliser, and operations such as the dipping of sheep, although sheep grazing is permitted. Incidentally the fact that agriculture is now at last being more extensively developed in Great Britain is another reminder that nationalisation of water supply throughout the country is essential and will have to be undertaken sooner or later.

In general of course towns water-supply purification involves two specific groups of operations: that is filtration to remove suspended impurities, and sterilisation to kill all pathogenic bacteria. The oldest method of filtering water was running it through a bed of stones and it is interesting to note that the first slow sand filter bed for towns supply was constructed in 1828, a method

which became universal throughout the world. Normally the average slow sand filter bed is cleaned out at periods varying from six weeks to three months, and depending on the water. The laborious method of hand cleaning is now being replaced by the use of sand cleaning machines, whilst the slow sand filter also is gradually being succeeded by the modern rapid gravity sand filter whereby the cleaning is carried out in a few hours by means of compressed air and momentary reversal of the water flow.

The accepted rate of filtration of a slow sand filter is 2 gallons of water per sq. ft. per hour, so that for a supply of 10,000,000 gallons per day the area is about 5 acres, sub-divided of course into a number of different filters, each one of which can be cut out of the circuit as required for cleaning.

In many respects small sand filters are very efficient, and convenient, but they require a very large area of ground and they are of little use in dealing with water discoloured by peaty acids. Modern rapid sand filters also use coagulants, generally sulphate of alumina, with or without sodium carbonate.

Another modern method also in considerable use is a pressure sand filter using the same method of rapid cleaning by means of compressed air and reversal of the water flow. Pressure sand filtration is most efficient, although of course it can only be used under conditions that water to be filtered is supplied under pressure as from an overhead reservoir. Further, for large plants it is much more costly than rapid gravity sand filters. Under favourable circumstances efficient sand filtration can give a water of sufficient purity for direct drinking, but in Great Britain it is quite rightly compulsory to sterilise the water. For this purpose the chief substance used is chlorine, nearly always in the form of liquid chlorine, although there is some use also of chloramine (a combination of chlorine and ammonia), and of ozone. The latter, if it was not for the high cost, is the ideal method since it is extremely efficient for all types of bacteria causes no smell if excess is used, and at the same time aerates the water since ozone is converted into oxygen. However, the price of the ozone treatment is gradually being reduced in many areas being of course strictly dependent on the price of electricity for making the ozone (by the action of the silent electric discharge upon air).

Chlorine in the liquid form is a most excellent sterilising agent for water, although it has the inherent disadvantage that the slightest excess gives to the water a smell and a taste. In connection with the use of chloramine, that is a combination of chlorine and ammonia, this has the advantage, as compared with chlorine only, of attacking bacteria in preference to other organic matter, but the disadvantage is that it is not such a powerful bacteria. Because of difficulties in the supply of liquid chlorine

(Continued on page 698)

Delhi's New Colony

Unrivalled Building Construction In India

BUILT at the rate of 10 flats a day or a flat in every 48 minutes, Delhi's new colony, south of Lodi Road and near Aliganj village, stands unrivalled in the history of building construction in India.

The colony has been built to provide accommodation for 24,68 Government servants—mostly clerks—and will be ready for occupation this summer. It will be a self-contained colony with dispensary, health welfare and maternity centre, a boys' school, a girls' school, shopping centre, dhobi ghats and tonga stands. The layout also provides for a cinema hall, library park and playground.

The colony has been built at a cost of Rs. 5.0 crores—more than that of Viceroy's House or Council Chamber or Imperial Secretariat. The C. P. W. D., who have undertaken this project, have broken their own past records in construction work. They built the Pusa Research Institute, costing Rs. 25 lakhs, in two years. The temporary bungalows at Lodi Road, also costing 25 lakhs, were completed in 4 months, giving an average of a bungalow a day. As against this the C. P. W. D. will have taken only 8 months to convert a barren tract of land into a permanent colony of more than 2,000 flats equipped with the necessary amenities of life.

PROGRESS OF WORK

It is estimated that the total quantity of building material used on the project is just over a million tons. If only the bricks used for the project were laid in a straight line they would completely cover the Equator. In addition large quantities of cement, steel, timber, ballast and sand have been consumed.

Day to day progress on construction is watched from a special control room where there are charts indicating, at a glance, the progress made in various aspects of construction. Various models have been prepared and laid out on the ground, showing the various types of roofs with full details of reinforcement required. These models guide the inexperienced staff, and ensure that there is no mistake in the execution of the work. A special laboratory has also been opened at the spot to check the specifications and to test the mortars used on constructions.

Including work on quarries, transport and other allied items the project has offered employment to about 48 thousand labourers per day on a daily wage of Re. 1-4, in the case of unskilled labour, and Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 in the case of skilled workers. Labour was imported mostly from Rajputana and Central India States. The artisans—masons, carpenters and blacksmiths—came from the Eastern Punjab and U. P., and Pathans from N. W. F. P., were employed on earth work.

VARIOUS ARRANGEMENTS

In the vicinity of the works is a simple hutted colony accommodating a population of about 30,000 labourers. This is the Labour Camp which has been planned to overcome the formidable problem of housing large numbers of labourers imported from outside. The hutting material has been provided by contractors free of cost to labour.

The colony does not merely provide living space. Arrangements have been made for obtaining drinking water from the filtered water mains of New Delhi Municipal Committee and from wells nearby. Each block of the labour camp has its own water stand posts and hydrants. Special sanitary inspectors have been appointed to look after conservancy arrangements. The colony has several shops for supplying rationed and unrationed articles. A cafeteria supplies mid-day meals to workers at cheap rates. The workers' health is looked after by a qualified doctor in charge of a temporary dispensary.

—PURIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER

(Continued from page 697)

due to the war, in many cases, especially for emergency purposes, the old method of bleaching powder is being used, which whilst being effective as regards sterilisation has the serious disadvantage that it adds inorganic salts (lime) to the water and also requires very careful use since bleaching powder and all other hypochlorites tend to decompose in the atmosphere, with reduction in the effective chlorine content.

[From a paper read by Mr. S. G. Barrett before a joint meeting of the N. E. District of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers and the Newcastle-on Tyne Association of the Institution of Civil Engineers.]

VALAMOID

PLASTIC ROOFING COMPOUND

IS MADE IN INDIA TO SUIT
INDIAN CONDITIONS

IT WILL KEEP YOUR ROOF
WATERTIGHT FOR YEARS.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

**CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA: REMEMBER THAT FLIES CARRY THE
INFECTION ABOUT**

The Earth's Smiling Face

*Depends on the Salts lying
hidden in the Soil :*

Man's vitality, too, rests on
the Blood flowing in his veins.

While the earth's eaten-up salts
may be easily replaced by manu-
res, man's stock of depleted blood
may be quickly replenished

By

BI-COLLO-IRON

— *A Palatable Preparation* —

Highly efficacious in all cases of Anæmia.

- 'BI-COLLO-IRON' contains, among other constituents, iron in an easily assimilable form.
- 'BI-COLLO-IRON' is a well-tolerated and widely accepted medicament for Pregnancy Anæmia, Infantile Anæmia and Secondary Anæmia resulting from Malaria, Kala-Azar, Typhoid, Pneumonia and Syphilis.

TO BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY, LTD. :: CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**MR. A. K. CHANDA**

Mr. A. K. Chanda, I.E.S., Principal, Presidency College, has been appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bengal, in place of Mr. K. Zachariah, proceeding on leave for five weeks with effect from May 13, 1945.

MR. MEHERALLY LEAVES CALCUTTA

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, ex-Mayor of Bombay, who had been staying in Santiniketan for the last four and a half months, left for Bombay on Sunday.

Mr. Meherally, who had made satisfactory progress during the first three months, had a bad relapse about six weeks ago. After spending some days in the Park Nursing Home at Calcutta, Mr. Meherally left by the E. I. R. Mail.

"DANGEROUS AREA" IN CALCUTTA

An additional police force has been posted in certain localities of Calcutta at the cost of the inhabitants thereof.

According to a proclamation in the *Calcutta Gazette* Extraordinary, the Governor of Bengal has declared that a certain area within the jurisdiction of Bowbazar police station has been found to be in a dangerous and disturbed state and that the conduct of a section of the inhabitants of the said area, namely the Chinese community, has rendered it expedient to increase the number of police in that area by the appointment of an additional police force to be quartered there at the cost of the inhabitants thereof.

The proclamation, which will remain in force for a period of six months, provides that the provincial Government may exempt any inhabitant of the area from contributing to the cost of the additional police force.

The area referred to in the proclamation is bounded by Chittaranjan Avenue on the east, Colootola Street on the north, Chitpore Road on the west and Bowbazar Street on the south, within the jurisdiction of Bowbazar Police Station.

INSTITUTE OF ART IN INDUSTRY

After five years of pioneering work, the Indian Institute of Art in Industry was registered in Calcutta on Tuesday.

One of the objects of the institute is to guide by all practical means the development of commercial art and in-

dustrial design and to encourage traditional handicrafts. It will serve as a link between artists and designers and industrialists, business men and citizens, organize art in industry exhibitions, build up a permanent collection of outstanding examples of Indian applied art and act as a centre of information on all aspects of art applied to industry.

It is expected to become the central guiding force in the country's art applied to industry. The Institute will have its secretariat in Bombay and Calcutta.

"MAY DAY" CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

In an atmosphere of jubilation created by the news of the Soviet triumph over the city of Berlin, Calcutta enthusiastically and merrily celebrated the annual "May Day" on Tuesday, the 1st May. Red flags with Soviet insignia of hammer and sickle on them were seen fluttering on many labour centres of the city. Almost every bus carried one or more such red flags. The trade union workers' congregation this time was exceptionally active and enthusiastic.

In the afternoon a mass rally of peoples of various walks of life was held at Wellington Square under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

TOLL OF THE STREETS

Ram Kiassen (25), Md. Siddiqi (18) were knocked down by special types of lorries in Kidderpore and Ballygunge Circular Road respectively on the 27th April. A boy named Kamal Nandan (4½) was run down by a civilian motor cycle at Ritchie Road. Desai (40); a rickshaw puller was knocked down by a special type of lorry.

Abdul Rahman (35), Sk. Idu (25) Sk. Yusuf (35) were knocked down by special types of lorries.

Savitri Rani (6) and Aktar (2) were run over by a military lorry and a private car in Malanga Lane and Matlabruz, respectively on the 28th April. The former was killed on the spot while the latter died after admission to the hospital. Provat Chandra Pal (6), Sahabul Haque (12) and Abdul Soban (25) were also seriously injured in military lorry accidents in Bhowanipore, Lower Circular Road and Tangra Road, respectively.

R. Ali Mahomed (25), Ali Ahabbar (32) and Harak Singh (25) victims of road accidents were removed on Sunday, the 29th April, to the hospital. Of them Ali Mahomed was knocked down in Hyde Road by a military lorry and the other fell down from running tram cars.

Suresh Banerjee (33) and Affar (12) suffered from injuries. Banerjee fell down from a running tram car in Udadanga locality and Affar was knocked down by a private lorry.

Sk. Panchu (40) and Gostha Behari (35) were knocked down by lorries on Monday, the 30th April.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

The General Secretary, Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association, writes:—


While adopting unanimously a resolution regarding great discontent and legitimate grievances of the employees due to numerous cases of supersession in promotions and appointments in Corporation Services—the Executive Council of the Employees' Association appointed a Special Committee to consider how best causes of such dissatisfaction can be removed.


The Special Committee, therefore, request the departmental heads as well as individual employees to help the Committee as far as possible with information regarding supersessions in promotions and appointments in order to enable the Committee to compile a comprehensive report with detailed data for a period of 5 years.

Any information in this connection may kindly be sent to the Secretary of the Special Committee.

FOOD-SUPPLY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES' UNION

At a meeting of the employees of the Food Supply Department held under the presidency of Mr. Shamsul Huq, Deputy Mayor, on the 30th April, 1945, in the presence of Mr. S. C. Ghose, Food Supply Officer, and other officers of the Department, the "Food Supply Department Employees' Union" was formed and the following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—President—Mr. S. C. Ghose (F. S. O.); Vice-Presidents—Mr. H. Ray (A. F. S. O.), Mr. F. Rahman (Offg. A. F. S. O.) and Mr. K. L. Mukherjee (C. S. K.); Secretary—Mr. Murari Das; Joint Secretaries—Mr. S. Kabiraj; Mr. Md. Ismail and Mr. R. R. Singh; and Treasurer—Mr. S. C. Paul (Head Clerk).



LEADING SPRING  **THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.**
MANUFACTURER OF **INDIA**
 84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 Phone Cal. 5175

COALMINERS' NEW TOWNSHIP**Welfare Advisory Committee's Recommendations**

The Mines Welfare Fund Advisory Committee has recommended that a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs should be spent immediately to build for coal miners, a township of two roomed tenements on the outskirts of coal areas in the Ranigunj coalfields.

The colony is to be provided with educational, medical, and recreational facilities. The Committee has recommended an expenditure of 1/5 of its present income, on housing for coal miners, and an exhaustive survey of housing to be carried out and considered at the next meeting.

The Lady Welfare Inspector has made a statement on the progress of Labour welfare work among women miners. The representatives of Mine Owners' Associations have accepted the responsibility of developing creches and bathing arrangements explaining the activities of the anti-malaria units.

The Committee has also recommended that provincial governments should be asked to carry out welfare activities in Orissa and Baluchistan, on behalf of the fund. Experimental farms should be developed on big lines for supplying cheap vegetables to mining population. Grants have been sanctioned for F. M. R. hospitals and ambulance facilities, and for construction of maternity and child welfare centres in the Central Provinces. A scheme for a travelling cinema has also been considered and steps necessary for developing water supply in the Bengal coal fields have been discussed.

EXHIBITION OF BENGAL ART**OPENED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE**

An exhibition of Bengal Art opened at Government House, Calcutta, on the 26th April last under the patronage of Mrs. R. G. Casey. The exhibition remained open till May 3.

The Trustees of the Asutosh Museum, Calcutta University; Bangiya Sahitya Parishad; Kala-Bhavan, Santiniketan; Varendra Research Museum, Rajshahi; Archaeological Survey of India; Bengal Bratachari Society and a number of eminent artists and art connoisseurs gave a loan of the various works of art for this exhibition.

Exhibits, 106 in number, illustrating different phases of the growth and development of the art of Bengal in stone, terracotta, metal, wood, textiles and paintings dating from 2nd century B. C. down to contemporary times, were put on view.

The exhibition prominently brought out the fact that 'the mind of Bengal is one: it is essentially a product of the plains. The weight of a vast delta with its intricate and mysterious waterways has shaped the thoughts and vision of the Bengali. Both the Hindus and the Muslims have contributed in clay, paint and subtle craftsmanship to the highly imaginative repertory of art in Bengal.'

TRAVEL*By***TRAM****THE****CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.,****LIMITED****SREE BANK LTD****3/1 BANKSHALL STREET-CALCUTTA**
PHONE-CAL. 1122-1123**Branches**

Kalighat, Shambazar, Bowbazar,
 College Street, Barabazar,
 Lansdowne, Kidderpore, Behala,
 Baranagar, Batanagar, Budge Budge,
 Diamond Harbour, Mymensingh,
 Siliguri, Kurseong, Ghatsila,
 Bishnupur, Madhupur, Delhi, Midna-
 pur, New Delhi and Sylhet

*Director & General Manager***MR. SUSIL SEN, B. A.***Managing Director***MR. SUDHANSU BISWAS, B. Com.**

Telegram :—" SPRINGMAN "

**MUNICIPAL
and GENERAL**

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

Phone Cal. 3052

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

38, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA. Phone: Cal. 1035.

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LD.
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES
4, CLIVE CHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

Telegrams: "Shesko"

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P.	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	Rs. A. P.	Milk.	E. 48	Rs. A. P.	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.		0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 6 0	Business to be
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	approved by the
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 13 6	Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 269-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 46-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Do.			approved by the
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Mutton.			Committee.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	E. 45	0 8 0	Mudikhana			
" 158-159	0 13 6	Do.	" 4	1 0 0	Do.			
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.			...	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	approved by the
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.		Monthly		" 111	0 10 0	Committee.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION
ACCESSIBILITY IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £700,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Largest Indian Joint Stock Bank.

Established—1911.

Head Office:—MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, Fort Bombay.

OVER 260 BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA

Authorized Capital ... Rs. 5,25,00,000
Issued Capital ... Rs. 5,04,39,600
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 2,51,02,200
Reserve & Other Funds ... Rs. 2,54,72,000
Deposit as at 31-12-44 ... Rs. 94,48,67,000

Calcutta Branches:—Main Office—100, Clive Street; Barabazar—71, Cross Street; New Market—10, Lindsay Street; Shambazar—133, Cornwallis Street; Bhowanipore—8A, Russa Road.

No. 2.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 5, Chittaranjan Avenue, South
Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Masak Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch) Hyderabad, (Hind) Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Palanpur Poona, Poonam City Rajkot, Surat and Varanasi (Kashinagar).

Capital Authorized ... Rs. 5,00,00,000
Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,98,71,100
Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,48,34,350
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,78,85,550

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. F. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Bardwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Daoga.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a. on Rs 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1108

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 2125
6483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Naihati, Kanabragara,
Bhatpara, Hill, Dinsipora, Bakerghat, Nishanari, Salspur,
Rangpur, Duhraipur, Sirgauni, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

26, Strand Road, Calcutta

Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur,
Charmuguria, Berhampur, Gopalgunj, Barisal, Muzaffarpur,
Benares, Dumraon, Burhabazar, Ultadanga (Cal.)

BIMAL ROY CHOWDHRY, Managing Director

Post Box 549.

Tele { gram—Bankenen
phone—Cal. 1687

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

HAZARIBAGH & BHAGALPUR

C. GUHA, M. Director.

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA

TO LET

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd. 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

FOR ALL-ROUND BANKING SERVICE
BANK WITH

GREAT BENGAL BANK LTD.

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 4053

Branches:—SHYAMBAZAR, SOUTH CALCUTTA,
BARANAGORE, BARRACKPORE, NARAYAN-
GUNGE, RAJSHAHI, SHERPUR TOWN,
DIGHIRPAR, GHARISHAR, BARISAL,
PURA, JALPAIGURI.

TO LET

LOYAL BANK LTD.

Telegram "Memorandum"

29, Strand Road, Calcutta

Telephone: Cal. 5766

Head Office: CHANDPUR (Tippera)

Branches:—Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Purnabazar

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the
Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal
Gazette" because they realize that it is the only way to
keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—“Tender for”. For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

- (1) Supply of carts for removal of stores during 1945-46.
 - (2) Supply and delivery of Cart Number Plates and Drivers' Tickets during 1945-46.
 - (3) Repairing the Store godown and Time Keeper's office at the Entally Work-shops.
 - (4) Supply and delivery of Pony and Cattle food at the different Municipal Gow-khanas and Lave Stock-yard, Tangra, for one year commencing from 1st June, 1945 to 31st May, 1946.
 - (5) Supply and delivery of Building materials during 1945-46.
 - (6) Repairs to and reconstruction of the damaged shed of Block “B” as a whole at Lansdowne Market.
- Tenders for 1, 2, 3 will be opened on 15th, and for 4, 5 and 6 will be opened on 16th May, 1945. The rates quoted in the tenders for 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 will hold good for 3 months and for 2 for 2 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st May, 1945.

Notice To Petty Improve- ment Contractors.

District II Engineer's Department,
(Manicktala)

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed “Tender for” on Tuesday, the 8th May, 1945 up to 2 p.m.

- (8) Repairs to culvert at the junction of Ultadanga Main Road and Gurudas Dutt Garden Lane, Ward No. 29—Rs. 361, dated the 21st April, 1945 (21 days).
- (9) Repairs to surface drain in Jorasih Bagan Lane, Ward No. 28—Rs. 328, dated the 26th April, 1945 (one month).

- N.B.—(a) Please note that the words in italics “7 days' notice” in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as “3 days' notice.”
- (b) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for work.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II

District II Eng'g Office,
The 27th April, 1945.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed “Tender for” on Wednesday, the 9th May, 1945 up to 2 p.m.

30. Repairs to the Corporation Free Primary School at 49 I. Durga Charan Doctor Road in Ward No. 14—Rs. 634, dated the 1st May, 1945 (5 weeks).
31. Repairs to Council Chamber in Central Municipal Office Buildings—Rs. 913, dated the 12th April, 1945 (15 days).
32. Replacing rain-water pipes in New Chandney in Dutt Lane in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 917, dated the 12th April, 1945 (15 days).
33. Repairs to Sgt. Griffith's quarters (in New Building) in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 753, dated the 1st May, 1945 (3 weeks).
34. Repairs to surface drain in Tangra Road—Rs. 642, dated the 3rd May, 1944, (5 weeks).
35. Repairs to Collecting Sirens' quarters in New Building (1st Floor) in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 524, dated the 1st May, 1945 (15 days).
36. Repairs to the reservoir of the Pump at Dhappa in Ward No. 18—Rs. 375, dated the 6th December, 1944 (3 weeks).
37. Repairs to paved footpath of Surendra Nath Banerjee Road from premises Nos. 1-35, Ward No. 13—Rs. 515, dated the 13th June, 1944 (3 weeks).
38. Repairs to footpath of Wellesley Street from premises Nos. 1 to 40, Ward No. 13—Rs. 552, dated the 13th June, 1944 (3 weeks).
39. Repairs to the existing spalled iron shelves of the Beef and Mutton Ranges in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 944, dated the 17th April, 1945 (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics “7 days' notice” in clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as “3 days' notice”.

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 1st May, 1945.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed “Tender for” on Thursday, the 10th May, 1945 up to 2 p.m.:

- (22) Repairs to Northern Block of Tollygunge Methers' Barracks, Ward No. 27—Rs. 945, dated the 27th March, 1945 (one month).
- (23) Repairs to Southern Block of Tollygunge Methers' Barracks, Ward No. 27—Rs. 930, dated the 27th March, 1945 (one month).
- (24) Repairs to Central Block of Tollygunge Methers' Barracks, Ward No. 27—Rs. 946, dated the 27th March, 1945 (one month).

(25) Repairs to free latrine and B. P. Platform at the junction of Ekbalpore Lane and Kaylaasarak Road, Ward No. 25—Rs. 525, dated the 5th April, 1945 (one month).

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g Office,
The 1st May, 1945.

Drainage Department

To All Petty Improvement Contractors,
District III and Dhappa.

Re:—Repairs to Superintendent's quarters at Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the Department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 10th May, 1945 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 1½ months from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

N. R. DAS,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage,
Central Municipal Office,
The 25th April, 1945

To All Petty Improvement Contractors,
District III and Dhappa.

Re:—Repairs to Manuals' quarters at Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the Department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 10th May, 1945 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 1 month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

N. R. DAS,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage,
Central Municipal Office,
The 25th April, 1945.

ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Notice.

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the 1st Deputy Executive Officer of this Corporation will not take up cases of objection to assessments for hearing regarding Ward No. 1 from 1st May, 1945 to 15th May, 1945. Even the cases in respect of which notices have been issued will not be taken up.

By order,
D. N. GANGULI,
Central Municipal Office,
The 1st May, 1945.

PHONE NO. 1377
FIRE BRICKS & CLAY
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

SUPPLY OF CART NUMBER PLATES, ETC.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited in duplicate for approximately 21,000 Cart Number-plates (4 in. by 3 in.) and 4,000 Drivers' tickets (1 in. dia.) of steel sheets with two coats of enamel of approved Indian make. The Cart Number-plates shall be in accordance with the sample thereof to be obtained at the Cart Registration Office, 185, Lower Circular Road on payment of annas four.

Quotations along with samples are to be addressed to the First Deputy Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation and submitted to him by 2 p.m. on 9th May, 1945. The approved contractor will have to make a security deposit of Rs. 500; and to deliver the entire quantity in instalments as per instructions of the Cart Registration Officer.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st May, 1945.

ROAD ALIGNMENT

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Buses Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan and considered it expedient to prescribe a 20 ft. alignment from Deodar Street to the eastern boundary of premises No. 34, Ballygunge Circular Road following the filled up Nikashi Drain No. 3 in Ward No. 21.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 2nd June, 1945.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer,

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd May, 1945.

AMENDMENT OF PENSION RULES

In compliance with the provisions of Section 484(1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, it is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta propose to amend their Pension Rules by inserting the following rule after Rule 17-A:

*17-H. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Rules, all small-scale pensioners be granted a temporary increase in their pensions with effect from 1st December, 1943, i.e., on pensions due in January, 1944 and until further orders, on the following scales:—

(i) On pensions not exceeding Rs. 20 per month—Rs. 3 per month.

(ii) On pensions exceeding Rs. 20 per month but not exceeding Rs. 40 per month—Rs. 4 per month.

(iii) On pensions exceeding Rs. 40 per month but not exceeding Rs. 44 per month—such amount as together with the pensions will equal to Rs. 44 per month.

The term "pension" as used in this rule, includes commuted portions of pensions, if any, and the additional pensions sanctioned by the Corporation and Government under Rule 17-A every year.

The object of the proposed amendment is to grant a temporary increase in the pensions of the small-scale Corporation pensioners, on the ground of abnormal rise in the prices of foodstuffs and other essential materials.

Objections to the proposal, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 3rd June, 1945, after which date the proposal will be further proceeded with.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd May, 1945.

Re-Naming Of Road

It is proposed that the portion of Moyerpore Road from Sham Bose Road to Chetla Central Road be renamed as "Peary Mohan Roy Road" and that the remaining portion of Moyerpore Road from Chetla Central Road plus Bridge Road upto Judge's Court Road be renamed as "Rakhal Das Addy Road."

Any person having any objection to the renaming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 19th May, 1945.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th April, 1945.

WORKSHOP APPRENTICESHIP EXAMINATION

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in the Chief Engineer's Drawing Office, Central Municipal Office Buildings, Calcutta, on the 9th June, 1945, at 2 p.m. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshops at Entally. The applicant must have passed the Matriculation Examination obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidate should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1945. The candidates should submit their applications to the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, in the prescribed form along with their mark sheets before 31st

May, 1945. Printed application forms may be had from the Central Record Keeper at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 (two) per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 5th June, 1945, by the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose the candidates should first appear before the Manager, Entally Workshops (3, Convent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (passport size unmounted) for proper identification. They will thence be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend, etc., may be had from the office of the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation.

P. C. BOSE,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th April, 1945.

Lease For Cycle Stand

It is hereby notified that a Cycle-Stand will be given on lease in the Entally Market for a term of one year or more authorising the lessee to charge 2 pice for each cycle according to the specified time to be kept in the stand by the owner during marketing time.

Applications with offer of monthly rent for the use of cycle stand under an agreement as aforesaid are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 17th May, 1945.

S. M. MURSHED,
Superintendent

Entally Market,
The 18th April, 1945.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr Chotelall, the recorded sole occupier of stall No. 18 in Block E (new) in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer his right and interest in the above stall to his wife Sm. Kaloi.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the 'Municipal Gazette'.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 24th April, 1945.

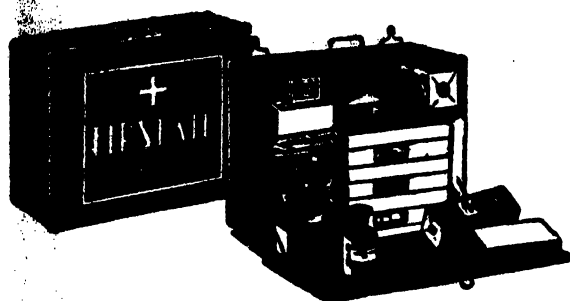
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	"P; 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" Q. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" R. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	" F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
" P. 10-12	1 8 0	Offman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 717)



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN,
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, 1 Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tri-cycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Suptl., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Poma per seer	1 80	2 00	Potatoes per seer	0 40	0 50	Controlled Rice per seer	0 55	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	.. (Nainital)					
Shlong	1 00	1 80	.. per seer	0 50	0 60	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 80	2 80	Mangoes (Langra) 10-16			Mustard Oil per seer	1 30	
Bagda	1 80	2 80	Puful per seer			Sugar	0 80	
Bhangar	1 00	1 40	Raddish (Country) per			(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 80	2 80	score			Tea per lb.	1 00	2 00
Hilsa	1 40	1 120	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 20	0 30	Gur (Dates) per seer	0 10 0	
Koi & Magoor	1 00	1 40	Pumpkin each	0 20	1 80	.. (Sugarcandy) "	0 12 0	
Paray	1 00	1 40				(Ration		Shop)
Crab each			FRUITS.			0 80		(Con.)
			Mangoes 12-20			DAL.		
MEAT.			Grape	1 40	1 80	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 80	0 10 0
Mutton.			Alubokhora per seer	0 30	0 50	Chana	0 60	
			Amra (Belati) per score	2 80	3 00	Khari Masoor "	0 80	0 90
Goat & Kid per seer	2 30	2 80	Bedana per seer	0 20	0 30	Bhanga "	0 70	0 80
			Bael each	1 40	2 00	Khasaree "	0 50	0 60
EGGS.			Dates per seer	2 00	4 00	Kalai "	0 50	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 40	Almond "	1 00		Biuli "	0 50	
Vow's eggs	1 14 0	2 40	Lime per Score	1 00		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Oranges 12 to 20	0 40	0 60	.. (Sona) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Plantain (Champa) per	0 60	0 10 0	Mattar "	0 60	
			score			Salt	0 20	0 30
			Do. (Martaban)	0 10	0 40	COKE & COAL		
			per doz.	0 10	0 30	Soft Coke per md.	1 90	
			Papaya each	1 40	1 80	Coal		
			Sugarcane each			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Pomegranate			Brand per bottle		
VEGETABLES.			BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 30	0 40	Butter per seer	4 00	5 00	Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Brinjal	0 20	0 30	Madras "			Do.		
Jobbana (Country) each	0 20	0 50	Ghee Lakhee	5 00	5 80	Barley Pearl	1	
Cauliflower each	0 40	0 60	Do. Bhadwa	5 00	5 80	Do.	2	
Tomato per seer	0 10	0 20	Do. Sree	5 00	6 00	Corn Flower	1	
Cucumber per score	0 20	0 40	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Robinson's Barley		
Ginger per seer	0 60	0 80	Milk			Onion Root 1 cask	0 12 0	1 00
Onion	0 60	0 80				Jelly		
Green Chilly "	0 80	0 12 0	FLOUR.					
Onion	0 60	0 80	Flour per seer	0 60				
Pean (Drying)			Atta White No. 1	0 50				
Do. (Country)	0 40	0 50	Atta Brown per seer	0 50				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd May, 1945.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Briquet per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	
Lump per seer	1 12 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	Loin "	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 12 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 8 0	0 6 0
Round "	1 12 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 8 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	Fore-quarter per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Fuet (Kidney)	2 8 0	3 8 0			Hind-quarter "	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 12 0		
					Other portion per lb	3 8 0	4 8 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON				
Briquet per seer						1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Lump "					Chops per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Round					Breast "	3 8 0	4 8 0		
Tongue each					Curry Mutton per seer	3 8 0	4 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Saddle per lb.	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Shoulder per lb	3 8 0	4 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 8 0			Kidneys each	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Heart "	0 8 0	0 4 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Liver "	1 4 0	1 12 0		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 8 0			Brain "	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Kidney per dozen	7 8 0	10 8 0			Tongue "	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Liver per lb.	0 10 0	0 14 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 8 0	0 8 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 0 0	3 4 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Milaa Fish per seer	3 4 0	3 8 0		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0	3 10 0		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 8 0	3 0 0		
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 10 0	2 8 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0		Milaa Fish Roe per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per lb.				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0		Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 8 0		Bhetkes "	2 12 0	3 8 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 0 0		Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	3 8 0		China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausage per lb	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0		Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0		Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0		Kapadams per 100	1 14 0	3 8 0		
Gammon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 8 0	5 0 0			Smoked or Salted bhetkes per seer	4 0 0	3 8 0		
					Dry Prawns per seer	3 4 0	3 12 0		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

PHONE B B 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Chicken (Roasting) each 4 oz.	1 50	1 100	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 120	2 80	Do. Nagpur ..			Apples (Cooking) ..	1 80	2 00
Capon ..	6 80	10 80	Do. Lahore ..	1 00	1 80	Do. S. Africa ..		
Duck (curry) ..	3 00	3 40	Do. Darjeeling p. s.	1 00		Do. Kulu per lb.	3 00	4 00
Do (roasting) ..	3 40	4 00	Do. Fyzabad ..			Do. Nainital ..		
Do. (special) ..	4 20	4 100	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) .. 11 oz.	2 80	3 00	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 20	1 40	Do. American		
Do. (cutlet) .. 11 lb 1 oz	2 140	3 80	Celery ..	0 56	0 70	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 80	4 80
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Cucumber per score	2 00	2 80	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each ..	3 00	3 120	Garlic per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)			Ginger ..	0 80	0 100	Do. Luton per lb.	3 80	4 80
Goose ..	25 00	26 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons ..	0 140	1 00	Turmeric ..	0 100	0 110	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook ..	40 00	50 00	Indian Corn each	0 80	0 40	Do. Kawaipindi per lb.		
Do. Hen ..	20 00	30 00	Knol kohl Country each	0 20	0 80	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 100	0 120	Bael Fruit each	0 20	0 60
Do. heavy lot ..	1 60	1 80	Do. Do. per score	0 26	0 30	Badana Kabul per seer	6 80	8 00
Do. (Dressed) ..	2 80	2 100	Leek each	0 50	0 60	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Lettuce each	0 10	0 16	Cocoanut each	0 30	0 40
Quails per score	3 40	3 80	Lettuce per score	1 40	1 80	Country Apple		
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 80	4 00	Lobia per bundle (small)			Guatemala per seer	0 60	0 100
Do. (special) per score	4 40	4 80	Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
GAME.			per seer			Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 80	1 120
Dove ..	1 00	1 40	Onions, (New) per seer	0 40	0 50	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Guinea fowl ..	15 00	20 00	Do. Patna red (old) ..	0 50	0 60	Do. Black per lb.		
Partridge ..			Do. " white ..	0 80	0 100	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peacock ..	15 00	20 00	Do. Country red ..	0 40	0 50	Do. S. African per lb.		
Peahen ..	10 00	15 00	Parasip each			Grape Fruit per doz.	12 00	16 00
			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 40	1 120	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 80	4 00
			Do. Darjeeling ..	1 140		Anar ..	3 00	3 80
			Do. Hazaribagh ..	1 40	1 120	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 80	2 00
			Do. Ranchi per seer			Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 40
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 80	3 120
						Khurbaan	1 40	1 80

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in six sizes. AGENTS:—BOMBAY—Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. KARACHI—T. S. Thadhani & Sons, Marriot Rd. BANGALORE—de Souza Bros., 4, Hutchins Rd., Cook Town. UPPER ASSAM—Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Ltd., Dibrugarh & Branches. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGTNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane (off Waterloo St.), Calcutta.

Plovers	each	...	10 00	15 00	Do. Simla	per seer	1 80	1 12 0	Do. (large)	per lb.	...
Quail	"	...	10 00	15 00	Do. Country	"	...	...	Kesur China	per seer	...
Rabbit	"	...	0 40	0 60	Snake Coil	"	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime patty	per score	1 00
Snippets	per each	...	0 60	0 80	Potatoes (Nainital)	per	...	...	Lemon (English)	per doz.	1 80
Snipes	"	...	1 00	1 40		seer	...	...	Lichess	per 100 (Monsaff- pur)	...
Teal (large)	"	...	0 14 0	1 00	Do. Country	do.	0 60	0 70	Do. (Country)	...	1 80
Teal (cotton)	"	...	1 80	2 00	Do. Kidney hill	per seer	0 60	0 70	Locket	per score	0 10 0
Wild Duck	each	...	2 00	2 50	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	...	0 15 0	1 00	Monkey Lichess	per 100	0 12 0
Land Grouse	each	...	2 00	2 50	Do. (Old) Nainital	...	0 50	0 60	M. Melon Jaunpur	per seer	0 60
Wild Duck (special)	each	...	2 00	2 50	Do. (New) Small	...	0 40	0 50	Mask Melon	per seer	0 80
					Do. Madras (Controlled)	...	...	...	Mask Melon	" (Lucknow)	2 00
					Do. (Small) (Round)	...	...	...	Mangoes Alfonso	per doz.	12 00
					Do. Shillong	...	...	...	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	...	16 00
					Rhubarb	per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0		per doz.	4 00
					Pulhu. (Patil)	per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	...	5 00
					Radish English	per bundle	0 20	0 26	Do. Langra	per doz.	8 00
									Do. Sipra	...	6 00
					Do. Country	per bundle	...	...	Do. Fazlie	...	...
					Spinach	per lot of 20	0 50	0 60	Do. Mohon Bhog	...	...
					Squash	per seer	...	...	Do. Green	per score	0 80
					Country Spinach	per score	0 30	0 40	Do. Golapkhani	...	0 10 0
					Sweet Potatoes	red per sr.	0 50	0 60	Do. Himsagore	...	2 00
					Do. Pumpkins	per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Begamfuli	...	3 00
					Tomato Allahabad	per sr.	0 12 0	1 40	Do. Kanchan	...	...
					Do. Darjeeling	per seer	...	...	Do. Bombay	...	...
					Do. Country	...	...	...	Do. Safeta	...	1 80
					Do. Ranchi	...	0 14 0	1 40	Do. Lilam	per doz.	2 00
					Do. Shillong	...	0 14 0	1 80	Mangosteen	per doz.	...
					Tamarind (Green)	...	0 26	0 30	Mulberry	per score	...
					Turnip p. seer	Darjeeling	0 10 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Monsoon	pe doz.	3 00
					Do. Lucknow	per bundle	1 10 0	0 12 0	Poona	"	3 80
					Vegetable marrow	Country	...	...	Bombay	"	3 12 0
						each	0 50	0 60	Oranges Sylhet	...	3 12 0
					Do. Darjeeling	each	...	...	Do. Bombay	...	...
					White Pumpkins	per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Darjeeling	...	1 00
					Red	per seer	0 60	0 70	Do. Madras	per doz.	...
					Tarai	per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Nagpur 6-8	...	1 00
					Kankrole	per seer	...	...	Do. (Squeezing)	10-12	1 00

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are meatless days.

*Controlled by Government.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

[illegible]

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect :

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year round.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 6	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 6 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	5 16 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 44	
Bombay ...		2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...			Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag		Control	*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...		Price	*Domestic Coke (retail)		Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			per md. ...	1 10 0	
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			per seer ...			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	*Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Wheat " " ...		0 5 0			to
Do. (cut pieces) ..	6 8 0	7 0 0	Wholemeal (Flour) ..		0 5 6	Halud ..	0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) ..	5 0 0	5 8 0					to	
Do. (cut pieces) ..	7 0 0	7 8 0	*RICE				0 8 0	
Cutla per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control	CONFRECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Bhasmanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Medium per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake "A and		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe			Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without roe			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
seer ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Golah Soru rice (best) ..			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Kamini rice " " ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			Short bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small)						English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	*SUGAR			per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Gur per seer ...			Caramels Assorted per lb ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			" " " "		
Other fish ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Oryatal (best) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Rock Salmon (whole)			Medium (small grain			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (fillet) ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	white) ...					
Mackerel ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Medium (small grain)			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Glaxo ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL, Etc.			Assorted Creams ...		
Ladies finger ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Kalal per seer ...			Golden Puffs ...		
			Arabar " " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola " " ...			per lb. ...		
Bread (Brown) 1 lb. each	0 10 0		Khari Masoor " " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. (Hour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Khasari " " ...			per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6		Mung (Bhaja) " " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Hot dug bread each ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0					per tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Doona per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 lb. tin ...			Marie 1 lb. tin ...		
Do. Midam " " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	2 lb. " " ...	2 2 0		Nice 1 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland " " ...			6 lb. " " ...	6 0 0		Petit Bourre tin ...		
Do. heddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 1 6	Selling	BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			Castor Oil " " ...		Price	Cheese ...		
Do. unmixd. " " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 2 0		Gem ...		
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Gem Iced ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Ginger Nut 1 lb.		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Marie ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Milk ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Mixed (House-		
			No. 1 ...		led	hold) ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Nice ...		
			No. 2 ...					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONER'S— —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES— —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 15 0		per tin	0 15 0	
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 12 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 8 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do do			Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-2		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
			tee 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 10 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Broken.	1 0 6	1 2 0	1 lb. per tin		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			tle		
			packet	2 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 8 0		per lb.		
			Cafe Brand packets	1 4 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)			con per lb.		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
			Dust (Special) per lb.	1 12 0		2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.			* Cobra Boot Polish, —	Small	Large
			DUST TEA			* Chamomile Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			* Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	* Kno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	8 18
			Red Assign Coffee per lb.	2 8 0	2 8 0	* Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		* Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			* Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	1 0 0	1 4 0	* Amrutanjana Pain Balm	1 4 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 4 0		* Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	* Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	* Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Pickles (Country) per bot.			Blattabane Cock-		
			Mustard Colman per tin			roach Extermina-		
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 14 0		tor 1½ Ozs. tin	0 9 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 3 Ozs. "	0 15 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 8 Ozs. "	2 4 0	
			Pepper		0 10 0	Do. 16 Ozs. "	4 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 7 lb. "	21 0 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 56 lbs. bag	100 0 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	2 0 0		PAINTS.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 0 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: R. 1 3901) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
--	--	--

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veget. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 2 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butch 7	0 2 0 each.	Butch.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 2 0 ..	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKETS Rates quoted on the 25th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patal	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal		0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Pears		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Bisnewar) ...		4 6 0	Cauliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger		0 8 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 5 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...						MEAT.		
Dadkhami			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 0 0	2 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 3 0	Goat & Khashi	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 8 0	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) }			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata)			Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patna whole)			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki		
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Suji			Crab per pair	0 6 0	0 10 0
Mug Dal	0 6 0		Gur (Beli) (control)		0 5 0	Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0	" Khajure			EGGS		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score	3 2 0	3 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 7 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 6 0	Do. (New)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score	3 2 0	3 4 0
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do.			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 6 0	Do					
Do. (Khari)		0 3 0						
Mattor Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET Rates quoted on the 1st May, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 12 0	Mutton		2 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 12 0	Goat		2 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 6 0		Milk		0 10 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		3 0 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)	0 7 0		Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		3 0 0
Do. (Khari)		0 8 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		5 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 8 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocoanut Oil		1 0 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		5 2 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja (controlled)	4 4 0		Apples 6			Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Bhadwa do.	4 4 0		Alubokra per seer		2 8 0	H. & P. do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.) (Controlled)		4 4 0	Oranges 12—20	1 0 0		Household per tin		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Bedana per seer	4 0 0		Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Sugar (White) per seer			Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Dates Arab	1 4 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Mango 8—10	1 0 0		rettes, 555		
Atta		0 5 0	" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			Pomegranate per seer		2 0 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Patal per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Potatoes (Doel)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Fascal's Logenges		
Potatoes (Doel)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Brinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	(glass) each		
Brinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ginger		0 10 0	Jam		
Ginger			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
FISH			Cauliflower each			Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Parsey per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Cabbage per seer			Quickwhite (White)		
Pons	1 8 0	2 0 0	FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Parsey per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Bagda		2 8 0	Pons	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
Bhetki	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " bulk		
Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0	Bagda		2 8 0	Rising Sun		
Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Bhetki		2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
Hilsa Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0	Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0			

*Controlled by the Government:-

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd May, 1945.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 8-15	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 80	3 00	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully	1 00		Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pair 3-4			Do. (Medium) " "		
EGGS			Do. Langra			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	3 00		Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	3 40		Do. Madras			Nagra (old) No. 3 per md.		
			Do. Kalicut 6-10	1 00		Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Fasil			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 20	0 50	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 28	0 30	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer	0 120		Do. Sapeda 10-16	1 00		Chamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 80		Do. Golapkhaz 6-10	1 00		Balam (old) per md.		
Pati Lemon each	0 16	0 20	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 80		Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagzi Lemon per pair	0 06	0 10	Kharbuz per seer	0 60	0 80	Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichangore			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 60	0 70	Do. Madras			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 50		Do. Darjeeling	1 00		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 70		Do. Nagpur 8-16			Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "	0 40		Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Gauhati " "		0 50	Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
Country " "			Do. Kabul	5 00		Coarse		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pears 6-16	1 00		Medium " "		
Katal Murshidabad per			Pineapple Singapore each			SUGAR, ETC.		
seer	0 80		Do. Assam (Local)	0 80	1 00	Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Dist per seer		0 10 0	Do. Country each			Java		
Do. Hilly " "	0 20	0 60	Peaches	0 80		Cocoonut Oil		
Cabbage " "			Plantain Champa per score	0 120	2 00	Mustard Oil		
Caulliflower each			Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer		
Peas Ranohi per seer			Musket per seer	2 00				
Do. Darjeeling " "			Pomegranate per seer			Flour " "		
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Multan per seer			Atta " "		
Beans " "			Do. Kandahar	4 00	6 00	Sujee " "		
Peas " "			Bedana (Kabul)			Atta fresh per seer		
Tomato " "	0 50		Raisin (Rad) per seer			Ohandausi Atta per md.		
Green Mangoes each	0 06	0 20	Do. Sultana " "	2 80	2 90	Til Oil per seer		
Sit per seer	0 60	0 80	Almond shelled	3 00	4 00	Fine per seer		
			Do. without shell					
FRUITS			Do. do. large		5 00	DAL		
Apple Cashmere			Surdah Quaman per seer	1 00	1 80	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Kulu 2-3	1 00		Water melon Goolando			Mug Dal	0 10 0	
Do. Peshwari			Do. Deshi each	0 60	0 80	Arhar	0 80	0 12 0
Do. Nainital			Do. Farukabad	1 30	2 80	Kalai	0 60	0 80
Alubokhara per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Quetta			Khesari	0 60	
Apricot " "	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Bhagalpur each			Mosoor (spils)		0 80
Batavia each	0 10	0 40	Sarhati Lemon 3-8	1 00		Do. (khari)		0 10 0
Bel fruit each			Muwmbi 3-8	1 00		Mator	0 60	
			Walnut per seer	2 00	3 00	Ohana Dal	0 60	
Cocoonut each (green)	0 20	0 40	Do. Shelled " "	2 00				
Do. dry each	0 30	0 60	Nut Ground " "			TEA.		
Chilghosa	2 80	3 00	Sharifa			Rose Mixture	2 00	
Dates Arab	1 40	1 80	Nona (each)	0 10	0 20	Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad		0 14 0	BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	3 00		Darjeeling do. per lb.			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik			Bombay " "			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Quetta			Aligarh " "			Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 66
Do. Chaman			Jessore " per seer	5 00		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur " "	3 00		Darjeeling Autumn		
Khurma per seer		1 12 0	Pabna " "	3 80		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 00
Kesur Deshi		2 00	Darbhanga " "	3 20		Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 80
Khobani " "	2 80	6 00	Masafferpur " "			KEROSENE OIL.		
Kajoo Nuts	5 00	6 00	Cow's Ghee			"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Lichia Country per 100	1 00	1 40	Do. Milk	0 80	0 120	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per score	0 80	0 12 0	Bhalsa Ghee	4 60		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 30	0 12 0	FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
Pineapple per score	0 40	0 50	Bagda per seer			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul " "	0 20	1 60	Bhetkee per Sr.		2 80	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Guajjam 12-20	1 00		Prawns (Gaida)			Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Paatal per seer			Hilsa	2 00		Bulk		
Kanoha-Mita Mango per			Rohi			Owl & Swan per tin		
Score	1 00	1 40	Rohi (cut pieces)			Bulk		
Shunk Alu per seer		0 40	Small fish	1 80		Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 80	0 40	(White)	0 86	Controlled shop.
			Koi per seer	3 00	4 00	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	2 00	2 80	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)			Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)	2 00	2 80	Soft Coke per md		1 40

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGLA STONE CO. LTD..

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sujea (Rationed) ...	0 8 0	
Along ...			Raddish (Country) per score ...			Atta Brown Do. ...	0 8 0	
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Squash per seer ...			Flour (Wholesal) Rationed	0 8 0	
Bagda ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 2 0		Wheat ...	0 5 0	
Bhangaur ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0			
Shetki ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	New Potato ...					
Other Fish ...	0 12 0	1 0 0				RICE.		
Hilsa ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 0	
Koi & Magoor ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Parney ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes 2-4 ...	1 0 0				
Crab each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Grapes ...		1 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
			Alubokhora per seer ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 2 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 8 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 6 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Mutton ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Beal each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Dates per seer ...	2 8 0				
EGGS.			Almond ..	0 1 6	0 2 0	DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	2 8 0	3 2 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		Arahar per seer ...	0 12 0	
Fowl's eggs ...	2 8 0	3 2 0	Orange 4-6 ...			Ohana ..	0 6 0	
			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Masoor ..	0 12 0	
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Bhanga ..		
Bean (French) per seer ...	1 9 0		Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree ..	0 6 0	
Brinjal ..		0 3 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	Kalai ..	0 7 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0		Pomegranate per seer ...			Biuli ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Apples ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ...	0 11 0	
Tomato per seer ...		1 4 0	Green Coconut ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	" (Fried) per seer ...	0 14 0	
Cucumber per score ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Lichi ...			Mattor ..		
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0					Salt (Rationed) ..	0 3 0	
Garlic ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	BUTTER.			COKE & COAL.		
Green Chilly ...		0 8 0	Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
Onion ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Madras ..			Coal .. (Control) ...	1 10 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee ...			Fuel ..	2 8 0	
Potato (Nainital) ...	0 5 0	0 7 0	Do. Bhadwa ...			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Do. Sree ...					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0			
			Milk ..		0 8 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd May, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per sec.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)	—	—
Do. (cut pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Green Chilly "	0 8 0	—	Sujee per seer	0 8 0	—
Silong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Onion	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta (Rationed)	—	0 5 0
Lobster	1 12 0	2 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	—	1 8 0			
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) "	—	1 0 0			
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 4 0	Potatoes Deshi "	0 5 0	0 7 0			
Bhetki	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	—	—			
Other Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer	2 8 0	—			
Hilsa	—	8 0	Ladies finger	0 12 0	—	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 0	—
Parsey	1 8 0	1 12 0	Squash	—	—	" " " "	—	—
Crab (each)	—	—	Sweet Potatoes	0 4 0	0 6 0	Patnai per seer	—	—
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Banhtula (Manja) per md.	—	—
Mutton "	3 0 0	—	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) "	—	—
Goat & Kid	3 0 0	—	Tomato Ranchi per seer	—	—	Do. (Atap) "	—	—
Suet	1 8 0	—	Do. (Country)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Rangoon per seer	—	—
						Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	—	—
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.	—	—
Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Almond per seer	—	—	Golap Bori	—	—
Fowl per lb.	1 6 0	—	Alubokra "	—	—	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 8 0	—
Chicken "	1 6 0	—	Amla (Belati) per score	—	—	Sugar (Rationed) "	—	0 8 0
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
			Bael each	0 1 6	0 4 0	Gur	—	—
Duck's Eggs per score	—	3 2 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	1 6 0	Cocconut oil	—	—
Fowls' Eggs "	—	3 2 0	Grapes	—	—	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
			Lime per score	1 4 0	—	Chana "	0 6 0	—
VEGETABLES			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (Deshi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	0 6 0	—
Brinjal "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cabbage (Deshi) "	0 4 0	0 10 0	Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	—	Biuli "	0 7 0	0 2 0
Cauliflowr "	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Mug Katch "	0 11 0	0 12 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 8 0	—	Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. (Bona) "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Lakrad) "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Orange per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Mattor "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mangoes	—	—	Salt (Rationed) "	0 8 0	—
Eggplant per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0				Barley Lily & lb. tin.	1 4 0	—
			BUTTER			Do. Purify 1 lb. tin.	1 5 0	—
			Butter per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Robinson's Barley	—	—
			Ghee Lakhee "	—	—	Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Bhadwa "	—	—	Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	—	—
			Do. Sree "	—	—	Coal per md.	1 10 0	—
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0	—			
			Milk (Co-operative) per seer	0 10 0	—			

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.			Kashin Bhog	—	
Mutton "	2 0 0		Sweet Potatoes " "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Fash 4-5	—	
Goat and Kid "	2 0 0		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prns S. W. per seer	—	
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer			Sarda per seer	—	
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0			
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer			BUTTER.		
Pigeon "	—	—				Aligarh per lb.	—	
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur "	—	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 3 0		Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Fowl's " "	2 3 0		Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.			Apples 4-6	1 0 0				
Pons per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer			BREAD.		
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score			Bread 1 lb.	0 5 0	
Along	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. 1/2 lb.	0 2 6	
Lebster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. 1/4 lb.	0 1 8	0 1 8
Sagda	—		Pomegranate "		2 0 0	FLOUR.		
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100			Flour per seer	—	
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoanut each	0 3 0		Atta "	—	
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Custard Apples			Sujee "	—	
Crab per pair	1 8 0	1 12 0	Dates per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0			
Hilsa	2 0 0	2 8 0	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	RICE.		
Koi & Magoor	—		Grape "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Patna per seer	—	
Pomfret per seer	—		Do. per box			Baktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	
Mango fish per seer	—		Goosbarry per seer			Do. (Kora)	—	
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each			Ohinisakkhar per seer	—	
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per			Khubani per see			Deshi "	—	
seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuz "			SUNDRIES.		
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100			Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 3 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Sugar	—	
Bean (Ranchi) "	—		Lokote "			Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Brinjal "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Cocoanut Oil	—	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0		Pesta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Gur	0 4 8	
Do. (Darjeeling)	—		Plantain (Ohampa) per			DAL.		
Caullflower	—		score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—		Do. (Martaban) per	0 8 0		Chana "	0 6 0	
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—		doz.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Celery per seer.	—		Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 3 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari)	—	
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. (Sona)	—	
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Roseberry per score			Mattor	0 10 0	
Ladies finger "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Star apple	0 5 0	0 8 0	Salt	—	0 2 9
Onion "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 2	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	—		Walnut "		1 0 0	Coal per md.	1 10 0	
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—		Do. (Elephant)	—	
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas	—		Brand per tin Refined	—	
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Langra	—		Ordinary	—	
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay	—		BARLEY POWDER		
Palbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Totapari per score	—		Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	
Kaddish (English) per	—		Sipia	—				
bundle	—							
Kaddish (Country) p. score	—							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
38A	0 4 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	38B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "		38-39 "	0 3 0 "	
32 "	0 8 0 "		36 "	0 3 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/A W. B.	0 4 0	Pan. Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	59 Chandney	0 2 0	Vegetables
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0	"	60 "	0 2 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store Non-foodstuff.	11/A W. B.	0 13 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
17 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	61 "	0 4 0	Potato.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	62 "	0 2 0	Egg.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	63 "	0 2 0	C. V.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	64 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0	"	65 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	66 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	67 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	68 "	0 5 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	69 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	70 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	Chandney			71 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit.	72 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	73 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

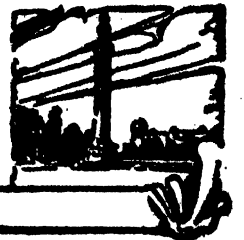
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3 & 12, 6	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 10	" 9 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Do.
G. 8	" 7 "	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
					Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 12th May, 1945

Published Every Saturday

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
SUPPLEMENT—		"MIDDLES" (Contd.)—	
The First Meeting Of The Corporation—Election Of Mayor And Deputy Mayor For 1945-1946 (Part II)		Rabindranath Tagore—Eighty-Fifth Birth Day Celebrated In Calcutta	724
THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION	719	Corporation Commercial Museum—Tenth Foundation Anniversary	724
Condolences		GENERAL ARTICLE—	
The Mayor And Corporation Officers		With The Mayor In Calcutta's Bazar And Bustee Areas	727
"Anti-Cholera" Drive		CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS	729
Normal Street-Lighting		VITAL STATISTICS	730
Baffle Walls		CORPORATION AND MARKET NOTICES	733
CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA—		MARKET PRICES CURRENT	735
Corporation's Anti-Cholera Drive—Mayor's Visit Of Inspection To Markets And Bustees	720		
"MIDDLES"—			
Victory Celebrations In Calcutta—"We Must Bring A Greater Degree Of Unselfishness And Generosity Than The World Has Known"	722		

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

The Week In The Corporation

Condolences

The Corporation at its meeting held on Friday, the 11th May, condoled the death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt of the United States of America.

References were also made to the deaths of Mr. Mahendra Nath Sreemany, a well-known citizen of Calcutta and father of Councillor Nanda Dulal Sreemany and Mr. Amarendra Nath Bose, a prominent Congress worker and a well-known solicitor.

The Mayor And Corporation Officers

To the following question put by Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen:—

In to-day's *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, you have been quoted as saying that the Corporation officers are not alive to an adequate sense of their duties and responsibilities and are not extending to you that amount of help and co-operation which you expect, and that is the reason why the epidemic of Cholera which has been raging in the City has not yet been brought under control. Will the Mayor mention who these officers are?

at the meeting of the Corporation on Friday, the 11th May, the Mayor replied as follows:—

"Although it is not a matter of public importance, yet, since Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen has referred to it, I must state that I have been receiving whole-hearted co-operation from the Departmental Heads in the matter of anti-Cholera drive initiated by me. My remarks related to certain sections of the subordinate staff where work I have had the opportunity of watching during my inspection

"Anti-Cholera" Drive

Questioned by Councillor Jogindra Lal Saha if the "Anti-Cholera" drive taken up by the Corporation had anything to do with Government suggestion, the Mayor, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, at the meeting of the Corporation held on Friday, the 11th May, replied that there was no conference between the Mayor of the Corporation and the Government with regard to the anti-cholera drive. It might be that their efforts in anti-cholera drive might synchronise with the drive of the Corporation. In accordance with the wishes of the rate-payers and the Chief Executive Officer he met at a conference the representatives of the different parties in the Corporation and as they decided, efforts had been taken in the matter of the anti-cholera drive. It was quite independent of the work of the Government. It had nothing to do with their scheme. The Mayor did not know in which line the Government had been working and there was no talk about it with His Excellency the Governor when he met him last. The Governor wanted, he added, the co-operation of the Corporation in the matter of the improvement of the sanitation of the city. There was no reference to cholera drive.

Normal Street-Lighting

About the question of lighting the streets of Calcutta in the same manner as in the normal times the Chief Executive Officer informed the House that the matter was receiving due attention. He referred to the difficulties in obtaining bulbs and other inconveniences.

Baffle Walls

The Chief also assured the House that the matter of pulling down the baffle walls connected

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA**Corporation's Anti-Cholera Drive****Mayor's Visit Of Inspection To Markets And Bustees**

IN continuation of the anti-cholera drive launched by the Corporation of Calcutta the Mayor, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, accompanied by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Shamsul Haque, and some Councillors and Municipal Officers, visited the potato market (Alu Posta) in Jorabagan area on Sunday.

The Mayor met some of the dealers and advised them to destroy the rejected stuff. He also issued instructions to officials for arranging better supervision over the quick disposal of refuse of dustbins in that area.

The party also visited some of the congested bustees in the locality and recognized the necessity for better conservancy service, supply of filtered and unfiltered water and general improvement of sanitary conditions.

MAYOR MEETS GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman, Councillor P. K. Sett, the District Engineer, District Health Officer and the Health Publicity Officer were also in the Mayor's party that visited the whole of Ward No. 5 "where cholera had broken out with the greatest fury." The party assembled at the office of *Hindusthan Standard* and *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and then proceeded to inspect the locality.

The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor received various complaints from residents about the inadequate supply of filtered water and unfiltered water. The Mayor advised the manager of an estate where filtered water could be easily contaminated, to have a tube-well arrangement. The Burtala Bustee, where contamination of drinking water was detected, was also visited and the District Engineer was instructed to draw the attention of the house owners to the situation and to request them to re-lay the pipes with the greatest safety.

The publicity van and the van lent by the Government delivered street corner lectures urging the people to observe cleanliness and to take anti-cholera inoculation at once.

His Excellency the Governor discussed with the Mayor on Thursday about the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the city. His Excellency desired that friendly and healthy co-operation between the Government and the Corporation could have immediate effects to certain improvements regarding markets and bustees.

A seven-day "Anti-Cholera" drive will be inaugurated from Sunday, the 18th May and will continue up to Saturday, the 19th May, by the Corporation at the instance of the Mayor. The aim of this drive is to make the citizens epidemic-conscious for the future.

The programme of the drive includes mass inoculation, inspection of plague-spots by the inaugurated from Sunday, the 18th May meetings by eminent medical men and pageant parades which will move round the market areas specially. There will be inspection of restaurants, hotels and eating houses too.

The inaugural meeting of this drive will be held at the University Institute Hall, College

Square, at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday next, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Mayor, presiding.

The full details of the programme are as follows:—

SUNDAY, 13TH MAY

8-30 a.m.—Inaugural meeting at Calcutta University Institute.

President—Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, M.A., B.L., Mayor of Calcutta.

Inaugural words by Mr. Sailapati Chatterji.

Speakers:—Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, Mr. S. M. Uman.

Mr. Madan Mohon Burman, Mr. A. Zakaria, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Nalin Ch. Paul.

Peripatetic Show:—After the meeting two sets of processions with pictures, models, slogans on banners, Cholera Demon, Fly, etc., in lorries and charts will start from the Institute and move round the different parts of the city.

6-30 p.m. *Public meetings*:—

Hazra Park:—President—Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee.

Speakers—Mr. Madan Mohon Burman, Mr. Ahmed and Mr. Ramaprosad Mookerjee.

Deshabandhu Park:—President—Mr. Sudhir Ch. Roy Chowdhury. Speakers—Dr. Bhupendra Nath Bose, Mr. Bhutnath Mookerjee and Mr. Jagamohon Bose.

MONDAY, 14TH MAY

7-30 a.m.—Pageant parade to start from the Commercial Museum and to move in the affected areas and bustees.

4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Inspection of plague spots by the Aldermen and Councillors (District Health Officers and Engineers to arrange).

TUESDAY, 15TH MAY

4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Inspection of restaurants, hotels and eating houses by the Aldermen and Councillors.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MAY

7-30 a.m.—Pageant parade to start from the Commercial Museum and to move round the market areas specially.

4-30 to 6 p.m.—Inspection of markets by the Aldermen and Councillors (to meet at District Engineers' Office).

6-30 p.m.—Special Forum on Cholera.

Commercial Museum:—President—Dr. B. Roy.

Speakers—Dr. Indu Bhushan Bose.

THURSDAY, 17TH MAY

8 a.m. to 9 a.m.—Inspection of markets by the Aldermen and Councillors.

8 p.m.—Journalists' Conference at the Mayor's room, Corporation building, convened by Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Mayor of Calcutta.

FRIDAY, 18TH MAY

8 a.m. to 9 a.m.—Inspection of plague spots by the Aldermen and Councillors. (To meet at District Health and Engineer's Office).

6 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Group talks in *bustees* and *mohallas*.

SATURDAY, 19TH MAY

7-30 a.m.—Mass inoculation in the city: Pageant parade. Closing Function.

Ashutosh College Hall:—President—Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee. Speakers—Mr. N. C. Sen, Dr. Sudhir Kumar Bose, Mr. Dhiren Ghosh and Mr. T. Ahmed.

PAGEANT ROUTE PROGRAMME

Sunday, 13th May:—To start from the University Institute after the meeting at about 10 a.m. (1) College Street, Wellington Street, Dhurramtolla Street, Circular Road, Sealdah Station, Harrison Road. (2) College Street, Cornwallis Street, Shambazar Market, Chittaranjan Avenue and Harrison Road.

Monday, 14th May:—To start from Commercial Museum at 7-30 a.m. (1) Keshub Sen Street, Mechunbazar, Narkeldanga Main Road, Bahir Sura Road, Belliaghata Main Road, Tangra. (2) Mechunbazar Street, Chitpore Road, Jorabagan, Strand Road, Sobhabazar, Chitpore Road, Cossipore Road, Baranagore market, Dum Dum, Paikpara, Belgachia, Shambazar.

Wednesday, 16th May:—To start from Commercial Museum at 7-30 a.m. (1) Amherst Street, Nebutollah, Moulali, Entally, Tiljala, Karaya, Park Circus. (2) Chowringhee, Russa Road, Jagubabu's Bazar, Padma-pooker area, Kalighat.

Saturday, 19th May.—To start from Motor Vehicles and District IV Office at 7-30 a.m. (1) Bhowanipore,

"TOO MUCH OF FILTH AND TOO MANY FLIES"

GOVERNOR INSPECTS CITY MARKETS

His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, in a statement made after a surprise tour of inspection of some of the city markets on Sunday morning said, "I have just been round three of the typical food markets of Calcutta. There is too much filth and too many flies. Nothing short of reconstruction could make these markets really sanitary but they could be cleaned up and the sale of food that is definitely rotten could be stopped. The present state of affairs cannot continue if it does we shall have one epidemic after another."

"After what I have seen this morning I would certainly not eat any uncooked food that had passed through one of these markets, unless it came to me in a good peel or shell which had been thoroughly disinfected."

The Governor was accompanied by Mr. L. G. Pinnell, his Secretary, Capt. J. T. Hughes, his Private Secretary and Major M. Jaffar, Director of Public Health. The markets visited were Jogubabu's Bazar, Baitakkhana Bazar and Manicktala Bazar.

Lake Road Market, Tollygunge area. (2) Chetla and Kidderpore area.

THE STEPS THAT ARE BEING TAKEN TO CHECK CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN THE CITY

A threat of legal action against ratepayers possessing unfiltered water taps has been given by Mr. P. C. Gupta, Executive Engineer of the Water Works Department, Calcutta Corporation, in the course of a statement. He says:—

"In spite of repeated warning it is known that many houses have still unfiltered water taps surreptitiously taken out of the connection allowed for flushing privies. Such taps are unlawful possessions and are dangerous for health, as unfiltered water carries germs for various diseases and should never be used for any other purposes except for flushing privies."

"A rate-payer, who is holding a surreptitious unfiltered water tap, is liable for prosecution and legal steps will be taken against those who are found to be in possession of unfiltered water tap without further warning or notice."

"There are over 2,500 tube-wells in the city sunk by Government and the public may use their water in case of any shortage in their filtered water supply."

DRIVE BY CALCUTTA POLICE

The officers of the Calcutta police are daily organising all day drive in North and South Calcutta including the suburban areas to check the cholera epidemic in the city for the last few days.

In course of the drive batches of police officers have been seen, visiting the markets in the Indian quarters and inspecting the stalls of various kinds of fishes, meat, vegetables and fruits.

In case of rotten fishes being sold the stall-keepers are being immediately prevented and the entire stock of such fishes are taken charge of by the police for destruction under the Epidemic Diseases Act. Similar steps are also being taken with regard to the cut fruit stalls and vegetable vendors lines.

The Government of Bengal have issued Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to the effect that no person other than an employee of the Corporation or a person or class of persons authorised in this behalf by the Corporation shall touch, remove or otherwise deal with the contents of any dustbin or other receptacle provided in any street or public place for the deposit of rubbish or offensive matter, or any rubbish or offensive matter lying deposited in lump in any street or public place.

BAN ON ICE-SALE

The regulations also provide that no person in charge of an hotel, restaurant, cafe, lodging house or other place of public resort in which any article of food or drink is supplied for consumption on the premises shall serve or cause or permit to be served therein any article of food or drink in which ice has been placed or serve or cause or permit to be served any ice to any person for consumption on the premises, and no vendor of aerated water, sharbat, beverage or other article of drink shall sell to any person any article of drink in which ice has been placed or sell ice to any person to whom any such article of drink is sold.

Middle

Victory Celebrations In Calcutta

"We Must Bring A Greater Degree Of Unselfishness And Generosity Than The World Has Known"

THE news of Germany's unconditional surrender was received by the city of Calcutta with a sense of relief.

An announcement by the Government of Bengal declared Wednesday, May 9 and Thursday, May 10 and Monday, May 14, as public holidays in connection with the victory. May 14, which follows Thanksgiving Day has been specially fixed for the celebrations.

British, American, Russian and Chinese flags were hoisted on Wednesday on many buildings in Dalhousie Square and Chowringhee areas. Tram cars and many service vehicles carried British and American flags.

Thanksgiving Services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral and several other churches.

Many schools in the city were closed and a number of cinema houses cancelled their programmes for the day.

A reference to the end of the war in Europe was made at the meeting of the Corporation, held on Friday, the 11th May.

THE CORPORATION PAYS RESPECTS TO THE GREAT ARMY OF THE DEAD

All shops in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, with the exception of foodstuff vendors, was closed.

In the evening several public buildings and mercantile houses as well as hotels and restaurants and other establishments were floodlit. Sealdah station, which was ablaze with lights, attracted large crowds of sightseers.

On Tuesday, the Calcutta High Court was closed shortly after 12 o'clock. The Chief Justice, addressing the Advocate-General, said:—"The war in the West has come to an end and with it we hope the tyranny and injustice which caused it. One hopes that out of this destruction and bloodshed will arise a new state of affairs and that the rule of law will be established, enforced and maintained."

"To the future world, we must bring a fair greater degree of unselfishness and generosity of spirit than the world has known in the past, both as between nations and as between individuals," said Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, in a broadcast talk from the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio on Wednesday.

Mr. Casey added: "We must be prepared to give with less immediate thought of getting in return. To this end we must develop public spirit—in place of private interest—international tolerance in place of suspicion and distrust. Nothing in the world is as important as these things for the peace of the world."

ALLIED VICTORY

Reference In The Corporation

At the meeting of the Corporation held on Friday, the 11th May, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Mayor, referred to the Allied Victory in Europe.

He said:—"For us four hundred million Indians the end of war has ushered in an epoch which may indeed be the turning point in our history. I declare from my place in this first seat

of the supreme council of the foremost city of India—I declare this before the assembled Council of Nations which sit at far-off San Francisco—the silver-voiced Vijaylaxmi speaks for us—she, and none other."

"Amongst the croaks and squeaks of be-ribboned hirelings her voice sounds like a thunder peel, the voice of 400 million strong. If statesmen anywhere in the world have any illusion on this score let them shed such illusions.

"It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to us Indians that he who represents that young state which has waded through blood to victory, which through darkest hours achieved triumph, has no illusions. It is human nature to be attracted to those who understand us, our eyes look wistfully to that horizon where marches at dawn an army, red-clad, red-armoured, red-bannered—the Praetorian Guard of the proletariat—the guard that holds no other weapon save the hammer to shape the plough and the sickle to gather the harvest.

"The war in Europe is now over. While it lasted, Death reaped his red harvest, in rich profusion. Age-long products of human labour, of human achievements, of human inspirations, crashed and crumbled amidst the mad orgy of mass destruction. Worst of all there was degradation of man's conscience, and dethronement of God from the hearts of men, so that surplined cardinals, unabashed, changed places with gunmen. Such, in brief, has been the war which has just ended. Now to peace.

"Heralded by a horde of noisy hack-writers, those who think they have won are sitting together to devise peace,—the peace that is to last. History tells us that they did this before. And History tells us they failed. They failed because they waxed eloquent over gas-light charters and arc-light proclamations,—pointed, patterned, polished, while what was needed was the Flame that illumines the Soul."

Concluding the Mayor said: "While we are glad that the carnage in one quarter of the world is over, let us not forget the gravity of the hour,

END OF EUROPEAN WAR

HOW THE CITIES TOOK IT

LONDON

Solid mass of bodies jammed the streets between Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square on the night of May 7 soon after the announcement of the close of the European war. The hundreds of specially drafted police trying to control the jam were helpless. British servicemen and tens of thousands of civilians took complete control. Sailors climbed to the tops of piccadilly's tall lamp-posts cheering wildly, trying to head the throng in victory songs. Military policemen were the butt of all sorts of good natured chaff. Servicemen took liberties that would have put them in the guard room in ordinary days.

STOCKHOLM

Streams of "confetti" floated through the sunny air of Drottningatan, Stockholm's main shopping thoroughfare as typists tore up the paper and threw windows with shrieks of joy.

NEW YORK

Tickertape and bits of torn up telephone books, fluttering down from skyscrapers, proclaimed that the city was celebrating. "Bigger than 1918" said city authorities of the celebrating crowds which a million strong, packed streets blocking all thoroughfares. Streets were knee-deep in paper, all telephones were dead and traffic diverted. Liners and tugs in Hudson river let loose their sirens and planes roared overhead to add to ceaseless honking of motor horns and yelling of crowds.

CHICAGO

Nearly all work was stopped and the whole population celebrated amid shrieking factory whistles and clanging church bells.

SAN FRANCISCO

The Conference city celebrated over breakfast but it was officially stated the work of the Conference would go on uninterrupted.

PARIS

Crowds cheered wildly outside the big newspaper office in the main Paris thoroughfares as loud-speakers announced the capitulation. Evening papers gave the surrender news in six-inch headlines.

MOSCOW

Preparations are understood to be under way to make the celebrations of the Russian V-day something that will be remembered for generations.

Aldermen and Councillors, I request every one of you to rise for one moment from your seats, in honour of the memory of the great army of the Dead. I request you further to breathe in your hearts a silent prayer, prayer for our land, land of our fathers, great glorious and beloved India."

It has been officially announced that Sunday, the 13th May, will be a Thanksgiving day. On this day a public Thanksgiving Service will be held in the compound of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, at 8 a.m. and the authorities of all other churches, mosques, temples, synagogues and other places of worship are also requested to hold thanksgiving services on that day.

Monday, May 14th, will also be a public holiday and is the day fixed for celebrations. The following programme of celebrations has been arranged on that day in Calcutta:—

A ceremonial parade will be held at 7-30 a.m. on the Brigade Parade Ground (opposite the Army and Navy Stores) at which the Allied Armed Forces, the Police, Fire Fighting Services, A. R. P., Civic Guards and Women's organisations will take part. A limited number of seats will be provided for those to whom tickets are being issued and the general public are welcome to witness the function.

Free cinema shows will be arranged for school children.

Free food and cloth will be distributed to the poor.

A number of special sporting events will be arranged.

A limited number of Government and Public buildings will be decorated with flags of the United Nations and illuminated in the evening and the public are also requested to decorate and illuminate their houses and places of business.

BERLIN

"A City Of The Dead"

Berlin is now a city of the dead, writes Reuter's chief correspondent from the now occupied German capital under date May 9. He continues:—

"As a metropolis it has simply ceased to exist. Every house within miles of the centre seems to have had its own tomb.

"I toured the German capital from east to the centre and back to the south this morning in company with Air Chief Marshal Tedder and the Russian military commander of Berlin, General Berrarin.

"I have seen Stalingrad. I have lived through the entire London blitz. I have seen a dozen badly damaged major Russian towns, but the scene of utter destruction, desolation and death which meets the eye in Berlin as far as the eye can rove in all directions is something that almost baffles description.

"The blitz of London was a bank holiday compared with this, one of my colleagues remarked.

"Dozens of well-known thoroughfares including the entire Unter Den Linden from one end to the other are utterly wrecked beyond repair. The town is literally unrecognisable. Alexander Platz in the East End where the Gestapo Headquarters were is a weird desert of rubble and gaping smoke-blackened walls. From the Brandenburg gate everything within a radius of from 2 to 5 miles is destroyed.

"There does not appear to be one house in a hundred which is even useful as a shelter."

Our future, the future of hundreds of millions, the future of generations yet unborn await the solemn hour of solution.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN CALCUTTA

THE need for perpetuating the memory of Poet Rabindranath Tagore was stressed at a crowded meeting (organized by the All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee) held in the Calcutta University Senate Hall on Tuesday, the 8th May, in observance of the 85th Birthday of the Poet. The Mayor, Mr. Debendranath Mukherjee, presided.

Mr. Mukherjee said that in order to keep the memory of Poet Tagore fresh in the minds of his countrymen and to infuse into the younger generation the ideals for which he lived and worked, a suitable memorial should be erected and every Indian should contribute his mite for the purpose.

The need for perpetuating a fitting memorial to the Poet was also stressed by several speakers at the meeting.

Alderman Abdul Rahman Siddiqi in the course of his speech said, that the two men who had brought honour and distinction to the country were Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore. The one was still alive and the other had been gone. The establishment of an institution would keep the writings of Rabindranath alive for many centuries to come.

Other speakers, including Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Mr. Sajani Kanto Das recalled Poet Tagore's contribution to literature, politics and education.

Ex-Mayor Santosh Kumar Basu expressed his view that a cultural centre for the study of the Poet's works should be opened in this city.

(Continued on next column bottom)

SREE BANK LTD

3/1 BANKSHALL STREET-CALCUTTA
PHONE-CAL. 1122-1123

Branches

Kalighat, Shambazar, Bowbazar,
College Street, Barabazar,
Lansdowne, Kidderpore, Behala,
Baranagar, Batanagar, Budge Budge,
Diamond Harbour, Mymensingh,
Siliguri, Kurseong, Ghatsila,
Bishnupur, Madhupur, Delhi, Midna-
pur, New Delhi and Sylhet

Director & General Manager

MR. SUSIL SEN, B.A.

Managing Director

MR. SUDHANSU BISWAS, B. Com.

CORPORATION COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

TENTH FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY

THE Tenth Foundation Anniversary of the Calcutta Corporation Commercial Museum was celebrated on Wednesday (May 9) before a large and distinguished gathering under the presidentship of Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Mayor of Calcutta.

Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, said that the object of the Commercial Museum was to disseminate industrial information and technical education through a permanent Museum of finished products and raw materials available within India.

Since Indian industries should have to strive and struggle, he expressed that an institution like this Commercial Museum would continue to serve them to survive the struggle and to build up a national industrial front.

Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi, Officer-in-Charge of the Museum, described at length the history of the growth and development of the Museum.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das performed the inaugural ceremony of the "Buy Swadeshi" campaign which was also arranged on this occasion.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani suggested that some girls might be utilized for introducing "Swadeshi" goods among the womenfolk.

Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria, ex-Mayor, appealed to his Bengali brethren to devote their energies on industry and commerce without hankering after jobs.

The Mayor, in course of his speech, said that after the war India would no doubt turn into a 'vacuum' and unless the countrymen put their heads together for developing their own industries without depending on others, India would be flooded with foreign goods in no time. Industries that had grown up during the present war should be saved at all costs. 'Save the indigenous industries' should be the cry of every Indian, he added.

The second day's ceremony of the 10th Foundation Day Anniversary of the Commercial Museum of the Calcutta Corporation, including a reception to Bengalee scientists, Dr. Meghnad Saha, Dr. J. N. Mukherjee and Dr. S. K. Mitter who had recently returned from a tour in the British Isles and the United States of America, was held on Thursday evening (May 10) at the premises of the Museum. Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, read out an address of welcome to the scientists on behalf of the Commercial Museum.

Dr. J. N. Mukherjee on behalf of the scientists gave a suitable reply to the welcome address.

(Continued from previous column)

In the morning, a memorial service conducted by Prof. Kshitimohan Sen was held at the Jorasanko residence of Poet Tagore.

Respect and homage was paid to the Poet Rabindranath at a public meeting organized by the Calcutta University Institute in the evening. Principal A. K. Chanda presided. The universal appeal of Rabindranath and his efforts for bringing about a fusion of the East and the West were gratefully recalled on the opening day of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Telegraph Institute organised at the Institute premises in the Central Telegraph office on Wednesday, the 9th May.

**"CHILD OF TODAY
IS
THE CITIZEN OF TOMORROW"**

BUT

he is a specimen of his
parents more particularly
of his mother

FOR

he inherits not only her
nature and spirits but also
her health and texture

VINO-MALT

**PROVIDES HEALTH AND VITALITY TO
MOTHERS—BOTH EXPECTANT AND NURSING**

VINO-MALT

is a food and a
general tonic in

DEBILITY

**MALNUTRITION CONVALESCENCE
AND CURES LOSS OF APPETITE**

AVAILABLE AT ALL GOOD CHEMISTS'.

SOUTH SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY

Annual Report For 1944-45

In the course of his Annual Administration Report, Mr. Biren Roy, M.L.C., Chairman of the South Suburban Municipality, states that during the year under review, 1944-45, the total income of the Municipality including opening balance was Rs. 2,35,129. The year closed with a closing balance of Rs. 54,541.

The collection from license fees exceeded Rs. 21,000, budgeted estimate being Rs. 20,000. More than Rs. 30,000 were due from Government at the end of the financial year on account of requisitioned holdings. During the year more than Rs. 21,500 were spent on account of education (Free Primary and Girls). Over Rs. 12,000 were spent on account of medical relief. The Municipality paid Rs. 20,000 in the shape of Dearness Allowance to all its employees during the year, of which only Rs. 6,390 were received from Government.

The Biren Roy Annexe of the Barisha Hospital which was run as a Destitute Hospital with the co-operation of the International Relief Committee, was taken over by the Municipality in October, 1944 and run fully under municipal administration.

Besides filtered water supply, 132 deep tubewells were in working order within the municipal area. On conservancy nearly Rs. 40,000 were spent.

Prompt and vigorous steps were taken for vaccinating people during Small-pox epidemic in Calcutta and 95 per cent. of the total population (63341) were vaccinated. Cholera inoculation work was also carried on in specified areas.

CITY OF PRAGUE

AGAIN THE CZECH CAPITAL AFTER SEVEN YEARS

London, May 5.

Dr. Hubert Ripka, member of the Czech Government in London, announced in a broadcast that Prague had again become the Czech capital and after nearly 7 years Czech flags are again flying there.

Czech broadcast from London to-night broadcast an appeal to all people in Prague to join the patriots who have risen against the Germans in the Czech capital.

Ask for anything of every
quality spring and spring
washers, from

**BRITISH INDIA
SPRING & STEEL CO.**

86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone Calcutta 3154 & 1013

Telegram :—"SPRINGMAN"

ENGINEERING

MUNICIPAL and GENERAL

Manufacturing Section.

TO LET

Metal Steel Products Agency & Supply Co.

Stockists.—

NON-FERROUS METALS, HARDWARE, PIPES AND FITTINGS

Manufacturers of:—

MUNICIPAL BUCKETS, BURROWS, WHEEL CARTS, ETC.

10, CANNING STREET

Telegram: "BLAZTHRILL"

Phone Cal. 3052

Phone No: Cal. 6885.

THE GANGES ENGINEERING CO.

Importers & Stockists of All Kinds of

HARDWARE, METAL, ENGINEERING STORES & TOOLS
MACHINERY PARTS MANUFACTURERS AND
REPAIRERS.

84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

Ring up Cal. 595.

Gram: "MARLBORO," Cal.

for EVERY DESCRIPTION of
MARBLE & MOSAIC
TERRAZZO TILE
CHUNAR STONE WORKS
HINDUSTHAN MARBLE & TERRAZZO CO.

1, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta

SUBOL DUTT & SONS

TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS

Write to

SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

135, Canning Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 64.

Telegrams: "Sheesko"

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

SAVE FOR
VICTORY

BRITISH
WAR
SAVINGS
MOVEMENT

General Article**WITH THE MAYOR IN CALCUTTA'S BAZAR AND BUSTEE AREAS**

[By SOMNATH LAHIRI, Councillor Corporation of Calcutta]

CHOLERA was taking its toll of lives in the city. The Mayor suggested a drive for cleanliness and precautionary propaganda on the basis of personal investigations by the Councillors and the higher officers of the Corporation. At an informal Conference every one present agreed enthusiastically to the suggestion, and it was decided to start on the drive next day, i.e., 3rd May.

We were to assemble in front of Jagu Babu's Bazar in South Calcutta at 8-30 a.m. sharp: the Mayor himself would start the drive from there with an inspection of the bazar and the adjoining shum areas.

I did not have the disadvantage of possessing a motor car to carry me. Naturally, I could come from my place near Sealdah to Jagu Babu's Bazar in Bhōwanipur a little earlier than the scheduled time and see things which others could not.

There was an unusual activity on the pavement in front of the bazar. A number of scavengers headed by the Block-Sircars and the local Conservancy Overseers were busy in washing the pavements and hustling the street-vendors out. It was not cholera but the Mayor, and it was his impending visit that prompted this spurt of activity. So the dirty pavements just on the opposite side of the market looked on with envy while their comrades were being brightened up.

A loud-speaker van of the Publicity Department had begun blabbing out set talks on cholera. People gathered round and listened, but sceptically. I heard an old man remark, "Why couldn't the Corporation start this a month ago? Many lives might, then, have been saved!"

The loud-speaker began a longish description of the nature of the Cholera germ. People looked bored; interest, however, revived when a cinema-song was started. There were no posters hung from the sides of the van except a single banner. Simple slogans of precaution with pictures to illustrate them might well catch the eyes of the crowd while they were listening and the effect would have lingered longer in their memory.

It was half-past eight, the Health Officer, the District Health Officer, the Chief and District Engineers, the Health Publicity Officer and several other 'lower fries' arrived. The Councillors, too, were arriving,—Messrs. Purnendu Bose, Dharendra Nath Ghosh and Sudhansu Mitter.

Some local buyers at the bazar complained to us of the filthiness of the market and asked us to come in and see round. But the Mayor had not yet arrived. Who would receive him if the officers and Councillors had been away?

But one of the local gentlemen was insistent. He caught hold of the Publicity Officer and myself and took us up to a stall of vegetables and fruits.

The stall-holder was a leper. The gentlemen about complained that they had seen him almost

everyday throughout the year selling his commodities and no step had ever been taken against him.

The gentlemen also volunteered to show us a meat-stall some way off manned by another leper. But we drew a blank there, the shop was closed due to the day being 'meat-less'.

It was nine o'clock and still the Mayor had not come. We decided to 'inspect' the market even without him and all of us went in.

Fresh phenyle had been sprinkled over the drains and the cesspools in anticipation of the Mayor's visit. But, even then the drains under the wooden bridges before the shop-fronts were just choking with rotting refuse, the vicious-looking mud and stagnant water abounding in diverse kinds of worms. It was an eye-washing attempt at cleanliness, so nobody had thought of cleaning the covered places where eyes were not normally expected to look in.

On baskets of *chida* and other eatables pieces of cloth had been hastily spread and big flies were buzzing in and out through the unwarranted gaps.

Some rotten fish were discovered in the fish market. But the climax, however, came near the row of latrines and urinals. Almost every door was broken; the flushing tank seemed to have been out of order for years; the whole place was stinking. And just on the door-steps sat fishermen selling fish. Even the fish might have died of Cholera had they not been dead before!

This market is about the biggest in South Calcutta. The owner piles a fortune from the sales, still even the ordinary considerations for health of the buyers were totally absent. And, the Corporation, too, has a Food Inspector for the Ward and an Assistant Sanitary Officer for every two Wards. God alone knew what they had been doing all these years.

We came out and just then the Mayor arrived in a dilapidated Corporation car. Pathetically he explained: "I rang for the car to fetch me at 8 a.m. They came at about 9 and said that the car had been lying out of order, they had to fit it out and so they were late."

Nobody in the department had even the common sense to send another car to the Mayor to enable him to keep his appointment.

The Health Officer excused himself at this stage as he was not well, and went home. Councillor Bose guided us to a nearby 'bustee.' It was a very small one and comparatively cleaner than the Central and North Calcutta 'bustees.' Most of the refuse had already been collected from the street corners into the dustbins. Some had been cleared away, others were waiting for the lorries to come and receive them. The local citizens pointed out a dirty blind lane which, they said, had not been cleaned for days.

We came out of the "bustee" on to the street, and stood near a dustbin. A scavenger made his appearance.

The Conservancy Overseer had probably been itching to show his efficiency to the Mayor. As soon as the scavenger appeared the Overseer jumped on him with abuse, kicked him and then gave him several blows like a slave-owner and his chattels. The only difference was that it was happening in the Twentieth Century and under the rule of a "democratic" civic institution run by the patriotic citizens and administrators. I protested. The Mayor and the other Councillors also protested. But, by that time, the Overseer had disappeared into a lane pushing the scavenger by the nape of his neck.

Then, we came near 88, Ashutosh Mookerjee Road, where there was a two-storied half-pucca house rented out on room-basis. Inside, there was a full-fledged 'dhobikhana' with all its dust, ashes and misuse of filtered water. The house next to it had a brick-work cesspool just under the drainage pipe coming down from the first floor. The entire cesspool was choked with thick, vermin-infested mud which overflowed on to the road below.

The owner of these two houses was a wealthy contractor, but he had not thought it necessary to arrange for cleaning them. After all, only the poor tenants lived there. The Mayor was shocked at the sight. He looked for the District Health Officer to make a note of the place to institute legal proceedings.

But the District Health Officer could not be found. He had probably left when we started from the market. Somebody explained, "He might have had some urgent work."

Councillor Ghosh took us to a "bustee" at 48, Sambhumath Pandit Street. It was very hot and it seemed very fatiguing for the aged Mayor. But, he carried on just the same.

Four patients, suspected of Cholera, had been removed from the "bustee" to the hospital, of whom one had died. Another person was lying ill in a hut inside the "bustee" itself.

And what a "bustee"! Some 300 people lived there. Probably, when the "bustee" was first built a service privy had been constructed along with it. With years piling on years the masonry work of the privy had fallen down; it

had become unusable and now a jungle of weeds marked the place where there had once been a privy. The inhabitants, men and women, eased themselves in a bit of open space just behind one of the huts.

I wondered why all of them did not have Cholera! And for all these three hundred persons there was just one filtered water tap. The remark of our Water Works Engineer made the day before came to my mind—"Every body must be prohibited by law from drinking or using unfiltered water as it may contain Cholera bacilli."

What will they drink instead?

On the eve of our departure the District Engineer and the Conservancy Overseer came to me and said that they were sorry for the rough handling of the scavenger.

The Supervisor did not look very sorry. It seemed he was sorry only because it had happened in our presence. Any way, what was the use of his expressing regrets to me? If he was sorry let him go and make amends to the human being whom he had beaten and insulted.

By this time, Mr. Ghosh was the only other Councillor left in our party. We took leave of him and went home. Our inspection lasted hardly two hours, nevertheless even within this short space of time it showed us a typical cross-section of the city's civic life—the nature of its cleanliness and water supply, the efficiency of its municipal servants, the zeal of its Councillors—everything.

Next morning, I opened the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and found a report of the above mentioned 'drive.' It stated:—

... the Mayor of Calcutta along with Messrs. Dhirendranath Ghose, Sudhansu Kumar Mitra and Purnendu Sekhar Bose, Councillors of the Corporation and the Chief Engineer, Health Officer and Publicity Officer and the District Engineer inspected several Bazars and Bustees of the city yesterday. . . .

No newspaper reporter had come with our party on the round of inspection. It stands to reason that some one from amongst those present must have given a report to the Press afterwards.

And naturally, the name of everyone except an insignificant person like myself was mentioned. The story of the scavenger, too, did not appear.

I learnt a lesson in publicity.



ALL INDIA SPRING MFG. CO.
REGISTERED ORIGINAL FIRM

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS & SPRING WASHER
OF ALL KINDS,
GOVT. & RAILWAY,
CONTRACTORS.

TELEGRAM:—"SPRINGSHOP" CAL.
TELEPHONE: B.B. 4565.

69, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
WE HAVE NO BRANCH

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**RABINDRA MEMORIAL FORTNIGHT**

In observance of Rabindra memorial fortnight which started on May 1, a public meeting was held under the auspices of Ward 4 Rabindra Memorial Committee at the Ram Mohun Library Hall on Sunday, the 6th May. Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee presided.

The speakers drew the attention of the audience to their responsibility in collecting funds for raising a fitting memorial of the Great Poet.

Dr. Banerjee said that although four years had passed since the death of Rabindranath, yet nothing was done towards raising a fitting memorial. The fortnight had, therefore, been arranged specially for collecting funds for the purpose.

Messrs. Nalin Chandra Paul, Prabhat Ganguly, Lalit Mohan Sinha and Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguly also spoke.

Some collections were made at the meeting.

'IQBAL DAY' CELEBRATED

'Iqbal Day', was celebrated by the Pubjab Muslim Association at their premises at 62/1, Bentinck Street on Sunday afternoon with Lt. Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy in the chair.

At the outset Mr. Syed Ahmed Saadad recited a hymn from the Holy Quran.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, while paying his tribute of respect to the poet, remarked that Iqbal was sent by God to execute a great task through his poetry. His works were meant to give an impetus to the liberation of the people of Muslim India from the bondage of slavery. He was a great champion of Pan-Islamism.

The President said that Iqbal had made substantial contribution to his countrymen. He was not only a poet but a great nationalist and a great servant of India and of humanity at large.

Khan Bahadur Reza Ali, Kazi Nessar Ahmed, Mr. Noor Bux Mayer and Mr. Ashraf Reza also spoke on the occasion.

CLOTH-DEALERS OF CALCUTTA

All dealers in Calcutta and the suburbs, except those appointed by Government, have been forbidden to trade in any Indian mill-made cloth by an order of the Director General of Consumers' Goods.

The schedule of mill-made cloth includes *dhoties, saris, lungis, shirting, coating, longcloth, markin, drill, voils, zujais, chaddars, prints and poplins*.

CALCUTTA-CHINA PIPELINE

A pipeline from Calcutta into China has been completed and already is bringing in precious oil and petrol for the

fighting forces in this country, both Chinese and American, it is revealed.

U. S. Army authorities, in permitting disclosure of this fact, said the pipeline had been pushed more than 400 miles from Northern Burma.

The pipeline is the longest in the world of the portable type. In general it follows the Stilwell Highway, running uphill most of the way from Calcutta. Its highest point is 9,000 ft. above sea level.

LEAGUE LEADERS IN CALCUTTA

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Chowdhury, Khaliq-uz-Zaman, and Nawab Siddiq Ali Khan, members of the All-India Muslim League Committee of Action arrived in Calcutta on May 9 and met the members of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League. The present position of the League was discussed.

NEW GIRLS' COLLEGE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

A college of arts and crafts attached to the Beltala Girls' High School, Calcutta, was opened by Mrs. Casey on Thursday, May 10.

Complimenting those responsible for opening the institution, she said that women alone could give expression to a country's genius through many new and interesting designs and patterns. In this connection she referred to the recent art exhibit at Government House which displayed beautiful designs of *sarees* and embroidery work typical of Bengal's weaving craft.

Mr. O. C. Ganguly, president of the managing committee of the college, hoped that the new institution would afford opportunities to their girls to train themselves in one or other of the useful and artistic handiwork. This would help them to revive and reshape their arts and crafts to meet the conditions and necessities of modern life. The training would not only provide another avenue of employment to them, but also help them to make a valuable contribution to the development of a richer and nobler ideal of life.

Later, Mrs. Casey was the chief guest at a social organized by the Beltala Girls' School.

HINDUSTHAN'S DAY OF INDEPENDENCE

A call to Hindus to rally round the Mahasabha flag and work for the country's freedom was made by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee addressing a meeting at Sraddhananda Park, Calcutta, on Thursday, May 10. The meeting was organized by the Bengal Hindu Sabha to observe "Hindusthan's Day of Independence." Mr. N. C. Chatterjee presided.

Referring to the victory celebration, Dr. Mookerjee said that India could share the joy with other nations if she felt that the end of the war in Europe also meant the end of her "slavery." There could be no real peace on earth so long as India was kept "in bondage."

Dr. B. S. Moonje denounced the Sapru Committee's proposals as harmful to Hindu interests and asked Hindus to fight for what they were entitled to get as the majority community in India.


Mr. N. C. Chatterjee paid a tribute to the part played by Hindu soldiers in winning victory for the Allies. It was in response to Mr. Savarkar's call, he said, that Hindus joined the army in large numbers and they fought so well in every theatre of war. If it was a fight for freedom and democracy as proclaimed by leaders of the United Nations why should there be delay in recognizing India's claim for independence?


Similar meetings under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha were also held in several other places in the city.

INDIAN RED CROSS FUND**Appeal Committee Formed**

His Excellency the Governor has announced that he intends to make another appeal for the Indian Red Cross during the coming financial year. For this purpose His Excellency has formed a small appeal committee consisting of the following members:—

Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan—Chairman; Sir Renwick Haddow—Vice-Chairman; Mr. D. K. Sanyal—Honorary Secretary; Mr. F. H. Moorhouse—Honorary Treasurer; Mr. H. Born; Mr. B. H. Peake, M.B.E.; Mr. T. Godley; Mr. F. F. M. Ferguson; Sir Biren Mookerjee; Mr. D. P. Khaitan, M.L.A.; Mr. H. D. Cumberbatch; Mr. R. E. A. Ray, C.I.E., I.P.; Mr. W. J. Younie; Mrs. Pearl Davidson; Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood.



LEADING SPRING  **THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.**
MANUFACTURER OF **INDIA**
 84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 Phone Cal. 5175

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 28th April, 1945.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 874 against 929 and 920 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 350. The general death-rate of the week was 17.76 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th April, 1945, was 747 against 792 and 771 in the two preceding weeks. There were 155 deaths from cholera against 163 and 134 in the two preceding weeks. There were 47 deaths from small-pox during the week against 88 in the previous week. There were nil deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 58 and 90 respectively against

56 and 88 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 17.54 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 16.92.

There were 97 deaths from respiratory diseases against 99 in the previous week.

There were 42 deaths from tuberculosis against 42 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 127 against 137 and 149 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 20 were from cholera, 5 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 22 from fevers, 21 from bowel-complaints and 21 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 21.09 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 19.59.

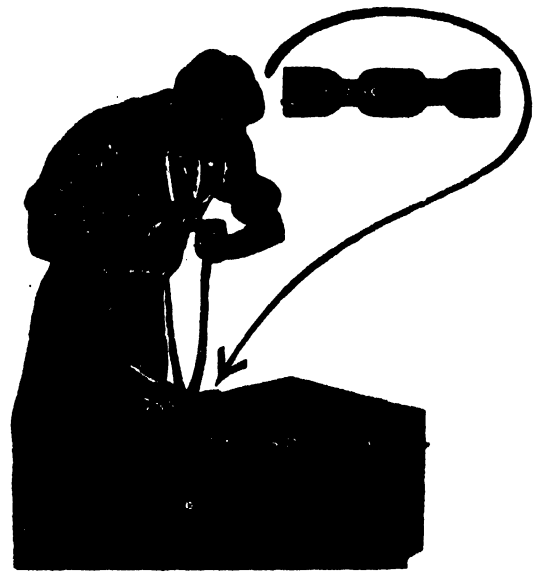
There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

TRAVEL

By

TRAM

THE
CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED



**REDUCE YOUR PACKING
 AND SHIPPING COSTS**

*Apply for new List or call
 for free Demonstration.*

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.

MERCANTILE BLDGS.

CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE: CAL 1161-1163

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA.

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 2,000,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Agartala, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

TO LET

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION
ACCESSIBILITY IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution.

With 260 Branches and Pay Offices throughout India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Olive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 103-A, Olive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South. Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill. Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Shadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Manek Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Hyderabad, (Noida), Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Palampur, Poona, Raigarh, Rajkot, Surat and Veraval (Kathiwari).

Capital Authorized Rs. 5,00,00,000.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,96,71,100.
Capital Paid Up Rs. 1,95,36,650.
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,79,55,580.

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jagmohan Prasad Goswami, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jain & Mr. M. P. Birla
General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

TO accommodate ourselves in the growing needs of the banking and business world, and to develop our services and facilities apace with all modern commercial evolution is our constant aim and endeavour.

BANK OF COMMERCE LIMITED

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballyguni, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Khulna, Bagurhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

TO LET

A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civica.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone Park 1108

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Tele: SANCHAYA,
Calcutta

Phone: Cal. { 2125
6483

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office:—9A, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

— BRANCHES —

Shambazar, New Market, South Calcutta, Naihati, Kancharpara, Bhatpara, Hill, Durgapore, Baharyhat, Nilphamari, Saidpur, Rangpur, Dubrajpur, Sirajganj, Cooch Behar, Benares, Allahabad.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

Telegrams:—BANKCOMMONS.

COMMONS BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Head Office:—1, BRITISH INDIAN STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches:—Garpar & Manicktolla.

A. K. SEN.

Chairman.

B. N. SENGUPTA.

Managing Director.

Transacts all kinds of Banking Business.

Post Box 549.

Tele { gram—Bankonen
phone—Cal. 1567

NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—14, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

Branches:—Ranchi, Biharsharif, Lohardaga & Purulia.

HAZARIBAGH & BHAGALPUR

C. GUHA, M. Director.

KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

3 & 4, Hare Street,
CALCUTTA

Phone: Cal. 5054

Gram: "TAKAKARI"

THE Calcutta Mercantile Bank LIMITED.

Head Office: 7A, Clive Row, Calcutta

FOURTEEN BRANCHES IN BENGAL & ASSAM

SECURE RS. 1,060 BY DEPOSITING RS. 5
PER MONTH IN OUR PROVIDENT FUND
ACCOUNT AFTER 12 YEARS.

NORTHERN BANK LTD.

Estd: 1929.

5-6, Hare Street,
Calcutta.

Transacts all Banking
Business.

A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

THE BANK OF INDUSTRIES LTD.

28, Strand Road, Calcutta

Estd. 1934

Phone Cal. 5883

FOR ALL-ROUND BANKING SERVICE
BANK WITH

GREAT BENGAL BANK LTD.

3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 4053

Branches:—SHYAMBAZAR, SOUTH CALCUTTA,
BARNAGORE, BARRACKPORE, NARAYAN-
GUNGE, RAJSHAHI, SHERPUR TOWN,
DIGHIRPAR, GHARISHAR, BARISAL,
PURA, JALPAIGURI.

TO LET

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the
Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal
Gazette' because they realize that it is the only way to
keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1.30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—“Tender for”. For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Sinking of a 5 in. Tube-well in the Park at the junction of Nalini Seta Road and Maharasi Dehendra Road.
2. Construction of Public Latrine at the junction of Camac Street and Park Street.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 25th May, 1945. The rate quoted in the tender for 1 will hold good for 2 months and that for 2 for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th May, 1945.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. 11 Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed “Tender for” on Tuesday, the 15th May, 1945, up to 2 p.m.:

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

3. Construction of lamphole at the junction of Bankim Chatterjee Street and College Street.—Rs. 316, dated 8th May, 1945, (7 days).
4. Repairs to public latrine and urinal at College Square.—Rs. 316, dated 8th May, 1945, (7 days).
5. Repairs to the footpath of Dharamtola Street (portion).—Rs. 258, dated 8th May, 1945, (3 weeks).
6. Renewal of kerb and channel stones at Haldar Lane, Ward 10.—Rs. 191, dated 8th May, 1945, (15 days).
7. Repairs to sewerage ditch at Panchanatala Lane opposite premises Nos. 9, 11.—Rs. 478, dated 8th May, 1945, (3 weeks).
8. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Bancharam Akur Lane.—Rs. 811, dated 8th May, 1945, (3 weeks).
9. Repairs to sewerage ditch at Jelinpara Lane (portion).—Rs. 801, dated 8th May, 1945, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics “7 days' notice” in clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as “3 days' notice”.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g Office,
The 8th May, 1945.

Modification Of Alignments

Notice is hereby given that under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan modifying a portion of the 35 ft. sanctioned alignment of McLeod Street so as to fit in with the C. I. T. alignment No. XLVIII (McLeod Street to Lower Circular Road).

The original 35 ft. alignment was sanctioned by the General Committee of the old Corporation on the 10th March 1911 under Section 350 of the last repealed Act.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before 9th June, 1945.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th May, 1945.

Road Closed.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 7th March, 1945, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 the portion of the sewerage ditch, measuring about 120 s.ft. abutting on premises Nos. 29, 30, and 31, Wellington Street, sold to the owner of premises Nos. 29, 30, and 31, Wellington Street and delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf and marked A, B, and C thereon, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of Corporation resolution noted above.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th May, 1945.

WORKSHOP APPRENTICESHIP EXAMINATION

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in the Chief Engineer's Drawing Office, Central Municipal Office Buildings, Calcutta, on the 9th June, 1945, at 2 p.m. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshops at Entally. The applicant must have passed the Matriculation Examination obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidate should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1945. The candidates should submit their applications to the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, in the prescribed form along with their mark sheets before 31st

May, 1945. Printed application forms may be had from the Central Record Keeper at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 (two) per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 5th June, 1945, by the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose the candidates should first appear before the Manager, Entally Workshops, (5, Convent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (passport size unmounted) for proper identification. They will thence be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend, etc., may be had from the office of the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation.

P. C. BOSE,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th April, 1945.

Re-Naming Of Road

It is proposed that the portion of Moyerpore Road from Sham Bose Road to Chetla Central Road be renamed as “Peary Mohan Roy Road” and that the remaining portion of Moyerpore Road from Chetla Central Road plus Bridge Road upto Judge's Court Road be renamed as “Rakhal Das Addy Road.”

Any person having any objection to the renaming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 19th May, 1945.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assistant.

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th April, 1945.

Lease For Cycle Stand

It is hereby notified that a Cycle Stand will be given on lease in the Entally Market for a term of one year or more authorizing the lessee to charge 2 pice for each cycle according to the specified time to be kept in the stand by the owner during marketing time.

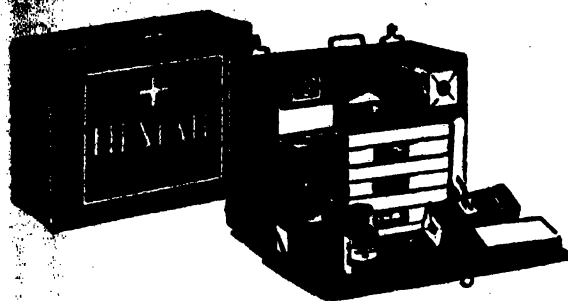
Applications with offer of monthly rent for the use of cycle stand under an agreement as aforesaid are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 17th May, 1945.

S. M. MURSHED,
Superintendent.

Entally Market,
The 18th April, 1945.

PHONE, B.B.1397

PLASTER OF PARIS
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, 1 Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Red numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 80	2 00	Potatoes per seer	0 40	0 50	Controlled Rice per seer	0 60	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	" (Nainital)					
Shlong	1 00	1 80	per seer	0 50	0 60	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 80	2 80	Mangoes (Langra) 10—16			Mustard Oil per seer	1 20	
Baghda	1 80	2 80	Pulhui per seer			Sugar	0 80	
Bhanguar	1 00	1 40	Raddish (Country) per			(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 80	2 80	score			Tea per lb.	1 00	2 00
Hilaa	1 40	1 120	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 20	0 30	Gur (Dates) per seer	0 100	
Koi & Magoor	1 00	3 00	Pumpkin each	0 20	1 80	" (Sugarandy) "	0 120	
Parsey	1 00	1 40				(Hation		Shop)
Crab each			FRUITS.			(Con.)		
			Mangoes 12—20			Suji	0 80	
MEAT.			Grapes			DAL.		
Mutton.			Alubokhora per seer	1 40	1 80	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 80	0 100
			Amra (Belati) per score	0 30	0 50	Chana	0 60	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 30	2 80	Bedana per seer	2 80	3 00	Khari Masoor	0 80	0 90
			Bael each	0 20	0 30	Bhanga	0 70	0 80
EGGS.			Dates per seer	1 40	3 00	Khasaree	0 50	0 60
Duck's eggs per score	1 140	2 40	Almond	2 00	4 00	Kalai	0 50	
Fowl's eggs	1 140	2 40	Lime per Score	1 00		Biuli	0 50	
			Oranges 12 to 20	1 00		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 100	0 120
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per			" (Sona) per seer	0 120	0 140
Bean (French) per seer	0 30	0 40	score	0 40	0 60	Mattar	0 60	
Brinjal	0 20	0 30	Do. (Martaban)	0 60	0 100	Salt	0 29	0 30
Cabbage (Country) each	0 20	0 50	per doz.			COKE & COAL		
Cauliflower each	0 40	0 60	Papaya each	0 10	0 40	Soft Coke per md.	1 90	
Tomato per seer	0 10	0 20	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 30	Coal		
Cucumber per seer	0 20	0 40	Pomegranate	1 40	1 80	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Stinger per seer	0 60	0 80	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Trunk	0 60	0 80	Butter per seer	4 00	6 00	BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly	0 80	0 120	Madras			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Onion	0 60	0 80	Ghee Lakhee			Do.		
Pean (Dargooling)			Do. Bhadwa	5 00	5 80	Barley Pearl	1	
Do. (Country)	0 40	0 50	Do. Sree	5 00		Do.	2	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 00	6 00	Corn Flower	1	
			Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Olden Best Polka		
			Flour per seer	0 60		Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 50				
			Atta Brown per seer	0 50				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd May, 1945.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bristet per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 12 0	8 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	
					Loin ..	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	1 12 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	Shoulder ..	0 14 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 12 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0					
Round ..	1 12 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	LAMB.				
Stirbin ..	2 8 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	Fore-quarter per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Fuet (Kidney)	2 8 0	3 8 0			Hind-quarter ..	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Do. Malted ..					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 12 0		
					Other portion per lb.	3 8 0	4 8 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Breast per seer					MUTTON.				
Lump ..									
Round					Chops per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Tongue each					Breast ..	3 8 0	4 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	3 8 0	4 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Brain each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Saddle per lb.	4 0 0	4 12 0		
Heart each	0 12 0	0 14 0			Shoulder per lb	3 8 0	4 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 14 0	1 8 0			Kidneys each	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Shinbones each	0 12 0	1 4 0			Heart ..	0 8 0	0 4 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Liver ..	1 4 0	1 12 0		
Tongue each	0 12 0	1 8 0			Brain ..	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Kidney per dozen	7 8 0	10 8 0			Tongue ..	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Liver per lb.	0 10 0	0 14 0			Trotters ..	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0			Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 8 0	0 8 8		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 0 0	3 4 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 4 0		3 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 4 0		1 8 0		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Chops per seer	3 8 0		3 10 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 8 0		3 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0		2 8 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 8 0		4 0 0	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0		3 8 0		Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0		4 8 0		Bhetkee ..	2 12 0		3 8 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0		Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 12 0		2 0 0		China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	3 4 0		3 8 0		Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	3 8 0		4 0 0		Ball chau per seer	1 14 0		3 8 0	
Baw Ham (full) per lb.	2 8 0		3 8 0		Papadams per 100	2 0 0		3 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 8 0		5 0 0		Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	3 4 0		3 12 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE B.B. 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 60	1 10 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) 8 oz.	1 12 0	2 8 0	Do. Nagpur ..			Apples (Cooking) ..	1 80	2 00
Capon ..	6 80	10 80	Do. Lahore ..	1 00	1 80	Do. S. Africa ..	—	—
Duck (curry) ..	3 00	3 40	Do. Darjeeling p. s.	1 00	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	3 00	4 00
Do. (roasting) ..	3 40	4 00	Do. Fyzabad ..	—	—	Do. Nainital ..	—	—
Do. (special) ..	4 20	4 10 0	Do. Country each	—	—	Do. White Pearman ..	—	—
Fowl (curry) .. 11 oz.	2 80	3 00	B.ussels Sprouts per doz.	1 20	1 40	Do. American ..	—	—
Do. (outlet) .. 11b1 oz	2 14 0	3 80	Celery Each ..	0 56	0 70	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 80	4 80
Do. (ordinary roasting)	—	—	Cucumber per score	2 00	2 80	Do. King David ..	—	—
Do. (special) each ..	3 00	3 12 0	Garlic per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Jonathan ..	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 80	4 20	Ginger ..	0 80	0 100	Do. Lusa per lb.	3 80	4 80
Goose ..	25 00	26 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Quetta ..	—	—
Pigeons ..	0 14 0	1 00	Turmeric ..	0 100	0 110	Do. Delicious ..	—	—
Turkey Cook ..	40 00	50 00	Indian Corn each	0 80	0 40	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	—	—
Do. Hen ..	20 00	30 00	Knol kohl Country each	0 20	0 80	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	—	—	Ladies finger per seer	0 100	0 120	Bael Fruit each	0 20	0 60
heavy lots ..	1 60	1 80	Do. Do. per score	0 26	0 80	Bedana Kabul per seer	6 80	8 00
Do. (Dressed) ..	2 80	2 10 0	Leek each	0 50	0 60	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			Lettuce each	0 10	0 16	Cocoanut each	0 80	0 40
Ducks per score ..	3 40	3 80	Lettuce per score	1 40	1 80	Country Apples ..	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 80	4 00	Lobia per bundle (small)	—	—	Gooseberry per seer	0 60	0 100
Do. (special) per score	4 40	4 80	Do. Do. (Large)	—	—	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Onions, (New) per seer	0 40	0 50	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 80	1 12 0
Dove each ..	1 00	1 40	Do. Patna red (old) ..	0 50	0 60	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Guinea fowl ..	15 00	20 00	Do. " white ..	0 40	0 100	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Partridge ..	—	—	Do. Country red ..	4 00	0 50	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock ..	15 00	20 00	Parasip each ..	—	—	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peahen ..	10 00	15 00	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 40	1 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	12 00	16 00
			Do. Darjeeling ..	0 14 0	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 80	4 00
			Do. Hazaribagh ..	1 40	1 12 0	Anar per seer	3 00	3 80
			Do. Ranchi per seer	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 80	2 00
						Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 80
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 80	3 12 0
						Khurbanee ..	1 40	1 80

The Vanishing COCKROACH is a FACT!

Use BLATTABANE and Prove it !!

Available at all stores etc., in six sizes. AGENTS:—BOMBAY—Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. KARACHI—T. S. Thadhani & Sons, Marriot Rd. BANGALORE—de Souza Bros., 4, Hutchins Rd., Cook Town. UPPER ASSAM—Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Ltd., Dibrugarh & Branches. In case of any difficulty please refer to FRUGNEIT & CO., 16, Crooked Lane (off Waterloo St.), Calcutta.

clovers each ..	—	—	Do. Simla per seer ..	1 80	1 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Quail ..	—	—	Do. Country ..	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Rabbit ..	10 00	15 00	Snake Coil ..	0 100	0 120	Lime patty per score	1 00	1 80
Snippets per each	0 40	0 60	Potatoes (Nainital) per	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Snipes ..	0 60	0 80	seer ..	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-	—	—
Teal (large) ..	1 00	1 40	Do. Country do. ..	0 60	0 70	pur) ..	—	—
Teal (cotton) ..	0 14 0	1 00	Do. Kidney hill per seer	—	—	Do. (Country) ..	1 80	1 12 0
Wild Duck each	1 80	2 00	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 60	0 70	Locket per score	0 100	0 120
Land Grouse each	—	—	Do. (Old) Nainital ..	0 15 0	1 00	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	2 00	2 80	Do. (New) Small ..	0 50	0 60	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
BIRDS.			Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	Mask Melon per seer	0 60	0 80
Canary (Cook) each	50 00	52 00	Do. (Small) (Round) ..	0 40	0 50	Mask Melon „ (Lucknow)	2 00	2 80
Do. (Hen) ..	30 00	32 00	Do. Shillong ..	—	—	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	12 00	16 00
Pigeons (Fancy) ..	5 00	50 00	Rhubarb per seer ..	0 100	0 140	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	4 00	6 00
VEGETABLES.			Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	0 100	0 120	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 00	8 00
Artichoke Darjeeling each	—	—	Radish English per bundle	0 20	0 26	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 00	8 00
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	—	—	Do. Langra per doz.	4 00	6 00
Artipeach per seer	—	—	Spinach per lot of 30 ..	0 50	0 60	Do. Sipia ..	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	Squash per seer ..	—	—	Do. Fazlie ..	—	—
seer ..	—	—	Country Spinach per score	0 30	0 40	Do. Mohon Bhog ..	—	—
Do. Agra ..	0 12 0	1 00	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 50	0 60	Do. Green per score	0 80	0 100
Do. Country per seer ..	0 100	0 120	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Golapkhosh ..	2 00	3 00
Sean Ranchi per seer ..	1 40	1 100	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 12 0	1 40	Do. Himsagore ..	—	—
*Do. French Darjeeling	0 100	—	Do. Darjeeling per seer	—	—	Do. Begamfuli ..	—	—
Do. Butter per score ..	—	—	Do. Country ..	—	—	Do. Kanchan ..	—	—
Brinjal .. seer ..	0 50	0 120	Do. Ranchi ..	0 140	1 40	Do. Bombay ..	—	—
Cabbage each ..	—	—	Do. Shillong ..	0 140	1 80	Do. Safeta ..	1 80	2 00
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 100	0 120	Tamarind (Green) ..	0 26	0 30	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
Do. (Country) ..	0 50	0 60	*Turnip p. seer Darjeeling	0 100	—	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) ..	0 100	0 120	Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 100	0 120	Mulberry per score	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 80	0 100	Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Nagpur Moscom per doz.	3 00	3 80
Do. per seer ..	—	—	each ..	—	—	Poona ..	3 80	3 12 0
Do. (Allahabad) ..	0 100	0 120	Do. Darjeeling each	0 50	0 60	Bombay ..	3 80	3 12 0
Do. (Lucknow) ..	0 120	0 140	White Pumpkins per seer	0 50	0 60	Oranges Sylhet ..	—	—
			Red .. per seer	0 60	0 70	Do. Bombay ..	—	—
			Rai per seer ..	0 60	0 80	Do. Darjeeling ..	1 00	—
			Kankrole per seer ..	—	—	Do. Madras per doz.	—	—
						Do. Nagpur 6-8 ..	1 00	—
						Do. (Squeezing) 10-12	1 00	—

N. E.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are market days.

*Controlled by Government.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlled at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Singapore " ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rose Apple per score ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Cocoonut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Currants Australian per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	2 8 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritsagar " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Baarah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Kabul " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Tamarind per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Water melon Country each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Do. Country " ...	1 8 0		Do. Goalund each ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. Farakkabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...	0 8 0	0 7 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...						Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Liby do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Calasia do. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...		
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0					per packet ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...	1 0 0	1 4 0						
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect :

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year round.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)				BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)				KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)			
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 80		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20		Kerosene Oil (inferior)—			
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 80	2 00		Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 60			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	8 16 6		
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 80	2 00						(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0		
Almond (Big & Small) ..	2 00	3 00						(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 30		
BUTTER, Etc.				*FLOUR				*Matches:—			
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0		Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer				40 stick each box ...	0 0 44		
Bombay ...		2 40		Patent flour No. 1 per seer ...			Selling Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6		
Dinapur ...				Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs. ...			Control Price	80 " " ...	0 0 9		
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 90		Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...							
Cow's Ghee per seer ...				Country flour per seer ...				*COAL AND COKE			
Butter Ghee per seer ...	5 80	6 00		*Atta Red (Chaundahi) Do. White per seer ...				*Domestic Coke (retail) per md. ...	1 10 0		
MILK AND CREAM								*Domestic Coke (wholesale) at the Depot ...	1 10 0		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0		Do. Red " " ...			0 50	Soft Coke per md. ...			
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 40	2 80		Wheat " " ...			0 50	Spices—			
FISH.							0 50	Chillies per seer ...	0 18 0	0 14 0	
Bhetkes (Jhill) per seer ...	4 80	5 00		Wholemeal (Flour) ..			0 50			to	
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	6 80	7 00						Halud ..	0 60	0 70	
Do. (salt-water) " ...	6 00	5 80		*RICE					to		
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	7 00	7 80		Rice (retail) ...			Control Price		0 80		
Outia per seer ...	2 80	2 12 0		Rice per seer (retail) ...			0 66	CONFECTIONERY			
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 12 0	3 00		Bhasamanik rice per seer				Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 18 0	1 00	
Rohi per seer ...	2 80	2 12 0		Medium per seer ...				Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 00	
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 12 0	3 00		coarse per md. ...				Plum Cake ...	1 80	2 00	
Haddock (whole) ...	3 80	4 80		Do. per seer ...				X'mas Cake " (A land lard) per lb. ...	2 00		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 40		Banktoolai manja per md. Do. per seer ...				Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	2 12 0		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 00	1 40		Chinisakkar per md. Do. per seer ...				Slab Chocolates per packet ...			
Mango fish with roe Do. without roe				Kabul rice per seer Golab Soru rice (best) " ...				Milk Chocolates slab ...			
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per seer ...	3 80	4 80		Kamini rice " ...				Assorted Chocolates per lb. ...		4 00	
Mullet per seer ...	2 80	3 00		Palmai (table) per seer ...				Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40		
Butter fish per seer ...	8 80	4 00		*SUGAR				English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...			
Pomfret per seer ...	2 80	3 00		Gur per seer ...			Control Price	Caramels Assorted per lb ...	1 12 0		
Prawns per seer (small) Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 80	4 00		Sugar Candy per seer ...			0 50	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins ...			
Do. (Large) ...	3 00	3 80		Ordinary (Powder whitish) Crystal (best) ...			0 86	" " 2 Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0		
Lobster ...	2 40	3 00		Medium (small grain white) ...				Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0		
Sea fish ...	2 00	3 80		Medium (small grain) Bengal ...				PEAK FREANK BISCUITS.			
Other fish ...	4 00	4 80		*DAL Etc.				Glaxo ...			
Rock Salmon (whole) Do. (fillet) ...	5 80	6 00		Kalai per seer ...			0 80	Assorted Creams ...			
Mackerel ...	3 80	4 00		Arabar " ...			Selling Price	Golden Puffs ...			
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 12 0	2 00		Chola " ...				Barley Sugar (English) per lb. ...			
Shrimp per seer ...	1 80	1 12 0		Khari Masoor " ...			0 10 0	Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...			
Ladies finger ...	3 00	4 00		Khasari " ...			0 80	Assorted Patties per doz.			
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.							0 13 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin ...			
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0			Mung (Bhaja) ..			0 10 0				
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 50			*Salt ...			0 15 0	HUNTLEY PALMER.			
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 26						0 30	Marie 2 lb. tin ...			
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10			Cocogem—				Nice 2 lb. tin ...			
Dinner Roll ...	0 10			1 lb. tin ...				Petit Beurte tin ...			
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 80	0 36		2 lb. " ...	2 30						
Do. Macca per lb. ...	3 00	3 40		6 lb. " ...	6 00			BRITANNIA			
Do. Edam " ...	4 00	4 40		*Cocunut Oil per seer	1 16			Cheese ...			
Do. Overland " ...				Castor Oil ...				Gem ...			
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0			*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 20			Gem Iced ...			
Preserved, mixed, per lb. } Do. unmixed, " }	1 00	1 40		*KEROSENE OIL				Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...			
Cream per lb. ...	0 80	0 10 0		Kerosene Oil (Superior)—				Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...			
				(i) Per 4-l.G. Bulk ...	4 53			Marie ...			
				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 19			Milk ...			
				(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 1 ...	0 30			Mixed (Household) ...			
				(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 2 ...	0 29			Nice ...			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

***Controlled by the Government.**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONER'S— —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (Maid)	0 15 0	
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 15 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	1 12 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 8 0		1 lb. loose		
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowfoot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do. ...			Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 14 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 10 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Broken	1 0 6	1 2 0	1 lb. per tin		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			tle		
			packet	2 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 8 0		per lb.		
			Cafe Brand packets	1 4 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)			con per lb.		
			Fighter Plane Brand per lb.	1 1 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
			Dust (Special) per lb.	1 12 0		2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.			*Cobra Boot Polish.	Small	Large.
			DUST TEA			*Chamois Leather large...	0 4 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
			Dust per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Eno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	8 18 0
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Coccoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.			*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	*Amrutanjani Pain Balm	1 4 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 4 0		*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Pickles (Country) per bot.			Blattabane Cock-		
			Mustard Colman per tin			roach Extermina-		
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 14 0		tor 1½ Ozs. tin	0 9 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 3 Ozs. "	0 15 0	
			Panama	1 0 0	0 10 0	Do. 8 Ozs. "	2 4 0	
			Pepper			Do. 16 Ozs. "	4 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 7 lb. "	21 0 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 55 lbs. bag	100 0 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	2 0 0		PAINTS.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 0 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

* Controlled Price

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: R. F. 2991) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. B-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
---	--	---

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents voted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Vec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 2 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 8 & 9	0 2 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET Rates quoted on the 25th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (As controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Patol	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal		0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) ...		4 6 0	Cauliflower each (small)		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	0 8 0
Chinshakkhar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 5 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil		1 3 0	Mutton	2 0 0	2 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dadhakma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 8 0	Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 4 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country)		0 6 0	Prawns	1 8 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 5 0	Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patna whole)			Suji			Bheski		
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0		Gur (Beli) (control)		0 5 0	Crab per pair	0 6 0	0 10 0
Mug Dal	0 6 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)	0 12 0	0 14 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	3 2 0	3 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (New)	0 6 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalal Dal		0 6 0	Do.			Kgg (Duck) per score	3 2 0	3 4 0
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do			(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 6 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 3 0						
Mattor Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Salt (Control)		0 3 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET Rates quoted on the 1st May, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From To		ARTICLES.	From To		ARTICLES.	From To	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 12 0	Mutton		3 0 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 12 0	Goat		3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Kalal Dal	0 6 0		Milk		0 10 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		3 0 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	0 7 0		Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		3 0 0
Do. (Khari)		0 8 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE.			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		1 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 8 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocconut Oil		1 0 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		1 2 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja (controlled)	4 4 0		Apples 6			Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Whadwa do.	4 4 0		Alubokra per seer		2 8 0	H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)		4 4 0	Oranges 12—20	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Hedana per seer	4 0 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pesta "		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arab	1 4 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 8 0	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
Do. (Bata)			Mango 8—10	1 0 0		rettes, 555		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer		2 0 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Bar			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
			Patol per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Pascal's Loganges		
			Potatoes (Deal)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jam		
			Ginger		1 0 0	Jelly		
			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each			Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Pona "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Do. (Out pieces) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Bagda		2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bheski	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 40 0			
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 1 and 2, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd May, 1945.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 80	3 00	Safata 8-15	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 80	3 00	Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Begamfully	1 00		Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi 3-4			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Langra			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	3 00		Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	3 40		Do. Madras			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Kalicut 6-10	1 00		Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Fazli			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 20	0 50	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 26	0 80	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer	0 120		Do. Sapeda 10-16	1 00		Uhamoruni		
Ginger " "	0 80		Do. Golapkhars 6-10	1 00		Balam (old) per md.		
Patl Lemon each	0 16	0 20	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 80		Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagil Lemon per pair	0 06	0 10	Kharbuza per seer	0 60	0 80	Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 60	0 70	Do. Madras			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 50		Do. Darjeeling			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 70		Do. Nagpur 8-16	1 00		Kamini per maund		
Do. (controlled)			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "	0 40		Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gaubati " "			Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
Country " "		0 50	Do. Kabul	5 00		Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pears 6-16	1 00		Medium " "		
Katal Murahabad per			Pineapple Singapuri each					
seer	0 80		Do. Assam (Local)			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer		0 100	Do. Country each	0 80	1 00	Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Hilly " "	0 20	0 60	Peaches			Java " "		
Cabbage " "			Plantain Champa per score	0 80		Cocoonut Oil " "		
Cauliflower each			Do. Martaban per score	0 120	2 60	Mustard Oil " "		
Pean Ranhi per seer			Musket per seer			Salt per seer		
Do. Darjeeling " "			Pomegranate per seer	2 00				
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Multan per seer			Flour " "		
Beans " "			Do. Kandahar			Atta " "		
Squash " "	0 50		Bedana (Kabul)	4 00	6 00	Sujee " "		
Tomato " "	0 06	0 20	Raisin (Rad) per seer			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes each	0 60	0 80	Do. Sultana " "			Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per seer			Almond shelled	2 80	4 00	Til Oil per seer		
			Do. without shell	3 00		Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Do. do. large		5 00			
Apple Cashmere			Surdah Quaman per seer	1 00	1 80	DAL		
Do. Kulu 2-3	1 00		Water melon Goolando			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 120	
Do. Peshwari			Do. Deshi each	0 60	0 80	Mug Dal " "	0 100	
Do. Nainital			Do. Farukabad	1 80	2 80	Arhar " "	0 80	0 120
Alubokhara per seer	2 80	2 00	Do. Quetta			Kalai " "	0 60	0 80
Apricot " "	0 80	0 100	Do. Bhagalpur each			Khesari " "	0 60	
Batavia each	0 10	0 40	Sarbati Lemon 5-8	1 00		Mosoor (spilt) " "		0 80
Bel fruit each	0 10	0 40	Musambi 3-8	1 00		Do. (khari) " "		0 100
			Walnut per seer	2 00	3 00	Mator " "	0 60	
Cocoonut each (green)	0 20	0 40	Do. Shelled " "	2 00		Chana Dal " "	0 60	
Do. dry each	0 30	0 60	Nut Ground " "					
Chilghosa " "	2 80	3 00	Sharifa			TEA.		
Dates Arab " "	1 40	1 80	Nona (each)	0 10	0 20	Rose Mixture	2 00	
Do. Bagdad " "		0 140	BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Quality per lb.	2 60	2 60
Do. Nask	3 00		Bombay " "			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Quetta " "			Aligarh " "			Quality per lb.	1 120	1 140
Do. Chamau " "			Jessore " per seer		5 00	Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 66
Do. Australia " "		1 120	Dinapur " "		3 00	Pekoe per lb.	1 100	1 120
Khorma per seer		2 00	Pabna " "		3 80	Darjeeling Autumn		
Kesur Deshi " "	2 80	6 00	Darbhangha " "		3 20	Special per lb.	1 120	2 00
Khobani " "	5 00	6 00	Mazafferpur " "			Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 80
Kajoo Nuts " "	1 00	1 40	Cow's Ghee " "		6 00	KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk " "	0 80	0 120	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Mosafferpur per	0 80	0 120	Bhaia Ghee	4 60		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per score	0 30	0 120	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 40	0 50	Bagda per seer			"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums per score	0 20	1 60	Bhetkee per Sr.		2 80	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul " "	1 00					In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Golapjam 12-20			Prawns (Galda)			Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Parifal per seer			Hilsa " "	2 00		" " Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per	1 00	1 40	Rohi " "		2 00	Owl & Swan per tin		
Score		0 40	Rohi (cut pieces)		2 80	" " Bulk		
Shunk Alu per seer			Small fish " "	1 80		Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal " "		2 00	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 30	0 40	(White) " "	0 80	Controlled shop
			Koi per seer	3 00	4 00	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer	2 00	2 80	(Red) " "		
			Magoor per seer (small)			Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)	2 00	2 80	Soft Coke per md		1 80

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone:—Calcutta 5631. Telegram:—REWARD Cal.

19th May, 1945.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pons per seer	1 12 0	2 8 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer	0 5 0	0 7 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sujee (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Shlong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Atta Brown Do.	0 8 0	
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Squash per seer	0 2 0		Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 6 6	
Bagda	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 2 0		Wheat	0 6 0	
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 4 0			
Shetki	0 12 0	1 0 0	New Potato			RICE.		
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0				Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
Hilaa	1 12 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Kot & Magoor	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes 2-4	1 0 0		SUNDRIES.		
Paray	0 2 0	0 2 0	Grapes		1 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 2 0	
Crab each			Alubokhora per seer			Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 6 0	2 4 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 6 0	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Beal each	1 8 0	2 0 0			
EGGS.			Dates per seer	2 8 0				
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0	3 2 0	Almond ..	0 1 8	0 2 0	DAL.		
Fowl's eggs	2 8 0	3 2 0	Lime per score	1 0 0		Arahar per seer	0 12 0	
VEGETABLES.			Orange 4-6	0 12 0	1 0 0	Chana ..	0 6 0	
Bean (French) per seer	1 9 0		Plantain (Champa) per score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Masoor ..	0 18 0	
Brinjal ..		0 2 0	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 12 0	1 8 0	Bhanga ..		
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 12 0		Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree ..	0 6 0	
Caulliflower each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Kalai ..	0 7 0	
Tomato per seer		1 4 0	Pomegranate per seer			Biuli ..		
Cucumber per score	1 8 0	1 12 0	Apples			Mung (Hart) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Ginger per seer	0 8 0		Green Cocoonut	0 2 0	0 2 0	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Garlic ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lichi			Mattor ..		
Green Chilly ..		0 4 0	BUTTER.			Salt (Rationed)	0 3 0	
Onion ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	COKE & COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Madras ..			Soft Coke per md.		
Potato (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 7 0	Ghee Lakhee ..			Coal .. (Control)	1 10 0	
			Do. Bhadwa ..			Fuel ..	8 8 0	
			Do. Sree ..			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Brand per bottle		
			Milk		0 2 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET Rates quoted on the 2nd May, 1945.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pons per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (cut pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Green Chilly ..	0 8 0		Sujee per seer	0 8 0	
Shlong	2 0 0	2 8 0	Onion	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta (Rationed)	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 12 0	2 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)		1 8 0			
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) ..		1 0 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 4 0	Potatoes Dushi ..	0 5 0	0 7 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 6	
Shetki	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Madras (controlled)			" " " "		
Other Fish	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer	2 8 0		Patnai per seer		
Hilaa	1 8 0	1 12 0	Ladies finger ..	0 12 0		Banktulsi (Manja) per md.		
Kot & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) ..		
Paray	1 8 0	1 12 0	Squash ..			Do. (Atap) ..		
Crab (each)			Sweet Potatoes ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Rangoon per seer		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Mutton ..	2 0 0		White ..	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Goat & Kid	2 0 0		Tomato Ranchi per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Gust	1 8 0		Do. (Country)			Gelp Sora		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 8 0	
Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Almond per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sugar (Rationed)		0 8 0
Fowl per lb.	1 6 0		Alubokra ..	0 1 6	0 4 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chicken ..	1 6 0		Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 6 0	Gur per seer		
Pigeon	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer			Cocoonut oil		
Duck's Eggs per score		2 2 0	Beal each	1 4 0		Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Fowl's Eggs ..		2 2 0	Dates per seer	0 12 0		Chana ..	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES			Grapes ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Khari Masoor ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (Dushi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lime per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree ..	0 6 0	
Brinjal ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per dos.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kalai ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cabbage (Dushi)	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. (Martaban) ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Caulliflower ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mug Katcha ..	0 11 0	0 12 0
Corrot (Country) per seer	0 8 0		Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0		Do. (Bona) ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Lakrai) ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 4 0	Mattor ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 2 0	1 4 0	Salt (Rationed)	0 8 0	
Ginger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Orange per score			Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 4 0	
			Mangoes			Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 5 0	
			BUTTER			Robinson's Barley		
			Butter per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Ghee Lakhee ..			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Do. Bhadwa ..			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Sree ..					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0				
			Milk (Co-operative)					
			per seer	0 10 0				

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th April, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.			Kashin Bhog		
Mutton	3 0 0		Sweet Potatoes	0 2 0	0 3 0	Fash 4-5		
Goat and Kid	3 0 0		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prase S. W. per seer		
Pork	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer			Sarda per seer		
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each		
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each		
Fowl	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 8 0	0 6 0			
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer			BUTTER.		
Pigeon						Aligarh per lb.		
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dinapur		4 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 8 0		Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8
Fowl's " "	2 8 0		Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12
FISH.			Apples 4-6	1 0 0		BREAD.		
Pona per seer	2 0 0		Figs per seer			Bread 1 lb.	0 5 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Amra (Balati) per score			Do. 1 lb.	0 2 6	
Shlong	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 3	0 1
Lobster	2 0 0	2 8 0	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	FLOUR.		
Bagda			Pomegranate		2 0 0	Flour per seer		
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100			Atta		
Bhotki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cocoonut each	0 8 0		Sujee		
Other Fish		0 4 0	Custard Apples			RICE.		
Orab per pair	1 8 0		Dates per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Patna per seer		
Milaa	2 0 0	1 12 0	Almond	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulahi (Manja) per sr.		
Koi & Magoor		2 8 0	Grape	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Kora)		
Pomfret per seer			Do. per box			Chinisakkhar per seer		
Mango fish per seer			Goosbarry per seer			Deshi		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each			SUNDRIES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see			Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 8 0	
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbaza			Sugar		1 12
Bean (French) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Lichis per 100			Tea per lb.	1 4 0	
Bean (Ranchi)		0 4 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Brinjal	0 8 0		Lokote			Gur	0 4 3	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0		Oranges 12 to 1	1 0 0		DAL.		
Do. (Darjeeling)			Pasta per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10
Cauliflower			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Ohana	0 6 0	
Carrots (Country) per dos.			Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	0 11
Do. (Darjeeling)			Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 10 0	
Celery per seer.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pineapple	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hart)		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Sona)		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score			Mattor	0 10 0	
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	0 5 0	0 8 0	Salt		0 1
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 3	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut		1 0 0	Coal per md.	1 10 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)			Mangoes (Green) per 100	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk		
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)			Do. (Elephant)		
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas			Brand per tin Refined		
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra			Ordinary		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay			BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score			Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		
Pulbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sipia					
Raddish (English) per bundle								
Raddish (Country) p. score								

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
36A	0 4 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 3 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36 Chandney	0 5 0 "		36-45	0 3 0 "	
36	0 5 0 "		36	0 3 0 "	
37	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 734)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.				" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 3	3 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent			" 40-44	0 3 0 each	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	West Range					
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods European Vegetable.
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	"		
			" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 39	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 40	25 0	Do.			
			" 43	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do.
			" 43	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	20 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
" 45B	0 12 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 46	23 0 0	Do.			
" 50C	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	23 0 0	Tailoring.			
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 51	20 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
			" 52	20 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 3 0	Do
			" 53	20 0 0	Do.	" 78	0 5 0	Do
			" 54	20 0 0	Do.			
			Poultry.			Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" K. 48	0 6 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 7-13	1 14 0	Poultry.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	2 12 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	2 7 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	1 9 0	Do.			
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	2 7 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-33	0 10 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 43-48	2 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 49-58	2 8 0	Do.			
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 59-66	1 4 0	Do.	North Range		
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 67-74	7 8 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4	0 8 0	Notes
Potato Range		Potato.	" 115-120	1 4 0	Do.	" 5 & 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
			" 75-76	1 4 0	Do.	" 11-12		
			" 77-82	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 83-88	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 89-108	3 2 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 115-124	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 125-128	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 129-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			Poultry-Bird					
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-183	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 184-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-203	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 204-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the author- ity.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan. Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	29 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store. Non-foodstuff.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	64 "	0 2 0	Egg.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	65 "	0 2 0	C. V.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 4 0	"
			22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	69 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
			23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
			24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	Chandney			78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	C-11	0 4 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3 & 12, 6	" 7 "	Do.	Potato—1,	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 10	" 9 "	Do.	9, & 12		Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	8	" 3 "	Do.
G. 8	" 7 "	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk—2	" 4 "	Milk.
			Betel—3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel—3	0 3 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion—3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS UNDERTAKING**CORPORATION RESOLUTION IN THE LIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL**

Whereas the Corporation on the 6th December, 1944 decided to send a deputation consisting of five members to meet the Hon'ble Chief Minister, in connection with the purchase of the Tramways undertaking, and to place before him the points of view of the Corporation relating to the question of the purchase of the Tramways with a view to facilitating of taking over of Tramways concern by the Corporation. The Deputation was also to request the Government to assist the Corporation in the matter of acquisition of the Tramways and to amend Section 97 of the Calcutta Municipal Act so as to give power to the Corporation to raise loan for the purpose. Accordingly, on the 21st December, 1944, the Corporation deputation consisting of (1) Mr. R. N. Gaggar, (2) Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, (3) Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, (4) Mr. S. M. Usman led by the Mayor Mr. Anandilal Poddar and accompanied by the Chief Executive Officer and the Assessor to the Corporation saw the Hon'ble the Chief Minister at 3 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Goswami, Finance Minister of the Government of Bengal, was present throughout the discussion and the Secretaries of the Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Finance Department and the Labour and Commerce Department were also present. A full and frank discussion for nearly 2 hours followed in which the different points of view were brought out without reservation. The deputation explained in details that even without the books of the Company being available to the Corporation, the purchase price on the basis of standard authorities and on the figures supplied by the Tramways Company themselves, would not exceed 3 crores and 62 lacs and the Chief Minister seemed to have been convinced that the purchase of the Tramways by the Corporation would be an economic proposition. The deputation made it clear that on the existing Agreements and on the basis of the legal opinion obtained by the Corporation, the Corporation had the full right of taking over the Tramways Company on the 1st day of January, 1945 without the sanction of Government and they also said that the Corporation had the capacity of financing the purchase of the undertaking. But in view of the intention of the Government to have the Tramways undertaking municipalised or nationalised as expressed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in his speech in the Assembly, the Corporation thought that the best course would be to give effect to such municipalisation or nationalisation in close co-operation between themselves and the Government. The Chief Minister, on the other hand, pointed out that as advised by his legal expert it seemed that the sanction of the Government was necessary before the Tramways undertaking could be purchased by the Corporation and that in any case the amendment of Section 97 of the Act was necessary before the Corporation could finance the purchase of the undertaking. The Chief Minister further stated that the legal questions could not be finally decided without protracted litigation, and it was therefore desirable that the Government and the Corporation would come to an Agreement as to how the Tramways undertaking be best municipalised or nationalised.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, thereupon, stated that his Government was prepared to help the Corporation in all possible manner in the acquisition of the Tramways by the amendment of the Act and by taking such other steps as might be considered necessary provided the Corporation was agreeable to the general proposition of the formation of a Transport Board to control, manage and carry out the administration of all transports including the Tramways, Bus and other forms of transport services that might come into existence hereafter in Calcutta, the adjoining Municipalities and Industrial areas. It was generally agreed that the Corporation having the largest interest in this matter and the major portion of the area over which these transports ply being within Calcutta, the Corporation should have representation on the proposed Board proportionate to its interest and that the Corporation should be entitled to a share of the profit that the undertaking may earn.

in proportion to the size of the interest of the Corporation in such undertaking. It was further agreed that the Corporation in any case would be entitled to the track rents on an equitable basis and not on the low scale now in operation whether the undertaking earned a profit or not and the Corporation deputation was of opinion that the minimum track rent would not be less than 5 lacs of rupees in the year. It was also generally agreed that details would be worked out by a Committee consisting of representatives of the Government on one side and the Corporation on the other.

The Chief Minister further stated that in the event of the Corporation agreeing to the formation of the proposed Transport Board, the Government might be prepared to find the money themselves or through the Transport Board and the Corporation might not be called upon to finance the purchase of the undertaking at all.

At this stage a communication, which was received from the London Office of the Tramway Co. Ltd., and forwarded by the Agent of the Tramways Co. to the Government, was placed before the Conference. A communication along with a copy of Government letter intimating the Hon'ble the Chief Minister's general approval to the proposal has since been formally sent to the Corporation by the Tramways Co., Ltd. It was pointed out by the Deputation that if the Corporation agreed to the present proposal of the Tramways Co., Ltd. renewals and replacements made by the Tramways Co. during the year 1945 would not be taken into account in calculating the purchase price.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister agreed to this. The deputation also pointed out that further depreciation for one year *viz.*, from 1st January, 1945 to 31st December, 1945, should also be taken into account in the calculation of the purchase price. The Chief Minister, however, was of opinion that in case of the Tramways Co. accepting the first proviso, the question of depreciation might be left out.

Now therefore it is resolved :—

1. "That without prejudice to the rights of the Corporation under the agreement dated 2nd October, 1879 and 22nd November, 1879, both incorporated in the Calcutta Tramways Act (B. C. Act of 1880) and to the rights of the Corporation under the agreement dated 22nd September, 1893 as incorporated in the Calcutta Tramways Act (B. C. 111 of 1894) and to the rights of the Corporation under agreement dated 9th December, 1899, which was legalised by the Calcutta Tramways (Electric Traction) Act of 1900 being Bengal Act IV of 1900 dated 22nd August, 1900, to purchase the entire tramways undertaking belonging to the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., as a going concern on and from 1st January, 1945 in terms of the notice dated the 27th June, 1944 and without prejudice to the rights of the Corporation to appoint an Agent for the purpose and to take possession of and to run the undertaking on and from 1st of January, 1945, the Corporation agree to the suggestion of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister to the formation of an Autonomous Transport Board which will control, manage and carry on the administration of the tramways, buses and other forms of transport that may come into existence hereafter in Calcutta and the adjoining Municipalities and Industrial areas, provided :—

(a) That either the Government of Bengal or the proposed Transport Board will pay the entire purchase price for the acquisition of the entire undertaking of the said Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., on the basis of the existing agreement.

(b) That the Corporation be paid a yearly track rent on and from the 1st day of January, 1945 on an equitable basis and not on the low scale now in operation, reasonable track rent in the view of the Corporation not being less than five lacs of rupees a year.

(c) That the Corporation be paid a share of the profit that the undertaking may earn equivalent to the size of the interest of the Corporation in such undertaking.

(d) That in view of the large interest of the Corporation in this undertaking and in view of the fact that the major portion of the area over which the tramways and other transport run being

within the municipal limits of the city and in view of the importance of the city of Calcutta as the base and centre of transport and the commercial nerve centre of the province, the Corporation be given representation on the proposed Transport Board proportionate to its interest.

(e) That details of provisions in respect of Clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and other relevant details specially the constitution of the said Board, proportionate share of the profit and other cognate matters and the fixation of the track rent to be worked out and settled by a Committee to be constituted hereafter by Government in consultation with the Corporation consisting of representatives both of the Government and the Corporation.

II. That the Corporation after considering the communication received from the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd. and in pursuance of the discussions which the Corporation deputation had with the Hon'ble the Chief Minister on 21st December, 1944, generally agree to the proposal put forward by the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd. in their letter, provided—

(a) that the following Clause is added to Clause (2) of the said letter:—

“Provided that all renewals and replacements made by the Company during the year 1945 be not taken into account in calculating the purchase price of the tramways undertaking.”

(b) in view of the suggestion made by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, the Corporation though they claim that the depreciation for the year 1945 should be taken into account in arriving at the purchase price of the tramways undertaking, agree to forego such claim as aforesaid.

(c) the Corporation expect that the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. would agree to pay a lumpsum track rent of Rs. 5 lakhs for the year 1945 in lieu of the track rent as in the existing agreements.

III. That Government do take immediate steps to give effect to resolutions (I) & (II) above by passing necessary legislation in this connection.

IV. That pending legalising the above proposals by necessary legislation as indicated in resolution (III), Government do take immediate steps to have the same embodied in a triplicate agreement between the Government, the Corporation and the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. before the 31st December, 1944.

V. That in the event of the formation of the proposed Transport Board not materialising by the 30th June, 1945, Government do take every possible step to enable the Corporation to purchase the entire tramways undertaking by amendment of all the relevant sections of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 or by passing any other legislation that may be deemed to be necessary.

VI. That Government do see that in no event the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. be allowed to run the tramways undertaking beyond the 31st December, 1945.

VII. That in the event of the triplicate agreement mentioned in resolution (IV) above not being concluded by the 31st December, 1944, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation be and is hereby directed to take possession of the entire tramways undertaking from the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. on and from 1st January, 1945 and to all such steps and actions necessary for the purpose.

Copy of letter dated 22nd December, 1944, from the Agent, Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., to the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

We have been aware through Press and other reports of the Corporation's difficulties regarding the acquisition of the undertaking of this Company. Consideration has therefore been given to whether we can put forward any constructive suggestion to be of assistance and we now put forward the following offer to the Corporation:—

(1) Company to remain in possession of Undertaking for its own benefit until December, 31st, 1945, and retain the profits for the year.

(2) In the meantime the purchase price of whole tramways with the plant, machinery, land, buildings, rolling stock, stores and everything connected therewith belonging to the Company including Howrah as at 31st December, 1944, to be ascertained in manner provided by the 1899 Agreement incorporated in Bengal Act IV of 1900, and on footing that all such assets deemed to be subject matter of 1899 Agreement as at December 31st, 1944.

(3) Immediate endeavour by Corporation to obtain necessary assent from other Authorities and passing of necessary legislation to enable Corporation to take over, maintain and operate whole tramways with the plant, machinery, land, buildings, rolling stock, stores and everything connected therewith belonging to the Company, from January 1st, 1946, and purchase price to be paid by that date.

(4) In the event of Corporation failing to obtain necessary consent and passing of necessary legislation or failing to obtain necessary finance by loan or otherwise to implement such arrangement, the Company to be left in possession after December 31st, 1945, on terms of existing agreement and notice cancelled.

In view of Government's interest and concern over the acquisition and their interest in certain vital section of the lines, we thought it desirable to make known to Government in the first place our intention of submitting this offer to the Corporation. We believe that this offer was mentioned to the Corporation Deputation which saw Government yesterday and we have now been informed that the Hon'ble The Chief Minister approves in principle the proposal. We enclose a copy of a letter in confirmation. We are ascertaining the view of our Board on the query raised in Government's letter and will write to you again on hearing from them.

Should the Corporation agree to this, it seems desirable that the question of assessing the price should be undertaken with as little delay as possible, and if the Corporation agree, we suggest that their representative should get into personal touch with Mr. Godley, Chief Engineer, of this Company. We would observe, however, that we have always endeavoured to keep our plant in the fullest possible working order and we do not anticipate that an examination will show that outstanding restorations are necessary.

We have noticed in this morning's Press that the Corporation have arrived at an estimate that the amount payable for the Undertaking is about Rs. 3,62,00,000. We do not know how this figure has been calculated, but it is our duty to make it quite clear that we do not in any way accept this figure which varies very greatly from our estimate based on figures so far available. We trust that it will be appreciated that we do not make this observation in any obstructive spirit, but we feel it is our duty to draw your specific attention to this point as otherwise there might be some misunderstanding in the minds of the Councillors and rate-payers."

Government Letter To The Agent, Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd.

Bengal Secretariat,

Department of Public Health &
Local Self-Government.

D.O. No. 2198 M.

Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1944.

DEAR MR. PURSELL,

With reference to your demi-official letter of the 16th December, 1944 to Mr. Holland forwarding a copy of telegram dated the 12th December, from the Board of Directors of the Calcutta Tramways Company Limited, in connection with the proposed acquisition of the Company's undertaking by the Calcutta Corporation, I am desired to inform you that the Hon'ble Chief Minister approves of the proposal contained in the telegram. It is, however, presumed that paragraph 2 of the telegram is to be interpreted as meaning that replacements and renewals effected during 1945, will not affect the purchase price of the undertaking prejudicially to the Corporation.

Will you kindly confirm, by the 29th December, 1944, at the latest, if possible, whether the above presumption is correct?

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- R. STRACHY.

List of Text Books approved by the Primary Education Standing Committee for use in C. F. P. Schools for the year 1945.

A.—BOOKS FOR USE IN SCHOOLS WHERE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IS BENGALI.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Mother Tongue.

Any one of the following :—

1. Aamar Boi by Anath Nath Basu (Narendranath Chattopadhyay).
2. Naba Niti Sudha Part I (Ka) by Upendranath Das (Upendranath Das & Sons).
3. Sishu Bhasa, Adi Path by Ashutosh Das Gupta (author).
4. Aamar Boi, Part I by Ramendra Sundar Sanyal (Sishu Sahitya Mandir).
5. Chhotoder A, Ah, Ka, Kha by Giribala Sen Gupta (A. C. Sen Gupta).
6. Ramayane Ka, Kha (for supplestary reading) my Satya Charan Chakravarty (Sree Guru Library)

For Teachers' Use :—

1. Chhabi O Chharah by Anath Nath Basu. (Indian Associated Publishing Co., Ltd.).
2. Galper Boi by Do. (Do).

CLASS I.

Mother Tongue.

Any one of the following :—

1. Sishu Sahitya by Sourindra Narayan Roy Chowdhury (Central Book Agency).
2. Chhotoder Parah by Anath Nath Basu (Indian Associated Publishing Co., Ltd.).
3. Prabhati by Ushashi Basu & Benoyendra Nath Bandopadhyay (Bengal Publishers).
4. Naba Niti Sudha Part I by Upendranath Das (U. N. Das & Sons).
5. Sahaj Parah Part I by Jogendra Nath Gupta (Sanskrit Press Depository).
6. Bangla Pratham Path by Khan Md. Moinuddin (Al Hamra Library).
7. Saisab Path Part I by Fakir Chandra Ghose (Sanskrit Press Depository).
8. Prathamik Path Mala Part. I by Prasanna Kumar Samaddar (J. C. Banerjee).
9. Pratham Path by Rai Rasamay Mitra Bahadur & Mahimamay Mitra (Sanskrit Press Depository).
10. Sahitya Mala Part I by Khagendra Nath Mitra.
11. Shishur Para Part I by Kalidas Kavyatirtha (N. L. Pal & Co.).

Mathematics.

Any one of the following :—

1. Adarsha Ganit Sopan Part I by Suniti Kumar Pal (Nitya Lall Seal Library).
2. Adhunik Ganit Bikash, Part I by Nalini Ranjan Sen Gupta (Mahamaya Book Depot).
3. Prathamik Ganit Part I by Surendranath Bhattacharjee (Bidyodaya Library).
4. Sahaj Sishu Ganit Part I by Gangadas Mukhopadhyay (Tara-chand Das and Sons).
5. Ganit Manjari by Kripa Saran Halder (Gurupada Mitra & Bros.).
6. Sishu Ganit Part I by Deva Prasad Ghosh (Indian Associated Pub. Co.).
7. Prathamik Pati Ganit Part I by Kedar Nath Dutt (Sree Guru Library).
8. Prathamik Ganit Bikas Part I by Manada Charan Gupta (Deb Library).

Class II.

Mother Tongue.

Any one of the following :—

1. Mohan Path Part II by Manoj Basu. (Biswanath Brothers).
2. Manjari by Benoyendra Bandopadhyaya & Usashi Basu (Bengal Publishers).
3. Manju Bani by Mahima Ranjan Bhattacharjee (Gurupada Mitra & Bros.).
4. Naba Sishu Siksha by Asoke Ch. Bandopadhyay (Asoke Library).
5. Naba Niti Sudha Part II by Upendranath Das (U. N. Das & Sons).
6. Bangla Dwitiya Path by Khan Md. Moinuddin (Al Hamrah Library).
7. Kamal Kali Part II by Shyamadas Bhattacharjee (Orient Book Co.).
8. Mohan Path Mala Part II by Manmatha Nath Bose.
9. Dipika by Amalansu Sen (Grantha Sadan).
10. Shishur Para Part II by Sudhansu Kumar Gupta (N. L. Pal & Co.).

Mathematics.

Any one of the following :—

1. Adhunik Ganit Bikas Part II by Nalini Ranjan Sen Gupta (Mahamaya Book Depot).
2. Ganit Prabesh Part II by Abani Bhusan Chattopadhyay (Bidyodaya Library).
3. Ganit Mukul Part II by Brojendra Nath Ghosh and Mohini Mohan Roy (New Book Stall).
4. Anker Boi Part II by Sarat Ch. Dutt (Indian Associated Pub. Co.).
5. Sishu Ganit Part II by Deva Prasad Ghose (Do.).
6. Adarsha Ganit Sopan Part II by Suniti Kumar Pal (Nritya Lal Seal's Library).
7. Prathamik Ganit Bikas Part II by Manada Charan Gupta (Deb Library).
8. Naba Sishu Ganit Part II by Rai Bahadur S. P. Das (Sanskrit Press Depository).
9. Prathamik Ganit Siksha Part II by Jadav Ch. and Atul Ch. Chakravarty, (B. Banerjee & Co.).

Training for Civic Life.

1. Sahar Swasthya by Bejoyratna Majumdar (Goorudas Chatterjee & Sons) (To be used as a help book).

Class III.

Mother Tongue.

Any one of the following :—

1. Mohan Path Part III by Manoj Basu (Biswanath Bros.).
2. Parar Boi Part III by Jyotish Ch. Roy (Indian Associated Pub. Co. Ltd.).
3. Naba Niti Sudha Part III by Upendranath Das (U. N. Das & Sons).
4. Mukulika Part III by Biswapati Chowdhury (Globe Library).
5. Supath Part III by Probodh Ch. Sen (Kamala Book Depot).
6. Adarsha Bangla Sahitya Part III by Madhusudan Deb (Deb Library).
7. Mohan Pathmala Part III by Manmatha Nath Basu (Sree Guru Library).
8. Balya Path Part III by Rai Bahadur Khagendra N. Mitra (J. C. Banerjee).

Mathematics.

Any one of the following :—

1. Naba Ganit Part III by Provash Ch. Maity (Mandal Brothers).
2. Ganit Prabesh Parts III & IV by Abani Bhusan Chattopadhyaya (Nani Gopal Chattopadhyaya & Co.).

3. Saral Sishu Ganit Part III by Jiban Kr. Sarkar & Debendra Nath Biswas (Tara Library).
4. Pratham Ganit Part III by Nidhu Sudan Chowdhury (Book Corporation Ltd.).
5. Sishu Ganit Parts III & IV by Deva Prasad Ghose (Indian Ass. Publ. Co., Ltd.).
6. Ganitankur Parts III & IV by Khagendra N. Chakravarty (Book Centre).

Training for Civic Life.

To be used as help book :—

1. Kalikata O Uhar Corporation by Upendra Nath Basu (Nritya Lall Seal Library).
2. Sahar Swasthya by Bejoyratna Majumdar (Goorudas Chatterjee & Sons).

Geography.

Any one of the following :—

1. Prathamik Saral Bhugole by Manoranjan Bhattacharjee & Maulvi Abdul Jabbar (J. C. Banerjee).
2. Prathamik Bhu Parichay O Samaj Bidhan by Nazir Ahmed Chowdhury & Hemanta Kumar Sarkar (Sree Guru Library).
3. Prathamik Bhugole by Nakul Ch. Roy & Nalini Ranjan Chattopadhyaya (Rakhal Ch. Das).
- *4. Chhotoder Bhu Parichay by Giribala Sen Gupta (A. C. Sen Gupta).
5. Sisuranjan Bhugole by Nishi Kanta Sen (Central Book Agency).
6. Chheleder Bhugole Part I by Kumud Ch. Roy Chowdhury (Kamala Book Depot).
7. Prathamik Bhu Parichay by Madan Mohan Bidyabhusan (Book Corporation Ltd.).
8. Bhugole Manjusa by Benoyendra Nath Bandopadhyaya (Digest Book House).
9. Chhotoder Bhu Parichay by Dharendra Kumar Dutt (Calcutta Book House).
10. Prathamik Bhugole Path by Arun Ch. Deb (Subodh Ch. Majumdar).

**To be used in Class III only.*

Elements of Science and Hygiene.

Any one of the following :—

1. Bijnan Manjusa by Dr. Jyotirmoy Bandopadhyaya (Digest Book House).
2. Bijnan Katha by Kripa Saran Halder (Gurupada Mitra & Brothers).
3. Prathamik Bijnan Parichay by Sarada Ranjan Roy (Sree Sree Ram Krishna Book Stores).
4. Sahaj Bijnan by Dr. Debi Prosad Roy Chowdhury (Nritya Lall Seal's Library).
5. Prathamik Bijnan by Hemendra Ch. Mukhopadhyaya (New Book Stall).
6. Prathamik Bijnan Parichay Part II by Dr. J. N. Maitra (Book Co.).
7. Prathamik Bijnan by Dr. Narayan Ch. & Radha Kanta Bendo-
padhyaya (H. Chatterjee & Co.).

English.

Any one of the following :—

1. First Book of Reading by Raj Krishna Dutt (Datta Nephew & Co.).
2. Lily Primer by P. C. De (Saraswati Book Depot).
3. Dawn Primer by S. F. Abdul Hai & P. Das Gupta (Tara Library).
4. Child's Phonic Primer by K. K. Mookerjee (Bengal Publishers).
5. Modern Primer by Narendra Nath Dutt (B. Singh Brothers).
6. New Primer by Bimal Behari Banerjee (Biswanath Brothers).
7. First Steps in English (Book Co. Ltd.).
8. Happy Readers Primer by K. P. Chatterjee (P. C. Majumdar & Bros.).

Religious Instruction.

Any one of the following :—

1. Prathamik Hindu Dharma Parichay by Asoke Kumar Sarkar & Radhika Prosad Bandopadhyaya (J. C. Banerjee).
2. Chhotoder Dharma O Karma by Asoke Nath Sastri (Indian Asso. Publ. Co.).
3. Sisuder Dharma Siksha by Jogendra Nath Tarkatirtha. (Sanskrit Press Depository).
4. Dharma Parichay by Swami Nirvedananda (New Book Stall).

CLASS IV.

Mother Tongue.

Any one of the following :

1. Balya Path Part IV by Rai Bahadur Khagendra Nath Mitra (J. C. Banerjee).
2. Parah Boi Part IV by Jyotish Chandra Roy (Indian Ass. Publ. Co., Ltd.).
3. Niti Mala Part IV by Phani Bhusan Ghose (Subhas Library).
4. Mukulika Part IV by Biswapati Chowdhury (Globe Library).
5. Supath Part IV by Probodh Ch. Sen (Kamala Book Depot).
6. Sahaj Parah Part IV by Jogendra Nath Gupta (Sanskrit Press Depository).
7. Sachitra Sishu Sahitya Part IV by Kali Prasanna Vidhyaratna (Sur & Co.).
8. Niti Malancha by Salil Kumar Ghose (Das Gupta & Co.).

Mathematics.

Same as in Class III.

Training for Civic Life.

Same as in Class III.

Geography.

Same as in Class III.

Elements of Science and Hygiene.

Same as in Class III.

English.

Any one of the following :—

1. Child's Easy Reader by K. K. Mookerjee (City Book Co.).
2. New Reader by Bimal Behari Banerjee (Biswanath Brothers).
3. Modern English Reader (I) by Egerton Smith (The Book Co.).
4. The New Indian Readers (Reader I) (Goldquin & Co.).

[NO DEVIATION FROM THIS LIST IS PERMISSIBLE.]

A. BARUA,
Education Officer.

Corporation Budget Estimates for 1945-46

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

In presenting the Budget Estimates of the Corporation of Calcutta for 1945-46, the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. Chatterji, placed the following statement before the Corporation on Friday, the 9th February, 1945 :—

In accordance with the provisions of Section 93 of the Act, the Budget Estimates for the coming year as also the Revised Estimates for the current year have been prepared and I now place them before the Corporation for consideration. An abstract of the estimates has already been circulated giving a general idea of the total receipts and the total expenditure falling under the main heads. But before I explain briefly the estimates and how they compare with each other, I think it desirable to refer to some important features of the Budget connected with the financial position of the Corporation.

This is the sixth Budget of the Corporation since the beginning of the War, and while presenting the Budget Estimates at this time last year, it was stated that our budgetary position was much more embarrassing than it had ever been before and that we had come face to face with a critical financial position. This year our position is worse still in spite of some improvement in the collection of the Consolidated Rate.

I am finding it almost a hopeless task to balance our Budget—to make our inadequate income meet the increased expenditure, necessary to meet the demands of the Armed Forces, to provide for ordinary civic amenities rendered difficult by the abnormal influx of population into the city, and to pay for such measures as have been rendered necessary by the continuance of the War. While on this subject, the main item I must first refer to and which should receive the serious attention of the members of the Corporation is our depleted Closing Balance. The Corporation is fully aware that to meet our normal expenditure during the first two months of the year when our collection of receipts is very small, we require a fund of about Rs. 30 lakhs and it is for this reason that the Corporation, dated 13th September, 1935 on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, dated 28th June, 1935 resolved, "That the Corporation are of opinion that the Opening Balance on the 1st April of every year should not be less than Rs. 40 lakhs." From the abstract of estimates already circulated, it will, however, be seen that the Opening Balance of the coming year, in other words, the Closing Balance of the current year is Rs. 22,70,000. This balance is, however, more apparent than real, as it carries with it a liability of Rs. 10,48,000 (including Rs. 48,000 being the interest at the rate of 2 per cent. from November, 1942 to March, 1945) on account of the repayment of the Ways and Means advance of Rs. 10,00,000 received from the Government. As we had no funds available for the purpose, we could not repay this loan on the due date which expired on 30th September, 1944. On the recommendation of the Corporation, dated 25th October, 1944, the Government have been requested to extend the time for repayment until the question of payment of subvention to the Corporation is finally settled by the Government or till the 30th September, 1945, whichever is earlier. Deducting this liability of Rs. 10,48,000 the effective Closing Balance at the end of the current year works out at Rs. 12,22,000 only, which is too inadequate to meet the ordinary needs of the Corporation. In order to ease our financial embarrassment resulting from our depleted Balance, the Corporation approached the Provincial Government for a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs, out of which Rs. 10 lakhs only was received last year. No final decision has as yet been taken by the Government about the balance of Rs. 30 lakhs. Besides applying for the above subvention from the Government, the Corporation, in order to augment their sources of revenue, also passed a series of resolutions

requesting the Government to amend some of the existing laws or to make new legislations so as to enable us to get some additional income which is legitimately ours. But these requests of the Corporation have so far received scanty consideration from the Government who have already refused some of them, while the others have been kept pending.

In view of the depleted Balance just referred to and in my endeavour to balance the Budget in which only the minimum requirements for vital services have been provided for, I was left with no other alternative than to raise the consolidated rate, the mainstay of our finances, by one per cent. But, considering the enormous increase in expenditure in nett actual realisations. All further reference to so unpalatable a consider very seriously if the Consolidated Rate should not be increased by at least 2 per cent. specially in view of our unbalanced financial position and the fact that we have no borrowing capacity at the moment to raise any loan for capital expenditure. Some steps will have to be taken to bring about an equilibrium of our receipts and expenditure. It is, however, within the competence of the Corporation to lower this rate when our financial position improves, as the law itself provides that this rate shall be fixed annually with reference to the requirements of the Municipal Fund. In this connection, it will not be out of place to reiterate what Mr. Gurner said in his Report on the Finances of the Corporation in March, 1943. He said, "The first and most obvious method of improving municipal revenues within the terms of the law as now in force is that of raising the rates. There is a margin of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual valuation still leviable under Section 124 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923 which has not been touched. The Chief Accountant in his note of August last recommended that the consolidated rate be raised by 2 per cent. The proceeds of this measure would be approximately Rs. 20 lakhs in demand, reduceable to about 17.5 lakhs brought about by the incidence of the War, it is for the Corporation to recommendation has been studiously avoided, except that the Corporation in a recent resolution described such a measure, without further discussion, as "out of the question."

On the contrary it is very much in question: one might say it is the whole question, if financial stability is to be permanently restored.

The history of the matter is as follows. The consolidated rate on land and buildings has remained at $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. not only during the whole existence of the Corporation under the Act of 1923, but for thirty years earlier having been fixed at this percentage in 1890. Alone surely of all great cities in the world depending mainly on rateable values for their resources, Calcutta has not changed its rate for fifty years. Even in the year 1911 when under the Calcutta Improvement Act two per cent. of the annual rateable value became payable to the Calcutta Improvement Trust (the authority constituted for permanent improvements), the rate was not raised, this contribution being found out of the existing rates. Nor again was any change made when in the year 1932 a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 (less refund of Rs. 42,700) became payable to the Garden Reach Municipality for thirty years. The result is that of this percentage of 19.5 per cent. only 17.25 per cent. (slightly less in fact) is spent on the expanding current needs of the city. And of this 17.25 per cent. approximately 4 per cent. is absorbed in meeting Loans charges."

In addition to what has been provided for in the Budget there are many important items which I have not been able to include in spite of raising the consolidated rate by 1 per cent.; for instance, the Health Officer's schemes and measures for combating malaria and small-pox epidemics, the total annual cost of which comes to about Rs. 2,64,000, had to be left out as the additional money could not be found. These measures are:—

- (1) Scheme for Reorganisation of the Mosquito Department involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 82,000 per annum.
- (2) Measures to be taken in the Fringe Area for combating malaria at an annual extra cost of Rs. 1 lakh, and
- (3) Reorganisation of the Health Department's branch for prevention of epidemic diseases at an annual extra cost of Rs. 82,000.

Besides making provision for the ordinary civic amenities to the citizens out of our normal receipts, we are faced with some very urgent projects *e.g.* for immediate augmentation of filtered water supply by 48 million gallons per day for the execution of which loans have to be raised. The Corporation dated 24th March, 1944, resolved *inter alia* as follows :

“(i) That the estimate amounting to Rs. 5,79,500 for two electrically driven pumps, two generators and the stand-by chlorinators, as per details below, be sanctioned :—

	Rs.
Two motors, 1250 H. P. at Rs. 45,000 each	90,000
Two pumps and pipes at Rs. 35,000 each	70,000
Two 300 K. W. Generators	1,50,000
Switch Board Cables	25,000
Alteration to buildings	1,85,000
Stand-by chlorinator	7,500
Contingencies	52,000
Total	5,79,500

(ii) That the estimate amounting to Rs. 90 lakhs for laying an additional 42 in. main from Pulta to Tallah and for conversion of one of the filters to rapid sand filter which is expected to yield 45 to 49 million gallons of water per day be sanctioned.

(iii) That the estimate amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs for providing 6 experimental tube-wells of the Layne or similar type be sanctioned.”

In addition to the above estimates already sanctioned by the Corporation a scheme for augmentation of unfiltered water supply at a total cost of Rs. 24 lakhs is being considered by the Water Supply Standing Committee and another for reorganisation of the conservancy arrangement at a total initial cost of about Rs. 19 lakhs and a recurring annual cost of Rs. 6,60,000 has been pending before the Corporation for some time. As per recent report of Lt.-Col. Harris under Section 16 of the Calcutta Municipal Act the estimates prepared by the Chief Executive Officer regarding the initial cost of Rs. 19 lakhs and the recurring cost of Rs. 6,60,000 per year will have to be increased. I have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Corporation the precarious condition in which the conservancy and other essential city services are being run and unless immediate effect to the recommendations of the Chief Executive Officer as supplemented by Col. Harris' report is given, the conservancy and other essential city services may completely break down at any moment. The capital cost of all the above projects will amount to about a crore and a half and the annual loan charges for such a loan will be about Rs. 8 lakhs. The undertaking of all or any of the new projects will, therefore, depend on our ability to pay additional loan charges. In order to create a borrowing capacity for financing such essential schemes including the capital works already in progress, we must have a sufficient excess of our recurring income over recurring expenditure. To effect this, it is necessary that we should first of all increase the percentage of the Consolidated Rate and then approach the Government again with our requests already made to them for increasing our sources of revenue for their reconsideration of the proposals already rejected by them and for speedy and final disposal of those that are still pending with them. The resolutions of the Corporation in connection with the increasing of the sources of our revenue, that were communicated to Government, are as follows:—

(1) That the Provincial Government be requested to take necessary measures to reduce the contribution payable by the Calcutta Corporation to the Calcutta Improvement Trust to 50 per cent. of the contribution payable under Section 88 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, during the emergency period.

(2) That the Provincial Government be requested to take steps to amend the Calcutta Improvement Act so as to fix the contribution payable by the Calcutta Corporation on the basis of 9/10ths of the annual rateable valuation and not on the basis of the whole of the annual rateable valuation determined under Chapter X of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as provided in Section 88 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

(3) That the Provincial Government be approached for a contribution amounting to 70 per cent. towards the capital cost of Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme and also, an annual contribution towards the recurring cost amounting to 50 per cent. of the total maintenance charges.

(4) That the Provincial Government be approached for introducing a bill as an emergent measure in the Legislature for amending Section 10(1) of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1932 with a view to substituting Rs. 10 lakhs for Rs. 4,50,000.

(5) That the sanction of the Provincial Government be obtained for prohibiting the introduction into Calcutta for the purpose of storage therein of Petroleum intended for consumption elsewhere and notify in the Calcutta Gazette under Section 181 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and after publication of such notification a tax of As. 4 for every 10 gallons of petrol be, with the sanction of the Provincial Government, imposed in the manner provided by Chapter VII of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, on all petroleum introduced into Calcutta for consumption therein.

(6) (i) That the Provincial Government be approached for introducing a Bill in the Legislature for amending the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act of 1893 to the effect that in case the receipts in the Licensed Warehouse Fund fall short of half of the total contribution to be made by the Calcutta Corporation to the Fire Brigade, the deficit will be made up by the Government.

(ii) That in the opinion of the Corporation a tax should be levied on the Fire Insurance Companies and necessary actions should be taken in the matter.

(7) That a representation be made to the Provincial Government for contributing to the Corporation a reasonable share of the receipts from the Amusement Tax levied on places of amusements in the city and also a share of the receipts from the Electricity Tax.

(8) That the Provincial Government be approached for introducing a Bill as an emergent measure in the Legislature for amending the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, with a view to exempting the Corporation from payment of Sales Tax.

N.B.—In a later part of this statement I have suggested that Government be requested to give the Corporation a share of the sales tax or an equivalent contribution. The proposal for exemption may therefore be dropped.

(9) That the Central Government be approached through the Provincial Government for a yearly contribution of at least Rs. 4,50,000 towards the cost of maintenance of roads under the Calcutta Corporation affected by military traffic with effect from 1942-43 until the end of the War, it being clearly understood that any sum received from Government in this behalf shall be earmarked for the upkeep of the roads and shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

Council House:—

A large amount is due from Government in respect of rate bills beginning from the 1st quarter of 1931-32 up to date. The price of the triangular plot of land which is included within the compound of the Council House premises and which has been declared to be the property of the Corporation, amounting to a little over Rs. 3 lakhs, remains payable by Government. The total amount after settlement generally arrived at would be about Rs. 9 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 7 lakhs had been taken credit of on the receipt side of the revised estimates for consolidated rate in the expectation of its being paid by Government before the 31st March, 1945.

AIR RAID PRECAUTION AND CIVIL DEFENCE WORKS.

The A. R. P. and Civil Defence works in the hands of the Corporation fall under two divisions—(1) The Government A. R. P. works and (2) the Corporation A. R. P. works.

The total expenditure so far incurred for Government A. R. P. works amounts to about Rs. 32 lakhs and the total amount of advances received from the Government is about Rs. 28 lakhs. A total advance to the extent of about Rs. 4 lakhs in this connection has yet to be received from Government.

As regards the Corporation A. R. P. works, the total expenditure so far made is about Rs. 6 lakhs excluding the cost of food supply under the old Scheme, and out of a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs made in the current year's Budget Rs. 1 lakh is being carried over to the next year.

FOOD SUPPLY SCHEME ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT RATIONING ORDER.

In pursuance of this Scheme, ration according to Government scale is being supplied by the Corporation to the employees drawing pay up to Rs. 35 per month at concession rates. The difference between the actual cost and the concession rate as also the total cost of distribution is being met by the Government by means of advances made by them from time to time. The balance of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3,46,500 up to December, 1944, in this connection has yet to be received from the Government.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO THE EMPLOYEES.

According to the previous scheme, Dearness Allowance was fixed on the following scale as per Government sanction.

Employees drawing salaries below Rs. 35 Rs. 8 per month.

Employees drawing salaries of Rs. 35 and above up to Rs. 150—Rs. 14 per month.

On this basis, the estimated monthly expenditure was Rs. 2,21,000 against which the Government had been contributing on the basis of Rs. 2,10,000 per month.

The Corporation on the 18th December, 1944, revised the rates on the basis of the revised Government scale, with effect from the 1st July 1944, as follows :

Employees drawing salaries below Rs. 35—Rs. 14 per month.

Employees drawing salaries from Rs. 35 to Rs. 300—10 per cent. of salary, subject to a minimum of Rs. 18 per month.

On this revised basis, the estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 3,77,000 per month and we are paying on this scale from December, 1944 in compliance with the above Corporation resolution in anticipation of Government approval and receipt of an equivalent remittance from the Government. A total amount aggregating about Rs. 3,01,000 out of the expenditure incurred up to December 1944, is awaiting recovery from Government.

The total amount for which we expect payment from Government is given below :—

	Rs.
(i) Council House	9,00,000
(ii) Contribution for the maintenance of roads affected by Military traffic for 3 years on the basis of Rs. 4½ lakhs a year	13,50,000
(iii) A. R. P. Civil Defence works	4,00,000
(iv) Food Supply Scheme (up to 31st December, 1944)	3,46,000
(v) Dearness allowance (up to 31st December, 1944)	3,01,000
Total	32,97,000

The question of payment of the balance of the subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs is still pending before Government.

In spite of the Chief Executive Officer increasing the rate by one per cent, the closing balance in the Budget Estimates for 1945-46 comes to Rs. 9,55,000 which though more than the statutory requirement of Rs. 6 lakhs is wholly inadequate as a workable amount as per the Corporation resolution dated 13th September, 1935. The Chief Executive Officer's Budget provides only for the day to day requirement of the Corporation and does not include any provision for proper amenities or unforeseen contingencies. Additional sources of revenue have to be found if the city Corporation are to provide amenities of a modern city.

In spite therefore of the scanty sympathy received from Government on the proposals for added revenues submitted to them during the last few years, in respect of which I have already suggested that Government should be approached again, I propose that the following additional revenues should be given to the Corporation:—

I. Town Duties:—

Under Section 192 of the Bombay Municipal Act, the Bombay Corporation have the right of imposing a town duty on certain commodities which include grain, wine, timber etc. Other Municipalities have the right of imposing Octroi duty.

Government should be approached to pass an enactment investing the Corporation with powers to levy a duty on various goods imported into the city on the same lines as in Bombay. I suggest that the following commodities should be subject to such duty:—

- (a) Coal (not household coke).
- (b) Jute, Tea, wine, spirit and beer.
- (c) Cigar, cigarette and pipe tobacco.

II. A share of the Sales Tax:—

The incidence of this tax falls heavily upon the city and it is only equitable that a share of the sales tax should be given to the Corporation. I would suggest that the Corporation be given 50 per cent. of this tax.

(I have in a previous part of this statement suggested that the claim of the Corporation for exemption from payment of the sales tax on goods purchased by them be dropped).

III. Betting and Totalizator tax:—

The major incidence of this taxation falls on the city and it should be considered as a city revenue. Government should be requested to amend the Act so as to give the Corporation 50 per cent. of the revenue derived from this tax.

(N.B.—In case there be any legal difficulty in giving a share of the revenue derived under the Sales Tax and Betting and Totalizator tax, Government should be asked to make a contribution of an equivalent amount to the Corporation).

IV. Terminal tax:—

A large number of people, numbering several lakhs, who do not belong to Calcutta, come everyday into the city and enjoy the city amenities for which they do not pay anything to the Corporation. It must be considered eminently reasonable, that they should contribute a little to the Corporation fund for the amenities which they enjoy and I would suggest that a terminal tax of 6 pies per railway ticket should be imposed on every railway passenger coming to the city and the revenue so derived given to the Corporation.

V. Education Cess:—

My predecessor and myself had in a number of Budget Statements recommended the imposition of an Education Cess, which had so far not been accepted by the Corporation.

The expenditure on education which was less than a lakh of rupees when the present Calcutta Municipal Act came into operation in 1924,

has mounted up to Rs. 14—15 lakhs. It is a wonder that the revenues of the Corporation had so far borne this strain but certainly a time has come when they can no longer bear it. I would therefore suggest again for the consideration of the Corporation that an Education Cess of half per cent. be levied to ease the Corporation revenues of the heavy burden.

The Main Drainage Scheme.

The Main Drainage Scheme for both the internal and the outfall portions is nearing completion, and we shall very soon have to find money for their proper maintenance. It will not be an insignificant amount that we will be required to provide annually in our Revenue Budget for this purpose. In the next year's budget I have provided only Rs. 47,000 for the maintenance of the new Outfall against heavy demands of the Department.

It may be pointed out that the Government have already been approached, for contributing 70 per cent. towards the capital cost of Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme and for an annual contribution towards the recurring cost amounting to 50 per cent of the total maintenance charges.

Since the introduction of the underground system of drainage in Calcutta the Bidyadhari had been the outfall river for taking away the city's drainage. This river like other rivers including the upper reaches of the Hooghly (from which Calcutta derives its supply of drinking water) had always been maintained and conserved by Government. The Bidyadhari began to show signs of silting up after its spill areas were one by one cut off by Government by barriers in the shape of Locks (Dhappa, Bamanghatta and Thakurdari Sluices) and high level canals like the Kristopore canal. In 1922-23 an attempt was made by Government to resuscitate the river by dredging and the Corporation contributed "without prejudice" Rs. 3 lakhs against the total cost of Rs. 10 lakhs incurred by Government. The attempt however proved a failure and the money spent was a sheer waste. Ultimately the Corporation and the Government adopted Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme estimated at Rs. 48,40,000. The scheme is now nearing completion and the actual expenditure up till now is about Rs. 40,66,600. As Government were mainly responsible for the decay of the Bidyadhari it stands to reason that they should bear the major portion of the capital cost of Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme. The Corporation, accordingly, made a recommendation on a fair basis that Government should contribute 70 per cent. of the capital cost and the Corporation should bear 30 per cent. maintaining the same ratio in which the capital cost of Rs. 10 lakhs incurred by Government for dredging the Bidyadhari was previously shared between them.

The new storm water channel of the Corporation running from Bantola to Kultī is now functioning as a provincial drainage channel like the Magrahat and Rajapur drainage channels. It has saved the neighbouring fisheries and riparian areas from destruction and desolation. It is primarily the duty of the Government to maintain such an outfall for these riparian areas and when the Corporation's channel is serving that purpose it is quite meet and proper that the cost of maintenance of the outfall should be shared by Government. The cost of maintenance of the S. W. Channel, the embankments, periodical silt clearing and other auxiliary works is estimated at about Rs. 1 lakh. The Corporation's decision that the Government's share of the burden should be 50 per cent is quite just and fair. It is expected that Government will judiciously consider the matter and grant the contributions towards the capital as well as the recurring cost as applied for. This will give considerable relief to the Corporation in their present financial stress.

I shall now deal with the provision of Consolidated Rate as included in the next year's Budget. I have taken, for the next year's Budget, Consolidated Rate to be levied at 20½ per cent. instead of 19½ per cent. as heretofore. With this per centage the Assessor's net figure for the current gross demand for the next year is estimated at Rs. 2,19,03,000. In fixing the receipt under Consolidated Rate I have taken the collection at

88 per cent. of the gross current demand. The percentage for 1943-44 is 86.93 and that for the current year, on the basis of the revised estimates, is a little over 87. The Collector to the Corporation was doubtful if 88 per cent. would be reached as the efficiency of the staff under him had deteriorated for reasons beyond his control and it was not possible even to get the best out of them.

Though I have exhorted the Collector to attain 88 per cent. in the next year's collection and try to do even better, I do feel that the handicaps mentioned by him are real. The control of the executive over the subordinate has practically disappeared and discipline is at a discount. The same conditions prevail in other Departments of the Corporation. No one feels it more than the Chief Executive Officer but he is helpless. So long as the power of appointment of the rank and file of the staff, of granting promotion, of meting out reward and punishment, remains out of the hands of the executive head of the Corporation it is idle to expect return of desired efficiency in the Corporation administration. The Corporation executive have responsibility without power and it is no use asking them to bear responsibility without the power of effective action. The wholesome fear of the executive, which even more than actual punishment, keeps the staff in the path of duty, must come back. If a Chief Executive Officer does not exercise his power to the best interest of the Corporation, the remedy lies not in depriving him of all powers but to have him removed and replaced by another who can exercise those powers in a proper way. So long as the Chief Executive Officer remains the pivot of the Corporation administration this is the only way to bring back efficiency.

I am definitely of opinion that the Chief Executive Officer should have power of appointment, of giving reward and dealing out punishment (practically without appeal) to all employees drawing a salary up to Rs. 500 per month like his vis-a-vis in the Western Presidency—the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay. Even in the matter of higher appointments the Chief Executive Officer's recommendations should receive the most serious consideration and should not be lightly brushed aside. Unless his limbs work properly and in unison the Chief Executive Officer can hardly achieve much. The Corporation is to lay down the policy and leave the execution to the executive. For instance, they would draw up the recruitment rules (or ask the Chief Executive Officer to draw them up and get them approved), should fix the communal ratio, etc., and ask the Chief Executive Officer to follow them, in letter and spirit. It is easy to enforce obedience of such rules by a salaried officer of the Corporation who can always be hauled over the coals for any dereliction.

88 per cent. the above gross demand of Rs. 2,19,03,000 is Rs. 1,92,75,000 in round numbers. This together with Rs. 15,00,000 as the estimated collection out of the arrears in the hands of the Assessor and the Collector on 31st March 1945 and Rs. 4,00,000 as the estimated collection out of the arrears in the Law Department on the same date, aggregating Rs. 2,11,75,000 has been taken as the Budget Estimate for 1945-46.

In this connection I should like to point out that about Rs. 2,00,000 on account of occupiers' share of the Consolidated Rate in respect of the houses now occupied by the Military Authorities or by the Government could not be collected in spite of representations made to the proper authorities. Attempts are, however, being made for its realisation.

Before I deal in detail with the estimates for 1945-46 and compare them with the revised estimates for the current year, I would like to say a few words regarding two very important matters which came into prominence in the course of the current year.

The first relates to the taking over of the Calcutta Tramways undertaking as per agreement of 1899 as incorporated in the Calcutta Tramways Act of 1900. The necessary notice under the agreement was given and as matters stand at present an year's extension has been granted to the Tramways Co., within which period the purchase of the undertaking is to be completed. A suggestion was made by Government for the formation of a City Transport Board which will control

all transports including tramways in the city and in the Greater Calcutta area and the matter is pending.

Another matter concerning a problem confronting the city viz., the improvement of bustees, has attracted serious consideration of the Corporation and Government. Following an inspection of some of the insanitary bustees by H. E. the Governor and His Worship the Mayor a Conference was held on the 3rd January, 1945 consisting of representatives of Government, the Corporation and the Calcutta Improvement Trust and which was presided over by the Governor.

As a result of the Conference a plan for a short term improvement of bustees and a more comprehensive plan for a long term slum clearance are in the course of preparation. The financial implications of these projects cannot be gauged at the present moment.

LOANS BUDGET.

The next year's Loans Budget starts with the Opening Balance of Rs. 20,79,000. The receipts from the loans have been estimated at Rs. 50,83,000, the expenditure at Rs. 71,56,000 and the Closing Balance at Rs. 6,000.

In the Loans Budget, provision has been made for a new loan of Rs. 50,83,000 which includes Rs. 25,10,000 for items in List A, that is, the list of works in progress or about to be taken up as soon as the preliminaries are settled, some portion of loans having been raised therefor and Rs. 25,73,000 for items in List B for which no loans have yet been raised.

DETAILS OF THE REVENUE ESTIMATES.

I shall now deal with the Estimates :—

The Budget Estimates for 1945-46 stand as follows as compared with the Revised Estimates for the current year, 1944-45 :—

		Revised Estimate. 1944-45. Rs.	Budget Estimate 1945-46. Rs.
Opening Balance	...	43,37,000	22,70,000
Receipts	...	2,69,53,000	2,79,54,000
Total	...	3,12,90,000	3,02,24,000
Expenditure	...	2,90,20,000	2,92,69,000
Closing Balance	...	22,70,000	9,55,000

Before I take up details of the estimates for 1945-46, it is desirable first to deal with the Revised Estimates for the current year. For this purpose the original estimates and the revised estimates are shown below, side by side.

	Original Estimates 1944-45. Rs.	Revised Estimates 1944-45. Rs.	Difference Rs.
Opening Balance	25,46,000	43,37,000	+ 17,91,000
Receipts	2,69,98,000	2,69,53,000	— 40,000
Expenditure	2,88,15,000	2,90,20,000	+ 7,05,000
Closing Balance	12,24,000	22,70,000	+ 10,46,000

(1) Opening Balance.

The improvement of Rs. 17,91,000 in the Opening Balance is more apparent than real, as it includes a carry over of Rs. 10,28,000 including Rs. 28,000 as interest at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per annum, from November, 1942 to March, 1944, for repayment of the Government Loan of Rs. 10,00,000, besides some grants for the previous year (1943-44) which

could not be paid during that year owing to non-completion of certain preliminaries to payment, these grants all being sanctioned, as usual, at the very end of the year with the result that some grants sanctioned could not be disposed of and paid before the close of the year.

It should be noted that the surplus of Receipts over Expenditure in 1942-43 as well as in 1943-44 (as shown in page 4 of the Budget) does not indicate the true position as this resulted from non-payment of outstanding liabilities within the respective years as also non-adjustment of a considerable amount of expenditure out of advances against relevant Budget items.

(2) Receipts.

The decrease of Rs. 40,000 in the estimate of Receipts for 1944-45 is accounted for as follows:—

<i>Decreases.</i>		Rs.
Receipts from markets, Slaughter Houses, etc.	...	84,000
Rent of Lands, buildings, etc.	...	2,00,000
Sale of Land	...	3,65,000
Sale of Water	...	1,39,000
Sale proceeds of road rollers	...	2,41,000
TOTAL	...	10,29,000

Against this is to be set off the following increases:—

<i>Increases.</i>		Rs.
Consolidated Rate	...	7,00,000
Tax on trades and professions	...	90,000
Electricity from Turbo-Alternators	...	38,000
Rebate on account of charges for electricity	...	32,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	65,000
TOTAL	...	9,25,000

The difference is due to smaller items which require no special mention.

I shall say a few words in explanation of the increase in the Revised Estimate of the Consolidated Rate.

The revised estimate is Rs. 2.05.00.000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 1.98.00.000.

The actual collection of the Consolidated Rates during the first 3 quarters of the current year is Rs. 1,36,72,000 as against Rs. 1,32,62,000 during the same period of 1943-44. The actual collection in the fourth quarter of 1943-44 was Rs. 61,24,000 as against Rs. 65,92,000 collected during the fourth quarter of 1942-43. It will therefore be not far wrong to assume that at least Rs. 61 lakhs will be collected during the fourth quarter of the current year, besides Rs. 7 lakhs which our Assessor assures will be received from Government within this year on account of the assessment of the Council House. The revised estimate of Rs. 205 lakhs therefore includes Rs. 1,36,72,000 already collected plus Rs. 61,00,000 expected to be collected during the fourth quarter and Rs. 7,00,000 for the Council House.

It should, however, be pointed out in this connection, that only Rs. 3,19,000 was collected by the Law Department during 1943-44 out of outstanding bills aggregating Rs. 35,19,000 in the hands of the Law Officer. The corresponding collection in 1942-43 was Rs. 2,18,000 out of total outstanding bills for Rs. 32,41,000. Special steps should, therefore, be taken to reduce the heavy accumulations in the Law Department year by year by introducing more effective measures than there are at present.

(3) *Expenditure.*

The increase of Rs. 7,05,000 in the revised estimate of expenditure for 1944-45 is made up of the following increases and decreases :—

<i>Increases.</i>			Rs.
Contribution to Free Libraries	...	...	41,000
Contribution to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions	...	...	1,49,000
Contribution to Hospitals, etc.	...	...	7,14,000
Materials	...	...	1,47,000
Dispensaries, etc.	...	...	20,000
Hire of Lorries	...	...	24,000
War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation	...	...	2,45,000
Total	...	...	13,40,000

<i>Decreases.</i>			Rs.
Establishment	...	...	1,90,000
Contribution to Licensed Warehouse Fund for the Fire Brigade	...	...	45,000
Improvement of Primary Education	...	...	56,000
Air Raid Precautions	...	...	1,00,000
New Works	...	...	1,95,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	74,000
Total	...	...	6,60,000

The difference is due to smaller items of expenditure which do not require any special mention.

I now come to the Estimates for the ensuing year 1945-46.

Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,70,000	2,79,54,000	2,92,69,000	9,55,000

Compared with the Original Estimates of the current year, the Opening Balance shows an increase of Rs. 10,08,000 but as I have already stated, this is saddled with liabilities of Rs. 10.48 lakhs on account of the repayment of the Government Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 10 lakhs together with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. besides some unpaid grants.

From the figures shown above it will be seen that the year's expenditure (Rs. 2,92,69,000) exceeds the year's income (Rs. 2,79,54,000) by Rs. 13,15,000 which reduces the opening balance of Rs. 22,70,000 to a Closing Balance of Rs. 9,55,000 at the end of the year.

This depleted balance which will be the effective Opening Balance for the year 1946-47 is only a little above the statutory minimum Closing Balance of Rs. 6 lakhs and will be too inadequate to meet our liabilities for the first two months of that year, when the collections of our receipts are usually very small.

RECEIPTS—1945-46.

The total estimate of receipts (Rs. 2,79,54,000) exceeds the revised estimate of the current year (Rs. 2,69,53,000) by Rs. 10,01,000 and this falls under the following increases and decreases besides many smaller items of increases and decreases to account for the difference.

INCREASES.

	Increase.	Budget Estimate 1945-46.	Revised Estimate 1944-45.
	Rs.		
Consolidated Rate ...	6,75,000	2,11,75,000	2,05,00,000
Rent of lands, etc. ...	1,19,000	4,21,000	3,02,000
Receipts from Markets, Slaughter Houses and Dhobikhana ...	66,000	15,32,000	14,66,000
Sale of Water ...	1,08,000	7,68,000	6,65,000
Receipts for the supply of electricity from the Turbo-alternators ...	86,000	2,86,000	2,00,000
Sale proceeds of road-rollers	2,41,000	2,41,000	...
	<u>12,90,000</u>		

DECREASES.

	Decrease.	Budget Estimate 1945-46	Revised Estimate 1944-45
	Rs.		
Sale proceeds of lands ...	1,25,000	2,10,000	3,35,000
Interest on Surplus Cash Balances ...	1,25,000	2,00,000	3,25,000
Miscellaneous ...	27,000	7,25,000	7,52,000
	<u>2,77,000</u>		

I shall now explain the increases and decreases very briefly.

I. *Items where there have been net increases.*

Consolidated Rate Rs. 6,75,000

The Budget Estimate for the next year is Rs. 2,11,75,000 against the current year's Revised Estimate of Rs. 2,05,00,000 and these have already been explained.

Rent of lands, etc. Rs. 1,19,000

This increase is mainly due to inclusion, in the next year's Budget, of a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for Salami and Rent to be received from leasing out Kulti land whereas, in the Revised Estimate of the current year, this provision has been excluded, as the lands could not as yet be leased out.

Receipts from Markets, Slaughter Houses and Dhobikhana—Rs. 66,000.

This increase is based on a better prospect of receipts from the Sir Stuart Hogg Market and the College Street Market.

Sale of Water Rs. 1,03,000

This increase is mainly due to the fact that the revised figure does not include any adjustment of our dues from the Garden Reach Municipality for non-settlement of claims, whereas the new provision includes Rs. 76,000 as probable receipts from the Garden Reach Municipality.

Receipts for the supply of current from the Turbo-Alternators Rs. 86,000

This increase in receipts for the supply of current from our Turbo-Alternators to our various Pumping Stations and other Institutions is due to higher rate for supply on account of increase in the cost of coal.

Sale proceeds of Road Rollers Rs. 2,41,000

This increase represents the carried-over provision for sale proceeds of 34 Road Rollers commandeered by the Government as no final settlement has as yet been arrived at with the Government regarding the sale.

11. *Items where there have been net decreases.*

Sale proceeds of lands Rs. 1,25,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 3,35,000 for sale of lands whereas next year's estimate is Rs. 2,10,000 representing the sale proceeds of :—

	Rs.
1. Land at Mansatola area (remaining portion) ...	25,000
2. Land at Ibrahim Road do. ...	25,000
3. Land at Hughes Road (portion) C. O. ...	10,000
4. Land at Baghbazar Metal Depot (remaining portion)	1,00,000
5. Land at both sides of Town Storm Water & Suburban Storm Water channels (portion) C. O. ...	40,000
6. Other lands	10,000
Total	2,10,000

Interest on surplus cash Rs. 1,25,000

The decrease is due to fall in our cash balances.

Miscellaneous Receipts Rs. 27,000

The decrease is composed of many small items of increases and decreases and requires no special explanation.

Expenditure—1945-46

The increase in the estimates of expenditure for 1945-46 as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1944-45 is Rs. 2,49,000, the New Estimates being Rs. 2,92,69,000 as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 2,90,20,000.

The increase is the result of the following items of increases and decreases.

Increases.

	Increase.	Budget Estimate, 1945-46.	Revised Estimate, 1944-45.
Establishment ...	2,23,000	72,01,000	69,78,000
Improvement of Primary Education ...	68,000	11,95,000	11,27,000
Materials ...	2,72,000	14,24,000	41,52,000
Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust ...	30,000	21,26,000	20,96,000
Repayment of Government Loan ...	10,58,400	10,58,400	
Contribution to Building Repairs Fund ...	35,000	1,35,000	1,00,000
New Works ...	3,87,000	4,52,000	65,000
	<u>20,73,400</u>		

Decreases.

	Decrease.	Budget Estimate. 1945-46.	Revised Estimate. 1944-45.
Interest on Loans ...	1,48,000	38,15,000	39,58,000
Contribution for repayment of Loans ...	60,000	16,96,000	17,56,000
Contribution to Free Libraries ...	42,000	41,000	83,000
Contribution to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions ...	1,95,000	2,49,000	4,44,000
Contribution to Hospitals, Alms Houses, etc. ...	8,19,000	6,65,000	14,84,000
Contingencies ...	20,000	97,000	1,17,000
Gas for street lighting ...	77,000	71,000	1,48,000
Hire of lorries for removing refuse ...	1,77,000	37,000	2,14,000
Miscellaneous ...	3,07,000	38,15,000	36,22,000
	<hr/> 18,40,000		

The difference is due to small items of increases and decreases.

As regards the decrease of Rs. 3,07,000 in the Miscellaneous item, this is the net result of the following decreases and increases.

Decreases

	Rs.
Precaution against epidemics ...	60,000
Repairs to road-rollers ...	30,000
Port Commissioners' charges for Conservancy, removal of night-soil and Lights on their roads ...	1,64,000
<i>Water Supply Pumping Station—</i>	
Maintenance of Engines and Boilers ...	58,000
—Do.— Maintenance of Pipes and reservoirs ...	30,000
Filter working at Pulta ...	70,000
Election charges ...	80,000
Miscellaneous refunds ...	55,000
Repairs to carts ...	32,000
Total ...	<hr/> 5,79,000

Increases.

	Rs.
Repairs to Outfall ...	35,000
Drainage Pumping Stations—Electricity ...	59,000
Water Supply Pumping Stations—Electricity ...	33,000
Markets—Lamps, Gas, Fan, etc. ...	39,000
Markets—Electricity to stalls ...	1,00,000
Extra cost for arrangement in leave vacancies ...	20,000
Total ...	<hr/> 2,86,000

The difference is due to smaller items of increases and decreases.

I—Items where there have been increases.

Establishment ... Rs. 2,23,000

The Budget Estimate for 1945-46 is 72,01,000 against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 69,78,000. Comparing Budget with Budget, however, the increase is only Rs. 33,000 (Rs. 72,01,000—Rs. 71,68,000) and is mainly due to ordinary grade increments.

Improvement of Primary Education ... Rs. 68,000

This increase falls mainly under 'Pay of teachers' and includes the usual grade increments and provision for filling up some vacant posts.

Materials ... Rs. 2,72,000

This increase is mainly due to rise in the prices of all stores, particularly of Coal and Fodder.

Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust Rs. 30,000

This increase is due to the increase in the rateable valuation of the City, as under the Calcutta Improvement Act we have to contribute 2 per cent of the annual rateable valuation of the City to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, no matter whether the whole of the rates is collected or not. The Corporation have already requested the Provincial Government to take necessary measures to reduce the contribution payable by the Calcutta Corporation to the C. I. Trust to 50 per cent of the contribution payable under Section 88 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, during the emergency period and also to take steps to amend the Calcutta Improvement Act so as to fix the contribution payable by the Calcutta Corporation on the basis of nine-tenths of the annual valuation and not on the basis of the whole of the annual rateable valuation determined under Chapter X of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as provided in Section 88 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911. The Government have, however, not come to any final decision and the matter is still pending.

Repayment of Government Loan ... Rs. 10,58,400

This provision has been made in the next year's Budget to repay on the 1st October, 1945, the Government Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 together with interest at 2 per cent, the Government having been already requested to extend the time of repayment up to that date.

Contribution to Building Repairs Fund ... Rs. 35,000

The Budget provision for the next year is Rs. 1,35,000 against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1,00,000. This increased contribution is necessary as more repairs are to be done under the mandatory orders of the Chief Inspector of Factories and for heavy repairs to the Lansdowne Market.

New Works ... Rs. 3,87,000

The Revised Estimate of the current year is Rs. 65,000, whereas the new provision is Rs. 4,52,000, which includes Rs. 2,02,000 for items carried over from the current year, a new provision of Rs. 2,00,000 for "Bituminous Road Surfacing" and a new lump sum provision of Rs. 50,000 for all the districts and the Added Areas for small improvement works to be spent by the Chief Executive Officer at his discretion in cases of urgency.

Regarding the new provision of Rs. 2,00,000 for "Bituminous Road Surfacing"—New Works, I should like to observe here that according to the principle accepted by the Corporation dated the 21st March, 1941 on the recommendation of the Budget Special Committee dated 14th March, 1941 this provision ought to have been excluded from the Revenue Budget and included in the Loans Budget.

The provision of Rs. 15,00,000 under B. I. No. XXIV of List B of the Loans Budget already includes Rs. 2,09,714 for "Bituminous Road Surfacing"—New Works. But, in connection with the Loan Statement for 1941-42, which included the above provision of Rs. 15,00,000, the Government did not accord any sanction on the ground that those improvement works should be postponed for the present in view of the present emergent situation. It is not certain when we shall be in a position to raise the next loan for financing these projects. But the heavy military traffic that our roads have to bear at present makes "Bituminous Road Surfacing" work an immediate necessity. Hence I have provided Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose in the next year's Revenue Budget in the hope that the Corporation will accept it in modification of their previous decision in the matter.

II. *Items where there have been decreases.*

	Rs.
(a) Interest on Loans	1,43,000
(b) Contribution for repayment of Loans	60,000

The decrease under the above Loan Charges is due to the fact that the 5½ per cent. Debenture Loan of 1918-19 for Rs. 11,04,500 and the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1914-15 for Rs. 21,16,300 fall due for repayment on the 1st February, 1945, and the 1st March, 1945 respectively and will be repaid on those days.

	Rs.
Contribution to Free Libraries	42,000
Contribution to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions	1,95,000
Contribution to Hospitals, Alms Houses, etc.,	8,19,000

The decreases under the above three heads are due to the fact that while the revised estimates include the unpaid liabilities of the previous year, the new estimates show the provisions for 1945-46 only.

Contingencies	Rs. 20,000
----------------------	------------

This decrease is due to the fact that the revised estimates include, while the new estimates do not, provisions for allowance to the deputed teachers who have already been reverted to the Education Department.

Gas for street lighting	Rs. 77,000
--------------------------------	------------

The new estimate of Rs. 71,000 is based on the consumption of 1,80,00,000 c.ft. of gas, the maximum limit allowed by Government to the Corporation for Street Lighting, at Rs. 3-15 per 1,000 c.ft., while the revised estimate of Rs. 1,48,000 includes arrears for previous year's liabilities.

Hire of lorries for removing refuse	Rs. 1,77,000
--	--------------

The budget provision for 1945-46 is Rs. 37,000 representing the estimated cost of conservancy transport work in District II, which is being done by 5 contractors' lorries, while the revised figure for the current year is Rs. 2,14,000 which includes adjustment of previous year's outstanding advances.

Decrease under Miscellaneous Items.

Precaution against epidemic	Rs. 60,000
------------------------------------	------------

This decrease is due to the fact that the revised figure includes this extra provision for small-pox, cholera and malaria epidemics now raging in the city.

Port Commissioners' charges for conservancy work removal of night-soil and lights on their roads	Rs. 1,64,000
--	--------------

This is due to the fact that the revised estimate includes adjustments for 3 years' charges for 1941-42 to 1943-44 while the new figure is for such charges for 1944-45 only.

Election charges	Rs. 80,000
-------------------------	------------

The revised figure is Rs. 1,00,000 which represents the liability for the General Election of 1944 while the new figure is Rs. 20,000 which includes Rs. 10,000 for previous year's liabilities and Rs. 10,000 for probable bye-elections during the year.

Miscellaneous Refund	Rs. 55,000
-----------------------------	------------

This decrease is due to the fact that the revised figure includes Rs. 62,647 refunded to Government, being the unspent balance of the Government contribution for payment of premium for War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation for 1943-44.

As regards decreases under other miscellaneous items these are due to the fact that the revised figures include previous year's liabilities.

Increases under Miscellaneous Items.

Repairs to Outfall ... Rs. 35,000

This increase is due to additional expenditure that will have to be incurred for the maintenance of the Pruss Sedimentation Tank and other miscellaneous charges for the new Outfall.

Drainage Pumping Stations—Electricity ... Rs. 59,000

Water Supply Pumping Stations—Electricity ... Rs. 33,000

The increase under the above two heads is due to the increased rate for supply of electricity from our own turbo-alternators on account of increase in the cost of coal. Corresponding credits have been taken on the receipt side under Budget Item No. 22 (kk).

Markets—Lamps, Gas, Fan, etc. ... Rs. 39,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 33,000 while the budget provision is Rs. 72,000 as the latter includes Rs. 20,000 for re-wiring Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Rs. 10,000 for re-wiring Lansdowne Market, Rs. 1,500 for re-wiring College Street Market, Rs. 1,500 for re-wiring Lake Road Market and Rs. 1,000 for re-wiring Entally Market.

Electric current to stalls— ... Rs. 1,00,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 45,000 while the budget provision for 1945-46 is Rs. 1,45,000, as the latter includes Rs. 1,00,000, carried over from the current year, to meet the necessary expenditure for supplying electricity to the whole of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market from the Corporation Turbo-Alternators

Extra cost for arrangement in leave vacancies ... Rs. 20,000

The Budget provision for 1945-46 is Rs. 20,000 against which the revised provision is nil, as the grant is always distributed, at the end of the year, amongst the several establishment heads to which the cost is chargeable.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CORPORATION

C. E. O.'S LETTER TO GOVERNMENT

*Letter No. S.7168 dated the 19th March, 1945, from S. Chatterji, Esq.,
Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta to the
Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department
of Public Health and Local Self-Government.*

I have the honour to refer to your D. O. letter No. 529-M dated the 27th February, 1945, and to submit below a comprehensive statement regarding the financial position of the Corporation.

I shall first deal with the growth of expenditure in the new Corporation after it came into existence under the Act of 1923 as compared with the expenditure under the old Corporation. I shall take only a few main items.

(1) *Education*:—While the Corporation in 1922-23 spent Rs. 25,000 only on primary education, the total expenditure under this head in 1943-44 is Rs. 11,80,000. Over and above this expenditure on primary education, the grant to educational institutions rose from Rs. 1,25,000 in 1922-23 to Rs. 3½ lakhs in 1943-44. The present Municipal Act of 1923 only imposed a duty on the Corporation to spend not less than Rs. 1 lakh while the actual expenditure on this head has gone up to more than Rs. 15 lakhs.

(2) *Health Measures*:—In 1922-23 the expenditure on health services including grants to hospitals amounted to Rs. 8.5 lakhs; the expenditure on these heads in 1942-43 was over Rs. 19 lakhs. Since 1924 the Corporation have provided maternity homes and maternity units in different parts of the city, have opened milk kitchens, have started a new department for mosquito control and have increased grants to hospitals. The increase under these heads, though large, is not adequate for the growing requirements for a city like Calcutta. The other big Municipal Corporation—the municipality of Bombay, spends a larger amount on these measures (in 1941-42 they spent Rs. 26 lakhs) and it is only the inadequacy of fund at the disposal of the Corporation that has prevented this body from incurring larger expenditure on these heads. The Infectious Diseases Hospital, which the city needs so badly, could not be brought into existence for want of funds.

(3) *Extension of water supply*:—It is during the life of the present Corporation that the extension of the water supply (known as Moore-Bateman Scheme) was taken in hand and completed. This scheme, which was meant to cater for the requirements of the city up to the year 1941 and therefore has outlived its capacity, has cost the Corporation approximately Rs. 2 crores 70 lakhs for which loan charges are more than Rs. 20 lakhs in the year. A new scheme to augment the filtered water supply, made necessary by the increase in the population of the city, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1 crore has already been forwarded to Government for the examination of which the latter has proposed to appoint a Committee.

(4) *Drainage—Internal and Outfall*:—With the growth of population in the city and the additional water supply provided in the Moore's scheme, it has become necessary to carry out enlargement and extension of the Internal Drainage System at a cost of Rs. 65 lakhs. The actual expenditure so far incurred under this head is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Over and above the improvement of the internal drainage, the extinction of the old outfall river Bidyadhari for reasons well-known to the Corporation to seek a new outfall for the city's

sewage and storm water at a cost of Rs. 48.4 lakhs. Rs. 40.5 lakhs have already been spent. The loan charges on the loans raised for these schemes amounting to more than Rs. 92 lakhs comes up to Rs. 4,60,000.

(5) *The added areas of Cossipore and Maniktolla*: These areas which came inside the Corporation with the Act of 1923 (the present Calcutta Municipal Act) have always been a liability to the Corporation. The total income from these two areas in 1942-43 was Rs. 10 lakhs 75 thousand while the expenditure in these areas came up to Rs. 16 lakhs 56 thousand. The Corporation have spent for these areas Rs. 5.8 lakhs per year more than the revenue derived from them. The total excess expenditure in 20 years would be Rs. 1 crore 16 lakhs.

(6) *Contribution to the Improvement Trust*: The Improvement Trust Act of 1911 provides that the Corporation will contribute 2 per cent. of the rateable valuation of the city not being less than Rs. 7½ lakhs in the year. The idea of the framer of the Act must have been that the Corporation would be paying to the Trust as its contribution for the improvement of Calcutta a sum in the neighbourhood of Rs. 7½ lakhs. As against that the Corporation have been paying for more than a decade Rs. 20 lakhs as their contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust i.e., Rs. 12½ lakhs more than what was contemplated when the Improvement Trust Act was passed. The additional contribution made by the Corporation to the Calcutta Improvement Trust since its creation must have been several crores of rupees.

I may point out here that from 1924 to 1935 when Garden Reach was within the Calcutta Municipal area, the Corporation regularly contributed to the Calcutta Improvement Trust 2 per cent. of the rateable valuation of that area for which the Corporation derived no benefit.

(7) *Increase in establishment charges (including Labour)*: The total establishment charges in 1925-26 were Rs. 57.65 lakhs against Rs. 77.30 lakhs in 1942-43, showing an increase of Rs. 19.65 lakhs.

The items given above are illustrative of the increase of expenditure incurred by the present Corporation since its creation in 1924. There are various items of new activities like Publicity Department, the Municipal Gazette, etc., for which expenses have to be incurred of which I make no mention. The total additional expenditure on items (1) to (7) amounts to Rs. 86 lakhs annually and it is a wonder that the Corporation have been able to spend this amount out of their normal revenue.

In this connection I would like to quote the following statement in the Report on the Finances of the Calcutta Corporation drawn up by Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., under the direction of the Government of Bengal (Government Blue Book, page 52):—

“In the 20 years’ life of the municipality under its present constitution the net demand of the consolidated rate at a fixed percentage has expanded from Rs. 120 lakhs in 1927-28 to Rs. 289 lakhs in 1941-42. Meanwhile the whole categories of new expenditure have been met on health, education, publicity etc., which were practically non-existent 20 years ago and not only has this been done without raising the rates but also with no corresponding increase in grants from the Province. It is an achievement, for better or worse, of which probably a few modern cities of equal standing can boast.”

I shall now examine the growth of revenue of the Corporation since the present Municipal Act came into force up to the present time. The receipts in 1925-26 when the revenues from the added areas were taken into account were roughly Rs. 216 lakhs against Rs. 258 lakhs in 1942-43 and roughly Rs. 257 lakhs in 1943-44 being Rs. 285 lakhs minus Rs. 10 lakhs (Ways and Means Advance), Rs. 8 lakhs transferred from Reserve Fund, Rs. 5.5 lakhs contribution made by Government and Rs. 4.87 lakhs transferred from loan for payment of War Risk Insurance.

It will be seen that the growth of revenue, which is only Rs. 42 lakhs has hardly kept pace with the increase in expenditure. Increase in revenue from new sources was therefore imperative and the Corporation approached Government year after year to come to their aid by sanctioning additional revenue.

Help from Provincial Government: In this connection it is well worth examining the change of attitude of the Government towards the Corporation under the present regime. In the old Corporation Govern-

ment had always come forward with a helping hand even in matters which might be considered as Corporation's own liability. I am giving below a list of contributions which were sanctioned by Government at the time of the old Corporation and which the present Corporation have got as a legacy: —

- (i) For improved conservancy of commercial areas;
- (ii) For maintenance of Diamond Harbour Road;
- (iii) For loan charges for the Fringe Area Drainage Scheme;
- (iv) For improved sanitation and conservancy of Hastings;
- (v) For Motor Ambulance;
- (vi) For loan charges for erection of new engine and boiler at Pulta Pumping Station for Barrackpore Water Supply;
- (vii) For additional lights in commercial area;
- (viii) For Chowringhee electric lighting.

The total contribution by Government under the above heads came to Rs. 67,000 and the present Corporation are getting the benefit of the help which Government gave to the old Corporation.

If we examine the Government attitude towards the present Corporation, the picture is quite different. I shall cite a very important case *viz.*, the Government promise of contribution for the improvement of primary education in the city. Out of a total capital expenditure of more than Rs. 20 lakhs, the Government agreed to pay Rs. 2,68,000 (the whole of the capital cost for erection of the Training College) and three-fourths of the capital cost for the rest of the scheme. Government further promised a contribution of Rs. 10,000 per annum for 3 years towards the recurring cost of the Training College. After payment of Rs. 3 lakhs, the Government in their letter No. 495 Edu. dated the 6th March, 1939 expressed their inability to pay the balance on the ground that the scheme was altered without reference to them. This ground, I can only characterise as "*fimsy*". The changes in the scheme were not at all material and even if they were, the Government attitude was unjustified. If the improvement of primary education in the city was the Government objective, the decision of the Government to go back upon a solemn agreement with a public body like the Corporation is, to say the least, inexplicable. Not one piece of the recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum has been paid by the Government.

I shall mention a few more cases in which the Government has taken an attitude towards the Corporation which is far from sympathetic:—

- (i) special conservancy arrangement during the influx of destitutes into the city in 1942-43.
- (ii) chlorination of the Pulta water in the interest of the military personnel in the city.
- (iii) repairs to Pulta Road.

(1) Special conservancy arrangement: "This was done at the instance of the Government and the problem arose due to circumstances beyond the control of the Corporation. The Corporation requested the Government to meet the extra expenses involved and the Government while advancing the full amount for the extra conservancy arrangement ultimately decided that they would bear only half the cost.

(2) Chlorination of the Pulta water in the interest of the Military personnel of the city.

It is only very occasionally that the Corporation used to chlorinate the water at Pulta. The Military authorities however insisted on post chlorination and the present residual chlorine in drinking water. The cost of chlorination which used to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 a year rose to more than Rs. 50,000 and the Corporation legitimately claimed that the extra amount should be paid by Government. Government, however, turned down the proposal.

(3) Repairs to Pulta Roads: Since the occupation by the Military of the Pulta Water Works grounds, the main roads there have been completely torn up by heavy military traffic. The Corporation, approached Government to contribute the cost of repairs to the roads, but this was refused.

The cases mentioned above certainly come much less under Corporation's liability than the improved conservancy of commercial area, improved sanitation and conservancy of Hastings, additional lights in commercial area and electric lighting in Chowringhee, but while the contribution for the latter items was readily forthcoming in the old Corporation, the legitimate claims of the present Corporation have been unceremoniously brushed aside.

Corporation efforts to get new revenues—not entertained by Government.

The Corporation, in its effort to keep pace with the rising expenditure and to provide additional amenities which a city like Calcutta under modern conditions required, had explored the different sources of revenue over and above their existing resources. They had from time to time, specially at the time of the passing of the budget each year made various proposals for tapping new sources of revenue and had approached Government to accord sanction to such proposals. Some of these proposals have been unceremoniously turned down by Government, while others have not even elicited a reply. I shall mention the various proposals so far made by the Corporation and placed before the Government :—

- (i) Increased share of the motor vehicles tax.
- (ii) Levy of a tax on petroleum.
- (iii) A share of the amusement tax.
- (iv) Government contribution to make up deficit in the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act and levy of a tax on Fire Insurance Companies.
- (v) Government contribution towards the capital cost and maintenance of Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme;
- (vi) Reduction of Corporation contribution payable to the C. I. T
- (vii) Contribution from Government for Primary Education Scheme.

Besides the above, I have in the next year's budget now under consideration proposed the following additional revenues :—

- (a) A share of the Sales Tax.
- (b) A share of the Betting and Totalizator Tax.
- (c) The levy of a terminal tax.
- (d) Imposition of town duties on certain goods imported into the city.

*Re. (i) Motor Vehicles Tax :—*We have appealed to Government year after year for increasing our share of the motor vehicles tax from Rs. 4½ lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs, but this has always been turned down by Government. A fresh representation has been made and the present Mayor went out of his way to move personally in the matter, but things have not progressed further excepting eliciting a reply from Government that the matter is receiving consideration. It is worth-while noting the view of the Hon'ble Sir B. P. Singh Roy, who was responsible for putting the Motor Vehicles Tax Bill of 1931 on the Statute Book. While pressed in the Assembly in 1932 for increasing the Corporation share, he stated as follows :—

“Supporters of the claims of the Corporation not to get impatient. Let Government watch the working of this Act for a year or two and then if they find that it is an injustice to the Corporation to deprive them of a share in the increase, they (Government) will, I am sure, come forward with an amending Bill”.

Many “two years” have passed since the Hon'ble Minister made his statement and the injustice to the Corporation has become patent to everyone, but repeated appeals of the Corporation for increasing their share of the tax have all along received scanty consideration from Government.

*Re. (ii) Tax on petroleum :—*Chapter XIV of the Calcutta Municipal Act provides for levy of a tax on petroleum, subject of course to Government sanction, but that sanction has not been forthcoming though asked for. The statute has recognised this as a legitimate due of the Corporation but they have not been allowed to exercise that right.

*Re. (iii) Amusement Tax:—*This is considered as Municipal revenue. Recently the Government of Madras has proposed to amend the Madras Entertainment Tax Act of 1939 in such a way that the proceeds the Entertainment Tax may be substantially given over to local bodies to meet their increased demands.

All efforts of the Corporation to induce Government to give them a share of the Amusement Tax have failed.

*Re. (iv) Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade tax:—*According to the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act, half of the Corporation share of the cost of the Fire Brigade was to be met from this tax and the other half from the general revenues of the Corporation. For the past many years the receipts from this tax have been much less than 50 per cent. and the Corporation according to the Act had been forced to make up the deficit. The request to Government to make good the deficit has been turned down.

When the Act was framed the intention was clear that the Corporation would pay only 50 per cent. of the cost of the Fire Brigade from its general revenue and the circumstances then prevailing must have ensured receipts from the tax to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost. Now that conditions have changed after so many years, the matter should be adjusted by amendment of the Act, even if Government refuse to bear a share of the cost. The Corporation proposal for the imposition of a tax on Fire Insurance Companies is quite fair and reasonable, for though in 1879 provision for such imposition which existed originally in the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act was repealed, probably on the ground that sufficient revenues were derived at that time from the Licensed Warehouse Fund, it has to be admitted that the Fire Insurance Companies are unduly benefited at the cost of the Corporation by the existence of a well-equipped and efficient fire brigade. It is only reasonable that they should contribute a quota for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade, specially as the cost of the Fire Brigade service is going up higher and higher every year. The Insurance Companies, moreover, are in a position to pay any imposition that may be levied.

Re. (v) Government contribution towards the capital cost and maintenance of Dr Dey's Outfall Scheme:—

Since the introduction of the underground system of drainage in Calcutta, the Bidyadhari had been the outfall river for taking away the city's drainage. This river like other rivers including the upper reaches of the Hooghly (from which Calcutta derives its supply of drinking water) had always been maintained and conserved by Government. The Bidyadhari began to show signs of silting up after its spill areas were one by one cut off by Government by barriers in the shape of Locks (Dhappa, Bamanghatta and Thakurdari Sluices) and high level canals like the Kristopore Canal. In 1922-23, an attempt was made by Government to resuscitate the river by dredging and the Corporation contributed Rs. 3 lakhs against the total cost of Rs. 10 lakhs incurred by Government. Ultimately the Corporation and the Government adopted Dr Dey's Outfall Scheme estimated at Rs. 48,40,000. The scheme is now nearing completion and the actual expenditure up till now is about Rs. 40 lakhs. As Government were mainly responsible for the decay of the Bidyadhari it stands to reason that they should bear the major portion of the capital cost of Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme. The Corporation, accordingly, made a recommendation on a fair basis that Government should contribute 70 per cent. of the capital cost and the Corporation should bear 30 per cent. maintaining the same ratio in which the capital cost of Rs. 10 lakhs incurred by Government for dredging the Bidyadhari was previously shared between them.

The new storm water channel of the Corporation from Bantola to Kulti is now functioning as a provincial drainage channel like the Magrahat and Rajpur drainage channels. It has saved the neighbouring fisheries riparian areas from destruction and desolation. It is primarily the duty of the Government to maintain such an outfall for these riparian area and when the Corporation's channel is serving that purpose it is quite meet and proper that the cost of maintenance of the outfall should be shared by Government. The cost of maintenance of the south-west channel, the embankments, periodical silt clearing and other auxiliary works is estimated at about Rs. 1 lakh. The Corporation's decision that the Government's share of the burden should be 50 per cent. is quite just and fair.

The question of Government contribution was first placed before the Government in 1942 and since then repeated reminders have been sent but no reply has been received. If Bidyadhari had been kept alive by Government as an outfall river for the city's drainage, the Corporation would not have been forced to incur the huge capital cost of about half a crore of rupees and a recurring cost for maintenance of a lakh of rupees a year.

Re. (vi) Reduction of Corporation contribution payable to the C.I.T.

The Corporation have asked for reduction of their contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust by 50 per cent during the period of emergency and have also asked for a permanent reduction of one-tenth of their contribution. Whatever may be said of the first, the Corporation's claim for a permanent reduction of 10 per cent is very very strong. The matter has been considered by the Board of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, who have recommended a reduction in the Corporation contribution of Rs. 1½ lakhs a year for 3 years, more than 2 months back, but no communication has been received from Government on the subject nor do I know if Government sanction has been accorded to such reduction in the contribution.

Re. (vii) Contribution from Government for primary education scheme.

I have already dealt with this matter.

I shall now come to the new sources of revenue suggested by me in the budget for the next year which is now under the consideration of the Corporation.

(1) A share of the Sales Tax: In my budget statement, I have stated that Government should be approached to give the Corporation a share of the Sales Tax to provide additional revenue for the growing needs of the city. The incidence of this tax falls heavily upon the city which is nerve centre of the province and is also by far the biggest distribution centre, and it is only equitable that a share of the Sales Tax should be given to the Corporation.

The Corporation has repeatedly requested Government to give the exemption from the payment of Sales Tax for goods purchased by them, but this has been turned down. The outgoings under this head will be more than a lakh of rupees a year.

(2) Betting and Totalizator Tax: This is considered as municipal revenue in various cities and the largest part of the tax is derived from Calcutta. If larger amenities of a modern city are to be provided the Corporation should be given a share of this tax.

(3) Levy of a terminal tax: I have also suggested in my budget statement a levy of a terminal tax of six pies per ticket to ease the financial position of the Corporation. In the Government Press Note appearing on the 16th March 1945, it was stated that this tax and other taxes suggested in my budget statement would be inequitable inasmuch as that would lead to a share of the burden for the amenities provided for the citizens of Calcutta, falling upon the whole of the province. The Government Press Note completely ignores the fact that in the Calcutta Improvement Trust Act of 1911 a terminal tax was imposed for the improvement of the city of Calcutta only. It also ignores the fact that lakhs of people coming every day to the city and enjoying the city amenities do not contribute a farthing to the coffers of the Corporation which provide those amenities. A terminal tax has been imposed to meet the cost of the New Howrah Bridge. The Karachi Corporation gets Rs. 11 lacs from Terminal Tax (on goods) against a total income of Rs. 58 lacs.

(4) Imposition of Town Duties: Under Section 192 of the Bombay Municipal Act the Bombay Corporation have the right of imposing a town duty on certain commodities which include grain, wine, timber, and other municipalities have the right of imposition of octroi duties. There is no reason why Calcutta should not be provided with this revenue. I have suggested imposition of this duty on coal (not household coke), jute, tea, wine, spirit and beer, cigarette and pipe tobacco, the incidence of which will not be poor.

(5) A share of the Electricity Tax: While passing the Budget of 1943-44 the Corporation decided to approach the Government for giving

them a share of the Electricity Tax. It has to be admitted that the largest incidence of this tax falls on the metropolis and the Corporation of Calcutta should in equity be given a share of this tax.

I should again refer to the Government Press Communiqué appearing in the papers on 16th March, 1945. While commenting on the Corporation request to a share of the Amusement Tax, Terminal Tax, Sales Tax, etc., the Government Press Note characterises it as "iniquitous taxation of the people of the province for amenities of a particular city." Referring to the following taxes viz., the Amusement Tax, the Electricity Tax, the Betting and Totalizator Tax and even the Sales Tax, I would say that it is not Calcutta that benefits at the expense of the province but it is the province that benefits at the expense of Calcutta as Calcutta contributes the largest amount of such taxes. The same thing can be said of the Terminal Tax for it is only fair and just that hundreds and thousands of people coming from outside every day to the metropolis and enjoying the city municipal service without paying for it, should be asked to pay a small amount to the Corporation coffers.

Handicaps to growth of Revenue due to war situation

While the Corporation proposals for additional sources of revenue have not received Government approval, the emergent situation created by the war and the restrictive enactments coming in its wake have stunted even the normal growth of municipal income. At the last war the Rent Act came in 1920, that is, two years after the end of the Great War. That was the boom period and the Rent Control Order took practically the boom rent as the basic rent. On the other hand, the Rent Control Order of 1943, which took as its basis the rent prevailing at the end of 1941 when the rent was practically at its lowest due to the exodus, throttled the growth of Corporation revenue. The only party adversely affected was the Corporation but that body was denied even the courtesy of a consultation.

The freezing orders and restrictions on building materials have practically eliminated construction of civilian buildings and structures which forms the backbone of the growth of Corporation rates at a time when the price of land has practically been taken at its highest. On the top of that the numerous new military structures that have grown up are paying no rate and Government have come to no decision even in the 6th year of the war. If the Government really meant to help the Corporation they should have made a contribution equivalent to rates even though the military authorities refused to pay them. Our approach to the Provincial Government has only resulted in a reference to the Government of India which is unapproachable to the Corporation. The slit trenches all over the city preclude those lands from being let out and deprive the Corporation of its legitimate dues. The magic word "Esplanade" is depriving the Corporation of the tax of the Race course and of the big structures that have sprung up along-side the river and in Hastings, while they enjoy the amenities of city services. The numerous Government Control shops and godowns that have gone up in the city, which in normal circumstances would have increased the receipts under trade license, pay no revenue to the Corporation and the creation of such control shops has led to the extinction of numerous grocery and other shops which used to pay revenue to the Corporation.

Abnormal rise in expenditure due to war situation.

We have so far mainly dealt with the growth of normal expenditure of the city and the much impeded growth of the normal receipts. I shall now come to the abnormal rise in expenditure due to war situation. While the cost of materials purchased, including coal, in the year 1939-40, that is just after the war started was Rs. 20.5 lakhs the revised estimates for the same for 1944-45 are Rs. 41.5 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 21 lakhs. The price of coal, which ranged between Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 per ton in the pre-war days is now over Rs. 20 per ton. The total increase of expenditure under purchase of material would have been even higher if road repair programme, purchase of conservancy stores, purchase of papers, etc., had not been drastically cut down.

The additional burden of Rs. 2½ lakhs per year for war risk insurance has been imposed on the Corporation.

We have spent over Rs. 5 lakhs from the Corporation coffers for Air Raid Precaution Measures though we fondly cherish the hope that this amount will be paid by Government.

Increased expenditure to be incurred by the Corporation in very near future (1) for the augmentation of the filtered and unfiltered water supply, (2) for the improvement of conservancy (including transport and disposal) and (3) for carrying out important health measures for better sanitation of the city etc.

(1)	Estimate for the increase of filtered water by another 48 million gallons (short term programme)—		
	Scheme approved by the Corporation and sent to Government—Government propose to examine it by appointing a Committee	...	100 lakhs.
(2)	Improvement of unfiltered water supply—Chief Executive Officer's scheme pending before the Corporation	...	24 „
(3)	Improvement of conservancy as per Chief Executive Officer's scheme as supplemented by Lt.-Col. Harris' report	...	22 „
(4)	Replacement of all broken dust-bins—additional expenditure	...	1 „
(5)	Reconstruction of the Vaccine—		
	Laboratory	Rs. 75,000	...
	Purchase of equipment	„ 25,000	...

Excluding the dustbins, the capital outlay of the above schemes would be roughly Rs. 1,47,00,000, and loan charges in the shape of interest at 3 per cent. and sinking fund at 2 per cent. would come up to Rs. 7½ lakhs per annum.

Besides, recurring expenditure in the shape of staff, purchase of materials etc., for items 1, 2 and 3, will have to be incurred. The recurring expenditure for the improvement of conservancy as per Chief Executive Officer's scheme as supplemented by Lt.-Col. Harris' report would be Rs. 8 lakhs and for the other two items roughly Rs. 50,000 per year. Besides, for the improvement of health services, the schemes prepared by the Health Officer will require the following annual recurring expenditure:—

	Rs.
(1) Re-organisation of the Mosquito Control Department (sanctioned by the Corporation)	82,000
(2) Measure for combating malaria in the Fringe Area	1,00,000
(3) Re-organisation of the Health Department for prevention of epidemic diseases	82,000

The re-organisation of the Vaccine Laboratory will mean some increase in the recurring expenditure.

The additional annual recurring expenditure which the Corporation will have to provide for over and above the capital cost therefore will be:—

	Rs.
Loan charges	7.5 lakhs.
For 1, 2 and 3	8.5 „
For the health measures	2.64 %

TOTAL Rs. ... 18.64 lakhs.

I shall now note the amounts which the Corporation can legitimately claim either from the Government of Bengal or from the Government of India through the Government of Bengal or from the Military authorities:—

(1)	Contribution for repairs to roads damaged by heavy military traffic for 3 years on the basis of Rs. 4.5 lakhs a year	13.5 lakhs.
-----	--	-------------

(2)	Amount due as taxes for the Council House Buildings	Rs. 7	Lakhs ..	roughly.
(3)	Price of commandeered rollers	2.4	..	..
(4)	Rents of parks commandeered by the Military, e.g.			
	(a) Eastern Park	} Several lakhs.		
	(b) Greer Park			
	(c) Convent Park			
	(d) Braunfeld Park			
	(e) Tallah Park			
	(f) Marcus Park			
(5)	Rent of Town Hall taken for the Rationing Office	66,000	per annum	
(6)	Occupiers' share of taxes in respect of houses occupied by Government and the Military and taxes for new structures erected by the Military...	2	lakhs	roughly.

I may mention here that due to the taking over of the Bengal Telephone Corporation by the Government of India, the annual recurring income of Rs. 50,000 derived under contract between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Bengal Telephone Corporation has been lost to the Corporation. I do not see any reason why the Government of India after taking over the Bengal Telephone Corporation should not pay this amount to the Corporation.

Misconception regarding advances made by Government for A. R. P. works for payment of dearness allowance and for supply of foodstuffs to Corporation employees at subsidised rates.

From the statements appearing in the Press and made in the legislature it appears that certain misconception has arisen regarding the advances made by Government under these heads. This misconception has to be cleared. Such advances have nothing to do with the budgetary position of the Corporation excepting that non-payment of such advances in time affects the Corporation closing balance. These advances have been made for specific purposes, created by war conditions and they fall under the following three heads:—

	Amount paid.
(i) A. R. P. works (which are Government works) carried out by the Corporation at the request of Government	over Rs. 27 lakhs
(ii) Advances made by Government for payment of dearness allowance to the employees of the Corporation as per direction given and sanctioned by Government	Rs. 43 lakhs
(iii) Advances made by Government for supplying food-stuffs to all employees of the Corporation drawing a pay up to Rs. 35 per month at subsidised rates insisted upon by Government	over Rs. 13 lakhs

No. (i) is Government work and there is no question for the Corporation to pay back any amount.

No. (ii) and (iii)—These advances have been made by Government to meet the emergent situation arising out of the war and the question as to how such advances will be treated has been left over for future decision.

I can only say that under these heads, the Corporation are to receive the following amounts for expenses up to February, 1945:—

(a)	For A. R. P. works	Rs. 3.92 lakhs
(b)	Dearness allowance	Rs. 14.30 lakhs
(c)	Food supply	Rs. 50 lakhs

Total ... Rs. 18.72 lakhs

Mere increase in rate—no solution.

The above review of the financial position of the Corporation will make it abundantly evident that mere tinkering with the Corporation finances will be of little avail. A large increase in the expenditure, e.g., more than 20 lakhs in the year in the purchase of materials, is due to war conditions. When the Corporation asked Government for a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs, it was a modest request but Government have not seen their way to grant more than Rs. 10 lakhs as a subvention in spite of repeated representation of the Corporation for payment of the whole amount of Rs. 40 lakhs. A share of the Amusement Tax, the Betting Tax, the Electricity Tax, the Sales Tax, the imposition of Petroleum Tax, a Terminal Tax with a Town Duty will have to be allowed to the Corporation to enable them to provide amenities for the citizens of Calcutta.

In this connection, it will be interesting to note the remarks of Mr. C. W. Gurner regarding grants by the Province to Local Authorities in his report on the Finances of the Calcutta Corporation (Blue Book, Page 86):—

“Provincial Revenues are in fact derived in a large and increasing measure from sources within the metropolis some of which are in their nature, or have at least been recognised in other provinces of India, as characteristically municipal taxation. The Sales Tax, Employment Tax, Electricity Tax and Entertainment Tax must in the present economic state of Bengal derive the bulk of their proceeds from their incidence on the metropolis. The last of these at least may fairly be said to represent a municipal rather than provincial type of income; and with troops pouring in and out of the Cinema Houses three times a day would at the present time be giving the Corporation a very substantial revenue, and of a kind least exposed to leakage in collection.

In fact at a time when land revenue is in deficit by 15 lakhs and the raw jute tax by 12 lakhs, as against an excess in the proceeds from the Entertainment Tax in the revised Budget for 1942-43, while in the coming year increase of taxation is foreshadowed the incidence of which must fall largely on urban sources, the picture is rather of metropolis paying for the countryside than the reverse (*Vide Hon'ble the Chief Minister's Budget Speech of 16th February, 1943*).”

It is well worth noting the incidence of Income per head in the following 3 municipalities, the Corporation of Calcutta, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Karachi Corporation:—

	per head Rs. A. P.
Calcutta Corporation—on the basis of an estimated population of 35 lakhs and on the income of 1944-45	8 5 0
Bombay Corporation on the basis of 1941-42 figures ...	24 11 0
Karachi Municipal Corporation on the basis of 1943-44 figures ...	14 11 0

No wonder that the Calcutta Corporation cannot afford to spend on its essential city and health services the large amounts, which in the interest of its citizens, it should spend. One can hardly congratulate the Government of Bengal on their attitude towards the Corporation in the matter of helping the latter to augment their resources. The spirit of apathy and indifference must end and it should be replaced by an attitude of active and responsive co-operation if the Government mean well by the city of Calcutta. In this connection the following quotation from Mr. C. W. Gurner's report on the Finances of the Calcutta Corporation will bear repetition:—

“The fact must be recognised that judged by ordinary principle of local authority finance one of the most surprising features in the Calcutta Corporation accounts is the absence of grants-in-aid, with the exception of a fixed sum in replacement of the tax on Motor Vehicles Rs. 4,50,000 per annum and eleven petty specific items totalling Rs. 74,500 which have grown like barnacles on to a hull but represent no considered policy (Blue Book, page 86).”

Comparison with the statistics of grants made under the Bengal Municipal Act, and received by the two towns in Great Britain gives the following results :—

Calcutta—1941-42—2.2 per cent. of income.

Bengal Municipalities—1939-40—8.7 per cent. of income.

Birmingham—1939—38 per cent. (excluding receipts from Trading concerns) of Income. (Birmingham Year Book, 1939).

Manchester—1936

26.2 per cent of income
(Century of City Govt.
page 142).

“Over all figures are not of much use for the purposes of such a comparison but the total proportion of State taxation which goes in grants to local authorities in Great Britain is estimated at one-sixth and the percentage of income derived by all authorities from State Grants to their total income at a little over one-third (Blue Book, page 87).”

May not the Corporation of Calcutta expect that following the practice in Great Britain, the Government of Bengal will give grants in aid to the Corporation of Calcutta to the extent of one-third of its income, which would be in the neighbourhood of 90 lakhs in the year?

It is well worth noting that the Province of Madras have paid half of the capital cost of all water supply and drainage schemes of the Madras Corporation as gift. (See page 240 of the Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1940-41). The Bombay Government pays to the Bombay Corporation a recurring grant of Rs. 9½ lakhs for primary education in the city and the Madras Government pays to the Madras Corporation an amount equivalent to their receipt from the Education Tax.

It will thus be apparent that an increase of rates by 2½ per cent. will be mere palliative and no remedy. Other and larger sources of revenue will have to be tapped, as suggested by the Corporation and their Chief Executive Officer. The increase in rate hits every citizen including the poor person who pays the rent of Rs. 2 for a room in a hut and such increase should be resorted to only when the other sources are exhausted.

I shall end by comparing without comment the rate of taxation of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi :—

Calcutta—19½% plus ½% for Howrah Bridge Tax.

Bombay—17½% plus ½% Fire Tax.

Madras—18½% plus 1.12/25% Education Tax.

Karachi—16%.

I would therefore request Government immediately to grant the balance of subvention of Rs. 30 lakhs, to sanction immediate payment of the dues of the Corporation, viz., tax of the Council Chamber, the rent of the parks, Town Hall, etc., commandeered, the price of road rollers taken away and to get early sanction of the Government of India to the payment of Rs. 13½ lakhs for repair of roads damaged by military traffic, the contribution to Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme (capital and recurring), to the payment of Rs. 18.72 lakhs on account of A. R. P. works and Dearness concession, and the reconsideration of the grant on primary education. A final decision should also be taken by Government on the assessment of structures put up by the Military without any further delay and orders of the Government should be passed at an early date on the recommendation made by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for reduction of the Corporation contribution by Rs. 1½ lakhs for 3 years. The Government should also accord their sanction to the payment to the Corporation of a share of the different taxes, suggested by the Corporation and their Chief Executive Officer and to an imposition of tax on petroleum, of Terminal Tax and of Town Duties.

The order of Government on the above matters may be passed at an early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd/- S. Chatterji,
Chief Executive Officer.

CORPORATION BUDGET FOR 1945-46

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF 22ND MARCH, 1945

(1) That under Section 483 (1) of the Act, it be recommended to Government to alter the rates of fees and taxes in Schedule VI, VIII and IX so as to make them double the existing rates.

(a) That the following new scale of fees under different classes be added to Schedule VI:—

				Annual fee.
Where the paid-up capital				Rs.
exceeds Rs. 25 lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs				2,000
„	Rs. 50 lakhs	do.	Rs. 75 lakhs	2,500
„	Rs. 75 lakhs	do.	Rs. 1 crore	3,000
„	Rs. 1 crore	do.	Rs. 1 crore and 50 lakhs	4,000
	Rs. 1 crore & 50 lakhs	do.	Rs. 2 crores	5,000
	Rs. 2 crores	do.	Rs. 3 crores	6,000
„	Rs. 3 crores	do.	Rs. 4 crores	7,000
	Rs. 4 crores	do.	Rs. 5 crores	8,000
	Rs. 5 crores or upwards			10,000

(b) That the revised rates of fees and taxes as above be given effect to from the 1st of April, 1946.

(2) That Government be approached to take early steps to amend Section 231 of the Act. so as to enable the Corporation to enhance the existing rates for the supply of filtered water to ships, commensurate with the cost of production and distribution.

(3) That Government be approached to take necessary steps to reduce the Corporation contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust by 50 per cent. in view of the fact that the Trust has suspended all improvement works.

(4) That a tax be levied on Petroleum sold and consumed in Calcutta under Sections 181 and 182 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and that if the Local Government refuses the necessary permission, legal action be taken in the matter.

(5) That steps be taken to assess the Ration Shops to license taxes in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(6) That a License Tax be levied on each khatal according to its normal capacity for housing cattle.

(7) That the License Department be asked to collect all their arrear dues by the 31st May 1945 and to submit a report to the Corporation through the Finance Committee by the 1st week of June 1945.

(8) That the Collection Department be asked to realise 90 per cent. of the gross current demand by the 31st of May 1945 and to submit a report to the Corporation through the Finance Committee by the 1st week of June, 1945.

(9) That the Deputy Executive Officers and the Assessor be asked to dispose of all the pending assessment cases before the close of the year 1945-46.

(10) That the Deputy Executive Officer in charge be asked to devise means to increase the revenue from the municipal markets.

(11) That the Corporation directs that henceforth the Deputy Executive Officers, when hearing assessment appeals, do duly take cognizance of written objections only and that the Assessor be allowed an opportunity of perusing such objections and expressing his point of view to the Deputy Executive Officers; further, that the grounds for any decision arrived at by the Deputy Executive Officers shall be recorded in writing.

(12) That the Collector be directed to collect all outstandings due by Aldermen and Councillors to the Corporation, in their personal or any other capacity, by 30th April, 1945; failing payment, a list of such outstandings be sent up to the Corporation through the Finance Committee at their first meeting in 1945-46.

(13) That the Chief Executive Officer be directed to charge for water consumed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust and the Calcutta Tramways Co. in executing A. R. P. works.

(14) That the Estates and General Purposes Committee be asked to consider the desirability of assessing barbers, dhobies etc. to license tax by amending Schedule VI of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

(15) That the Water Supply Committee be asked to consider the question of doubling the existing charge for the use of filtered water for washing motor buses and lorries.

(16) That the Water Supply Committee be asked to consider a further increase in the rates for supply of water to outside municipalities and other bodies.

(17) That the Estates and General Purposes Committee be asked to send its recommendation to the Corporation in respect of payment of fees for the use of sewage from the Outfall Channel by outsiders for fisheries or agriculture, by the 15th June, 1945.

That no sewage be allowed to be taken until the said recommendation has been finally accepted by the Corporation except in cases where deposits are made with the Corporation at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per bigha to be adjusted in accordance with the rates to be fixed by the Corporation.

(18) That Government be asked to pay all the Corporation dues without any further reference or delay.

(19) That Government be informed that their existing grants and contributions in respect of items (i), (ii), (iv), (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x) shewn under B. I. No. 21A are inadequate and ought to be revised.

(20) That the provision of Rs. 30,000 under B. I. No. 89 (kk) for the appointment of a Special Officer be deleted.

(21) That a fee of Rs. 100 be charged from owners of temporary sheds sanctioned by the City Architect.

(22) That the revised estimate for 1944-45 and the new estimate for 1945-46 under B. I. No. 89 (a)—“War Injuries (Compensation) Insurance”—be reduced to Rs. 5,300 and Rs. 15,700 respectively.

(23) That a sum of Rs. 15,000 be provided including Rs. 12,000 for pay and allowance to the A. R. P. staff and Rs. 3,000 for Contingent expenditure. B. I. No. 89 (bb) Corporation

(24) That an additional provision of Rs. 6,530 say Rs. 6,600 and Rs. 980 say Rs. 1,000 be made under B. I. No. 58-C (1) (b) and B. I. No. 87 (g) respectively to meet the cost of a permanent extra Nikasi Gang for Cossipore.

(25) (a) That out of Rs. 64,000 provided under B. I. No. 89 (gg) —'Lump sum for the purchase of motor vehicles etc.—Rs. 40,000 be earmarked (for diversion to appropriate heads) to meet the charges for a loan of Rs. 5,50,000 to be raised for the purchase of 70 motor lorries.

(b) That Government be requested to advance a sum of Rs. 5,50,000, free of interest, immediately for the purchase of 70 motor lorries, the advance being repaid after the above loan has been raised.

(26) That a Special Committee be appointed to consider the question of a general revision of all grades of the Corporation employees up to a maximum salary of Rs. 300 per month so as to grant some increase of pay to the staff.

(27) That a Special Committee of Action be appointed consisting of 3 members to give effect to such of the resolutions of the Budget Committee as relate to the increase of revenue including the realization of arrear rates now pending in the Law Department and in the Courts relating to demands upto 31st March 1943, with powers to the Committee to compromise the same even at a discount not exceeding 10 per cent.

That the Special Committee do consist of the following:—Dr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. B. K. Banerjee and Mr. Mowdudur Rahman.

(28) That necessary provision be made under the appropriate Budget heads for all establishment proposals which may be sanctioned by the appropriate authorities up to the date of the passing of the Budget by the Corporation.

(29) That necessary powers be given to the Finance Committee to revive by way of appropriation, either wholly or in part, grants which are included in the revised estimates for the previous year but which would lapse and merge into the Closing Balance owing to non-payment within the year.

(30) (a) That subject to the foregoing resolutions the Chief Executive Officer's Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1945-46, as modified by the Budget Special Committee be adopted under Section 94 (1) (a) of the Calcutta Municipal Act as the Budget Estimates of the Corporation for the year 1945-46.

(b) That under Section 94 (1) (b) of the Act the following rates taxes and fees be levied for the year 1945-46:—

(i) Consolidated Rate at $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. plus $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on account of Howrah Bridge Tax.

(ii) Dog Tax under Section 173 (2) at Rs. 5 per dog per annum.

(iii) License and other taxes as levied in the current year.

(c) That under Section 98 of the Calcutta Municipal Act the total amount of Loan to be raised in 1945-46 for capital works be fixed at Rs. 58,33,000 including Rs. 5,50,000 for repayment of Government advance (to be received) for the purchase of 70 lorries.

(31) That the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Budget Special Committee be confirmed.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CORPORATION

ELECTION OF MAYOR & DEPUTY MAYOR FOR 1945-46

Minutes of the Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta in 1945-46, under Section 58 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, held in the Council Chamber, Central Municipal Office Buildings, on Friday, the 27th April, 1945, at 5 p.m.

1. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.—The Corporation were asked to elect a person to preside over the transaction of items of business, Nos. 2 and 3 set forth in the Agenda.

Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee moved *that Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar be elected to preside over the transaction of items of business Nos. 2 and 3 set forth in the Agenda.*

Mr. M. K. Mazumdar seconded the motion which was carried.

Resolved—

That Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar be elected to preside over the transaction of items of business Nos. 2 and 3 set forth in the Agenda.

Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar then took the Chair.

2. NEW MEMBERS.—The Chairman called upon new members to take the oath of allegiance.

The following members took the oath:—

(1) C. W. Gurner, Esq., I.C.S., Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust (*Ex-officio*).

(2) B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Esq., M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.

(3) Mowdudur Rahman, Esq., Bar-at-Law.

(4) Kamal Krishna Das, Esq.

(5) Shrinivas Boler, Esq.

(6) Syed Afzal, Esq.

(7) Dr. Biswanath Mondal.

(8) H. D. Saha, Esq.

3. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN TO PRESIDE AT THE MEETING TO ELECT THE MAYOR AND THE DEPUTY MAYOR AS PER ITEMS 4 AND 5 SET FORTH IN THE AGENDA:—

Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee moved *that Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar be elected to preside at the meeting to elect the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor as per items 4 and 5 set forth in the Agenda.*

Mr. G. B. Sett seconded the motion which was carried.

Resolved—

That Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar be elected to preside at the meeting to elect the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor as per items 4 and 5 set forth in the Agenda.

4. ELECTION OF MAYOR.—The Corporation were asked to elect, under Section 10 of the Act, a member of the Corporation to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury moved *that Mr. D. J. Cohen be elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47.*

Mr. J. H. Methold seconded.

Mr. M. M. Barman moved *that Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee be elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47.*

Khan Saheb S. M. Solaiman seconded.

The Chairman: Is there any other name?

There was none.

The Chairman: Two names have been duly proposed and seconded. I wish to ascertain the sense of the House as to whether the voting shall be by show of hands or by ballot.

Voices: Show of hands!! Ballot!!

The Chairman: I shall put it to the vote.

The proposal that the voting be by show of hands was then put to the vote and declared *carried*.

A poll was demanded and taken with the following result:—

For.	Against.
(1) Mr. H. C. Nasker.	(1) Mr. A. R. Siddiqi.
(2) Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar	(2) Haji Mohammad Hussain.
(3) Mr. D. K. Mazumdar.	(3) Mr. Radha Nath Das.
(4) Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee.	(4) Mr. S. N. Banerjee.
(5) Dr. B. N. Basu.	(5) Mr. D. J. Cohen.
(6) Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.	(6) Mr. I. J. Cohen.
(7) Mr. N. C. Paul.	(7) Mr. J. C. Ghose.
(8) Mr. Nanda Dulal Sreemany.	(8) Mr. S. M. Taufiq.
(9) Mr. R. N. Gagger.	(9) Mr. Md. Rafique.
(10) Mr. P. K. Sett.	(10) Mr. A. Rezak.
(11) Mr. M. M. Barman.	(11) Mr. S. M. Usman.
(12) Mr. G. B. Sett.	(12) Mr. Ziauddin Hyder.
(13) Mr. I. C. Bhowalka.	(13) Mr. Md. Hashim.
(14) Mr. M. L. Khemka.	(14) Mr. A. K. M. Baquer.
(15) Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen.	(15) Mr. M. A. H. Isphani.
(16) Mr. J. Kolay.	(16) Mr. Md. Gulzar.
(17) Mr. T. C. Roy.	(17) Mr. A. Sattar.
(18) Mr. I. B. Beed.	(18) Haji Md. Yusuf.
(19) Mr. Raj Kumar Basu.	(19) Mr. Md. Israil.
(20) Mr. J. L. Saha.	(20) Mr. M. M. Haque.
(21) Dr. M. N. Sarkar.	(21) Mr. T. Ahmed.
(22) Mr. S. K. Mitter.	(22) Mr. S. A. Habib.
(23) Dr. P. K. Ganguli.	(23) Mr. A. Salim.
(24) Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury.	(24) Mr. Nabi Rasul.
(25) Dr. S. K. Sarkar.	(25) Mr. J. B. Elias.
(26) Mr. Naresb Nath Mookerjee.	(26) Mr. J. H. Methold.
(27) Mr. B. K. Banerjee.	(27) Mr. L. E. Hunt.
(28) Mr. D. N. Ghosh.	(28) Mr. A. A. Wise.
(29) Mr. Purnendu Sekhar Basu.	(29) Mr. H. F. Whithouse.
(30) Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee.	(30) Mr. W. I. N. MacEwan.
(31) Mr. P. N. Brahma.	(31) Mr. Mackertich John.
(32) Dr. S. K. Basu.	(32) Mr. A. Clark.
(33) Mr. B. C. Ghose.	(33) Mr. W. A. Burns.
(34) Dr. S. N. Sinha.	(34) Mr. C. W. Gurner.
(35) Mr. A. S. Nasker.	(35) Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury.
(36) Mr. A. C. Banerjee.	(36) Mr. Mowdudur Rahman.
(37) Mr. Bhabesh Ch. Das.	(37) Mr. Srinivas Boler.
(38) Mr. H. K. Ganguli.	(38) Mr. Kamal Krishna Das.
(39) Mr. Ganapati Sur.	(39) Mr. Syed Afzal.
(40) Mr. Netaji Charan Paul.	(40) Dr. B. N. Mondal.
(41) Mr. M. K. Mazumdar.	(41) Mr. H. D. Saha.
(42) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md Solaiman.	
(43) Mr. Shamsul Huq.	
(44) Khan Saheb S. M. Solaiman.	
(45) Mr. Golam Hossain.	
(46) Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury.	
(47) Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia.	
(48) Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar (Chairman).	

Mr. Somnath Lahiri and Mr. Md. Ismail declined to vote.

The Chairman announced that the result of the poll was that 48 voted for and 41 against, while 2 declined to vote.

The proposal that the voting shall be by show of hands was therefore *carried*.

Resolved—

That the voting be by show of hands.

The Chairman: Two names have been proposed. Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee's name I shall put first. Those for will please raise their hands.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: On a point of order when 2 names have been proposed, I do not think the second name can be taken as an amendment. Of course, if one name had been proposed, that would have been all right.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: In any case, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee's name has been proposed last and as such it should be put first.

Mr. N. C. Paul: If one name is voted down, naturally the other name comes in.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: I want your ruling as to whether of the two names proposed, the second name is to be treated as an amendment to the first.

The Chairman: Do you want both names to be put one after the other?

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: Votes may be taken on Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee's name but not as an amendment.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee's name was then put to the vote and declared *carried* by 48 votes for and 39 against.

A poll was demanded and taken with the following result:—

For.

Against.

- (1) Mr. H. C. Nasker.
- (2) Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar.
- (3) Mr. D. K. Mazumdar.
- (4) Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee
- (5) Dr. B. N. Basu.
- (6) Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.
- (7) Mr. N. C. Paul.
- (8) Mr. Nanda Dulal Sreemany
- (9) Mr. R. N. Gaggur.
- (10) Mr. P. K. Sett.
- (11) Mr. M. M. Barman
- (12) Mr. G. B. Sett
- (13) Mr. I. C. Bhowalka
- (14) Mr. M. L. Khemka.
- (15) Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen.
- (16) Mr. J. Kolay.
- (17) Mr. T. C. Roy.
- (18) Mr. I. B. Beed.
- (19) Mr. Raj Kumar Basu.
- (20) Mr. J. L. Saha.
- (21) Dr. M. N. Surkar.
- (22) Mr. S. K. Mitter.
- (23) Dr. P. K. Ganguli.
- (24) Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury.
- (25) Dr. S. K. Sarkar.
- (26) Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.
- (27) Mr. B. K. Banerjee.
- (28) Mr. D. N. Ghosh.
- (29) Mr. Purnendu Sekhar Basu.
- (30) Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee.
- (31) Mr. P. N. Brahma.
- (32) Dr. S. K. Basu.
- (33) Mr. B. C. Ghose.
- (34) Dr. S. N. Sinha.

- (1) Mr. A. R. Siddiqi.
- (2) Haji Mohammad Hussain.
- (3) Mr. S. N. Banerjee.
- (4) Mr. D. J. Cohen.
- (5) Mr. I. J. Cohen.
- (6) Mr. J. C. Ghose.
- (7) Mr. S. M. Tauhq
- (8) Mr. Md. Rafique.
- (9) Mr. A. Rezak.
- (10) Mr. S. M. Usman.
- (11) Mr. Ziauddin Hyder.
- (12) Mr. Md. Hashim.
- (13) Mr. A. K. M. Baquer.
- (14) Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani.
- (15) Mr. Md. Gulzar.
- (16) Mr. A. Sattar.
- (17) Haji Md. Yusuf.
- (18) Mr. Md. Israil
- (19) Mr. M. M. Haque.
- (20) Mr. T. Ahmed.
- (21) Mr. S. A. Habib.
- (22) Mr. A. Salim.
- (23) Mr. Nabi Rasul.
- (24) Mr. A. N. Hildreth.
- (25) Mr. J. B. Elias.
- (26) Mr. J. H. Methold.
- (27) Mr. L. E. Hunt.
- (28) Mr. A. A. Wise.
- (29) Mr. H. F. Whithouse.
- (30) Mr. W. I. N. MacEwan.
- (31) Mr. Mackertich John.
- (32) Mr. A. Clark.
- (33) Mr. W. A. Burns.
- (34) Mr. C. W. Gurner.
- (35) Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury

For.	Against.
(35) Mr. A. S. Nasker.	(36) Mr. Mowdudur Rahman.
(36) Mr. A. C. Banerjee.	(37) Mr. Srinivas Boler.
(37) Mr. Bhabesh Ch. Das.	(38) Mr. Kamal Krishna Das.
(38) Mr. H. K. Ganguli.	(39) Mr. Syed Afzal.
(39) Mr. Ganapati Sur.	(40) Dr. B. N. Mondal.
(40) Mr. Netaji Charan Paul.	(41) Mr. H. D. Saha.
(41) Mr. M. K. Mazumdar.	
(42) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md. Solaiman.	
(43) Mr. Shamsul Huq.	
(44) Khan Sahab S. M. Solaiman.	
(45) Mr. Golam Hossain.	
(46) Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury.	
(47) Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia.	
(48) Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar (Chariman).	

Mr. Radha Nath Das, Mr. Somnath Lahiri and Mr. Md. Ismail declined to vote.

The Chairman announced that the result of the poll was that 48 voted for and 41 against, while 3 declined to vote.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee's name was therefore *carried*.

The Chairman: I declare Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee duly elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47. (Applause).

Resolved—

That Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee be elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47.

5. ELECTION OF DEPUTY MAYOR.—The Corporation were asked to elect under Section 10 of the Act a member of the Corporation to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47.

Khan Sahab S. M. Solaiman moved *that Mr. Shamsul Haque be elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47.*

Dr. M. N. Sarkar seconded.

Mr. Abdus Suttar *proposed Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghosh.*

Mr. S. M. Usman seconded.

The Chairman: Is there any other name?

There was none.

The name of Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose was first put to the vote and declared *lost* by 40 votes for and 46 against.

A poll was demanded and taken with the following result:—

For.	Against.
(1) Mr. A. R. Siddiqi.	(1) Mr. H. C. Nasker.
(2) Haji Md. Hossain.	(2) Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar.
(3) Mr. D. J. Cohen.	(3) Mr. D. K. Majumdar.
(4) Mr. I. J. Cohen.	(4) Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee.
(5) Mr. S. M. Taufiq.	(5) Dr. B. N. Basu.
(6) Mr. Md. Rafique.	(6) Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.
(7) Mr. A. Rezak.	(7) Mr. N. C. Paul.
(8) Mr. S. M. Usman.	(8) Mr. Nanda Dulal Sreemany.
(9) Mr. Ziauddin Hyder.	(9) Mr. R. N. Gaggar.
(10) Mr. Md. Hashim.	(10) Mr. P. K. Sett.
(11) Mr. A. K. M. Baquer.	(11) Mr. M. M. Barman.
(12) Mr. M. A. H. Isphani.	(12) Mr. G. B. Sett.
(13) Mr. Md. Gulzar.	(13) Mr. I. C. Bhowalka.
(14) Mr. A. Sattar.	(14) Mr. M. L. Khemka.
(15) Haji Md. Yusuf.	(15) Mr. S. N. Banerjee.
(16) Mr. Md. Israil.	(16) Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen.
(17) Mr. M. M. Haque.	(17) Mr. J. Kolay.
(18) Mr. T. Ahmed.	(18) Mr. T. C. Roy.

For.

- (19) Mr. S. A. Habib.
- (20) Mr. A. Salim.
- (21) Mr. Nabi Rasul.
- (22) Mr. A. N. Hildreth.
- (23) Mr. J. B. Elias.
- (24) Mr. J. H. Methold.
- (25) Mr. L. E. Hunt.
- (26) Mr. A. A. Wise.
- (27) Mr. H. F. Whithouse.
- (28) Mr. W. I. N. MacEwan.
- (29) Mr. Mackertich John.
- (30) Mr. A. Clark.
- (31) Mr. W. A. Burns.
- (32) Mr. C. W. Gurner.
- (33) Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury.
- (34) Mr. Mowdudur Rahman.
- (35) Mr. Srinivas Boler.
- (36) Mr. Kamal Krishna Das.
- (37) Mr. Syed Afzal.
- (38) Dr. B. N. Mandol.
- (39) Mr. H. D. Saha.

Against.

- (19) Mr. I. B. Beed.
- (20) Mr. Raj Kumar Basu.
- (21) Mr. J. L. Saha.
- (22) Dr. M. N. Sarkar.
- (23) Mr. S. K. Mitter.
- (24) Dr. P. K. Ganguli.
- (25) Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury.
- (26) Dr. S. K. Sarkar.
- (27) Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.
- (28) Mr. B. K. Banerjee.
- (29) Mr. D. N. Ghosh.
- (30) Mr. Purnendu Sekhar Basu.
- (31) Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee.
- (32) Mr. P. N. Brahma.
- (33) Dr. S. K. Basu.
- (34) Mr. B. C. Ghose.
- (35) Dr. S. N. Sinha.
- (36) Mr. A. S. Naskar.
- (37) Mr. A. C. Banerjee.
- (38) Mr. Bhabesh Ch. Das.
- (39) Mr. H. K. Ganguli.
- (40) Mr. Ganapati Sur.
- (41) Mr. N. C. Ch. Paul.
- (42) Mr. M. K. Mazumdar.
- (43) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md. Solaiman.
- (44) Mr. Shamsul Haque.
- (45) Khan Sahab S. M. Solaiman.
- (46) Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury.
- (47) Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia.

Mr. Radha Nath Das, Mr. J. C. Ghose, Mr. Somnath Lahiri, Mr. Md. Ismail and the Chairman (Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar) declined to vote.

The Chairman announced that the result of the poll was that 39 voted for and 47 against, while 5 declined to vote.

The name of Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose was therefore *lost*.

Mr. Shamsul Haque's name was then put to the vote and declared *carried* by 48 votes for and 40 against.

The Chairman: As there is no demand for poll, I declare Mr. Shamsul Haque duly elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47. (Applause).

Resolved—

That Mr. Shamsul Haque be elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1946-47.

Mr. M. M. Barman and Dr. M. N. Sarkar conducted the Mayor to the Mayoral Chair and the Chairman garlanded the Mayor.

The Deputy Mayor was next conducted to the *dais* by Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee and Mr. D. K. Mazumdar where he was garlanded by the Chairman.

There was a shower of flower petals on the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor as they took their seats amid applause.

CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES

THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman: The convention of the House requires that as President of this meeting I should be the first to congratulate you and according to that convention, I rise to congratulate you on your elevation to the Mayoral Chair. You are not only a Caste Hindu but you are the first Brahmin to be elected to that high office. Never before has a Brahmin received this distinction and honour. As leader of the Hindu Mahasabha Party in this House you have worked with us with remarkable ability and zeal and single-minded devotion to duty.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I congratulate you heartily. You have been in the Corporation since 1924 and that speaks volumes for the confi-

dence which you command and I am sure you will have a very successful year of office.

Mr. D. J. Cohen: I heartily congratulate you on your election. As you know, the city is in the grip of cholera epidemic and some of the causative factors are well known. Although this Corporation has been very slow in moving in the matter, yet, with our combined efforts, I expect that we should be able to make up the leeway and bring the disease under control. I am sure this House to a man will help you in solving some of the problems with which we are faced.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I congratulate you as well. I feel sure you will help the Mayor in every possible way.

MR. DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE

Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee: It gives me, personally speaking, the greatest pleasure to offer you our respectful felicitations on your being elected as the First Citizen of this great City. To my mind, no honour is more precious to a member of this House than the honour which has been conferred upon you tonight. It is certainly the highest honour in the city's gift. As to your personal qualities, there are reasons for my friends to my right to speak more eloquently about them because I can quite imagine they have a keener appreciation of your great abilities and your unquestioned integrity is bound to be brought forth by reason of the fact that I more than any others in the House have had the privilege of working with you in the closest possible collaboration. As a matter of fact, my mind goes back to those days in 1940-41 when owing to circumstances which I need not recount at the present moment, it was not quite possible for the great organization to which I had the honour to belong, namely, the Congress, to work with you with that amount of collaboration which I and some of my Congress friends desired. I found in you not only a good and genuine friend, not only a person who wished to do his very best for the good of the city, but one who, apart from any question of party policy or party principle was sincerely devoted to furthering the best interests of the city in all possible ways. Your probity, your sanity and your ripe experience, I have not the slightest doubt, will stand you in good stead in the discharge of your very heavy and onerous duties and responsibilities. Mr. Cohen has reminded you of those responsibilities. I dare say you are well aware of them. Our relations with Government have to be adjusted and we have to tackle our own problems as best as we can and Mr. Cohen was right when he said that the great epidemic which is now raging in the city can be successfully grappled with by our combined efforts. Knowing you as I do, I have not the slightest doubt that you will be found equal to the task which awaits you and I believe as a staunch citizen, as a true Municipal Corporator, as one inspired with the highest ideals of citizenship, you will do all that lies in your power to uphold the prestige and honour of this House. I am reminded of the arrangement which was brought into force in 1940 and which made it possible for representatives of all communities of the city numerically much smaller, to have this great honour of being the First Citizen being conferred upon them, I feel that a reference may be made to that arrangement and that is my excuse for anticipating some of the criticisms which might possibly be levelled against your election. I shall, however, content myself by merely, saying that so far as this section of the House is concerned, we have adhered strictly to the arrangement arrived at in 1940. I believe all sections of the House are unanimous about the need for keeping to that arrangement at all costs. If today we have differed we have differed on the question of interpretation put upon it. The whole question was whether this time the highest honour should go to a Caste Hindu or to one who belonged to a minority community. According to our considered opinion we thought that the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Poddar, was a representative of a minority community, namely, the Marwari community. My friends will perhaps question that, will perhaps doubt

the correctness of it. But so far as we are concerned, it is a question of pure difference of opinion as regards the interpretation to be put upon it. The Pact is there, we intend to follow it and by electing you as Mayor we claim that we have carried it out in letter and in spirit. I hope that your tenure of office will be marked by a distinct desire on the part of every section of the House to do all that can be reasonably done to steer the ship of the Corporation out of the difficulties that might lie ahead. I wish you a very successful tenure of office.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I offer you my warmest congratulations. You have come to your own. You are one of the oldest members of the House and certainly this honour ought to have come to you much earlier. But circumstances adverse stood in the way. Today we feel that it is a very good occasion to congratulate ourselves on having been able to instal you in that Chair. I hope you will give our Mayor your best support.

MR. J. H. METHOLD

Mr. J. H. Methold: I should like to congratulate you in your personal capacity on having been elected to-night as the First Citizen of Calcutta. I agree with Mr. Cohen when he says that you will have an extremely hard task to accomplish and I hope everyone in this House will do all he can to assist you in the task with which you are faced. Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee referred to a certain pact entered into between the Muslim League and the Congress Party. I personally never had any doubt in my mind as to the interpretation of the terms of that pact. You are, I think, a Hindu and so far as I am aware Mr. Poddar is also a Hindu and that is the reason why we joined hands and stood by that pledge and supported the candidature of one who belongs to a minority community. In this connection and context I would like to draw the attention of the House to the speech made by Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumder on the occasion of the Mayoral election last year, in which she said: "This is about the only place where the representatives of the different communities inhabiting this great city could sink their political or ideological differences and work in a team spirit for the good of the community as a whole. In the Corporation the Muslim League, the European Group, the Congress Party, the Hindu Mahasabha Party, the Anglo-Indians and the Schedule Castes have a community of interests and as such, this is the only institution where we can work hand in hand." There can be no clearer demonstration of divorcing practice from profession than that we have witnessed to-night.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I congratulate you on your elevation to this high honour and I trust that in the Corporation you will be able to drive a coach and four through all the differences and diversions that may exist among the different parties.

MR. B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: On behalf of the Nominated Members, I offer you our warmest congratulations. I have always held that the best time to congratulate a Mayor is when he relinquishes his great office. I have no manner of doubt that by reason of your experience and your temperament you will prove a very great success as Mayor. We want a Chairman with a broad outlook, a Chairman who will respect the wishes and sentiments of the different parties in the House. Without such a Chairman, the meetings can never be a success and when the meetings are not a success, chaos follows and ratepayers suffer. The present condition of the city is to a very large extent due to party squabbles. I hope you will rise above particular parties and when the time comes for us to say good-bye to you as Mayor, we shall be in a better position to congratulate you.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I offer you also my congratulations. You are a very old member of the House and I hope the Mayor will find in you a worthy lieutenant.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: I was hoping that I would convey to you felicitations on behalf of my party for the honour that has been conferred upon you to-night and sit down. Unfortunately, Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee has struck on a chord of discord, and unless I, as the sole author of the arrangement made between the Congress and the Muslim League, put my friend opposite right, I think I shall be neglecting my duty to the House and Muslim ratepayers of Calcutta outside. I was astounded at the interpretation given by Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee who should have known better; who should have gone on speaking for his party but should not have maligned in his absence my colleague who, if he were here, would have borne out every fact that I am going to state.

You belong to the Mahasabha, and all these years, very rightly according to your point of view, you did not subscribe to the arrangement made and this was declared in this House as well as outside by your old leader, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and others on more than one occasion. I, therefore, congratulate you on the beautiful manner in which you and your party have run away with the lieutenants of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose! You and your party have hit the Muslims in a manner that will perhaps keep certain forms of agitation in the city for many years to come! I acknowledge defeat and I shall go back home to-night a sadder man!

It was when Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu was Mayor of Calcutta that we first sent a petition to him to use his great influence as Mayor and establish the Theory of Rotation in this House as it has worked in Bombay, Karachi, Madras and elsewhere. He could not see his way to do it; but Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and his lieutenants did it, because that was doing justice to the community to which I belonged. The enthusiasm of Congress renegades to-night in your support and the manner in which Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee gloated over his association with you and your colleagues, tells me openly and plainly that in whatever garb the Hindus come to me, they are all out to insult and humiliate me and crush me with their terrible majority! These short-sighted people do not realize that in handing over their bodies and souls to you to-night, they have done an injury to Calcutta and destroyed the possibility of establishing better feelings between the Muslims and Hindus, which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and I tried to establish.

I have heard it said that legal interpretations are being put on the words that I used sometime before; but my friends do not realize that shorthand reporters are not always entirely correct, as was the case, you will remember, regarding the problem of the supply of *Khaddar* uniforms to our employees. And in no circumstances—and I am also a lawyer and display L. L. B. and Barrister-at-Law—should I consider Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar as a gentleman who belonged to the Scheduled Castes.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and I decided that Calcutta shall be divided into three sections: The Muslims, the Hindus and the Minorities. The Marwari Community has been treated not only in this city but in other Provinces as part of the Hindu Community. Mr. Poddar may be a Jain by faith, I do not know, but Mr. Poddar could not have come in last year if he had declared and if his supporters had not misled us by the fact that he belonged to one of the minority communities and perhaps had a nearer affiliation to Scheduled castes than the great Hindu community. The rotation was known to the lieutenants of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose; Muslim, Caste Hindu and Minorities and among Minorities Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and I included the Schedule Caste who had been denied their rights—the Jews and the Parsis, Europeans and any other. The Marwari Community has allied itself completely with and considers itself a part of the great Hindu community.

I could go on talking because my heart is full. My friends do not realize that from to-night we shall have to start the battle for the preservation of our rights. In whatever garb they come to us, whether

they call themselves Section A or Section B of the Indian National Congress, I am satisfied, as you are perhaps to-night, that they are all out to crush us! Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee was generous to us and tried to explain to us that our rights would not be ignored. We do not come as beggars and in trying to insult us today and trying to break the honoured word of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to-night, the gentlemen opposite have hurt us very deeply. I would not say it on an occasion like this, but in the election of the Deputy Mayor we have been slapped in the face as never before by the tremendous power of majority, that goes to show to us how friendly, how generous, how kind they are! Whatever explanations are submitted, we are not prepared to acknowledge any friendliness in the action of to-night. Muslim—Caste Hindu—Minority; again there was Muslim, Caste Hindu, and to-night we should have elected a member of a Minority community. We are proud that we have stuck to our pledged word.

I shall go back under the sense of the defeat they have inflicted on us. I shall go back sadder because my fellow-countrymen, instead of taking a wider view of things to come, have thought it wise to humiliate and insult us in a manner which is hard to see! The Corporation will go on, the city will continue but the chances of *rapprochement* are likely to be broken. We were out of the Corporation for four years. We fought for our rights and it would not be difficult for us to fight for our rights all over again and begin the battle once more to-night. Whether we influence the decision of the majority opposite is a matter to be seen in the future. Keep us out of Committees! Keep us out of every honour that the Corporation confers on people! We shall not be crushed. Go ahead and do your worst! But please think—and I appeal to you as a senior member of the political world of India, to think very carefully whether you are doing the right thing whether you are treating your Minorities with large-heartedness. That alone will decide the future position of the Muslims in the city.

I have said what I wanted to say. I shall finish after one sentence and that is, for God's sake, do not misinterpret the intentions of those who wish the Corporation well and do not place *kutchery* argument brought to me by friends! We are out to redress a great grievance. I shall wait and see whether friends opposite are prepared to deal with us as honourable gentlemen.

MR. S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: I offer you my warmest congratulations on your elevation to the Mayoral Chair. By reason of your sincerity of purpose, your innate and unfailing courtesy, your serene temper and your courteous treatment you are occupying that position to-night. A jarring and discordant note has been struck by my friend opposite. On behalf of my party I only say this that in supporting your candidature we have simply maintained the tradition and not deviated from it one whit. The pact referred to by Mr. Siddiqi was no doubt entered into between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Siddiqi; but my humble self also happened to be there at the time and knew the intention and purport underlying that pact. Mr. Siddiqi has waxed eloquent over the sanctity of the pact. Had that pact not been honoured by me, Mr. Siddiqi who had lost his seat in the last General Election would not have been here to-night to accuse me of deviation from that pact. By honouring that pact we brought him here and to-day we have fulfilled that agreement again. Mr. Siddiqi said that whatever he might have said sometime before might have been incorrectly reported by the Press people. But he knows full well that the Marwari community was included among the minorities and he himself admitted that not only in his written statement to the Press but also at the time when he congratulated Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar on his election as Mayor. That written statement is there for all to read and it is absolutely futile for Mr. Siddiqi to say that he is here to defend the rights of the minorities. Only a year ago they thought that the Marwaris were a minority community.

I do not know what has happened in the meantime that has led them to change their view and to say that the Marwaris are not a minority community. You have to seek the reason for this change-over not in that particular agreement but elsewhere. I shall read out the written statement of Mr. Siddiqi and Mr. Ispahani both of whom have left the House: "Both Groups agreed to adopt the principle of rotation in the matter of Mayoralty, namely, a Hindu, a Muslim and a representative of the minority." No Schedule Castes! If they really felt that this time the Mayoralty should go to a Schedule Caste representative, then they should have selected a person who really belongs to Schedule Castes. Instead they selected a Jew—a Jew who has come from the General Constituency. The underlying idea was that the minorities in the House who by the strength of their own votes may not be able to secure that position, should be given a chance. Whereas the avowed object of my friends opposite is to exclude the Marwaris from the list of minorities in order to gain an ulterior object. In course of their written statement to the Press, Mr. Siddiqi and Mr. Ispahani stated *inter alia*: "we are prepared to work with a non-communal and truly national group consisting of all—Hindus—including Schedule Castes, Muslims, Europeans, Jews, Anglo-Indians and Marwaris." There was no room for any mistake there on the part of Reporters. It was a written statement and was sent to the Press over their signatures. Then again, in congratulating Mr. Poddar, Mr. Siddiqi said: "In congratulating you I feel that we have paid a compliment to the community to which you belong. In Calcutta your community has established a reputation for business acumen and charity which cannot be questioned. But in your elevation to the Mayoral dignity I again congratulate myself on the fact that the arrangement come to in 1940 has endured till now." I do not think it lies with my friend to say that we have broken the convention to-night. It is they who have broken it and that, with an ulterior object. I shall not dwell on the matter any further because it is very unpleasant. Still, we had to say something about it. I hope you will do justice to the Chair and the dignity given to you and accord us that treatment with that equality and magnanimity which we are accustomed to receiving at your hands.

MR. M. M. BARMAN

Mr. M. M. Barman: I congratulate you on your elevation to the Mayoral dignity. It was long overdue to us. We never had a chance and now that we have got it at long last, it is a matter for rejoicing. Little wonder that Mr. Siddiqi is bitter. He says, in effect, that the election of a Hindu Mahasabha Mayor has hit the Muslims as nothing else can and that will keep alive the agitation on their part. I never expected this, at any rate from Mr. Siddiqi. He has spoken according to instruction like a Barrister. He has in effect, repeated the words of Mr. Jinnah that none but a Muslim League member is a true Mussalman. Other Muslims are all kaffirs. Leaving that aside, I cannot for the life of me make out how your election to-night has insulted and humiliated them. Coming as it does from the leader of the Muslim League Party, it is a most uncharitable remark, to put it very mildly. We have had a straight fight and they have lost. When Mr. Siddiqi was elected as Mayor we were not uncharitable to Mr. Siddiqi individually. You have been elected by the combined votes of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, Congress Party and the Nationalist Muslim members in the House. We have no manner of doubt that in your hands the interests of the Muslims, Hindus and Schedule Castes will be absolutely safe. That is expected of you who are a Brahmin. A Brahmin sacrificed his body for Indra. We expect of you that amount of sacrifice. Either owing to the inactivities of our Chief Executive Officer or owing to the activities of those over whom we have no control, we have been reduced to the condition of the man to whom *Gangajal* has to be administered before he

passes away! Cholera is raging furiously in Ward 5. People are dying by the hundreds. Information was given so far back as 25th March; nothing was done. Let us hope and trust that you will galvanize the Executive into vigorous action. Let them act on their own instead of sticking to Government officers like glue. At present they are tied to the apron-strings of Government officers and we expect you to cut the knot. In that, you will have full support from us.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, you were an old associate of mine before you came into the Corporation. We were co-workers at the Howrah Station when we used to put up a strong fight with the Police. That was when Mr. Siddiqi was in his teens (laughter). You were an enthusiastic labour worker in those days. Your election as Deputy Mayor is a happy augury for labour. We hope that you will look to the welfare of labour.

MR. SOMNATH LAHIRI

Mr. Somnath Lahiri: I add my congratulations on your being elected to the high office of Mayor. We did not vote in this election because we were averse to the election being run on party lines. Nevertheless, after your election, I think it is necessary for us to offer you our warm felicitations. I am sorry that a certain amount of heat was generated over the question of the pact entered into between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi in 1940. All that I can say is that the citizens of Calcutta are not so much concerned over what exactly the pact was. But they are only interested in seeing that the minorities as such get their legitimate due. Those will be the real minorities who are backward communities and who, because of their small numerical strength, are not in a position to stand a proper chance of getting what is their legitimate share. Looking at the problem as I do, I think it would be fair and proper to say that neither the Marwari Community who have already had enough, nor the European Community, nor the Jews who also enjoy the amenities and blessings of the administration in this country in very large measure, need any safeguarding of their interests. They can certainly take their chance along with the rest of the people. Therefore boiled down it comes to this, that that pact, if anything, was intended to safeguard the interests of those minorities whose interests required to be safeguarded. To my mind, neither the suggestion made by this side nor the suggestion made from Mr. Siddiqi's side touched the real point at issue. The only thing the pact is intended to do is to give a chance to the real minorities. Therefore, as Communists and also as humble followers of the official Congress, I must say that you must remember that you are now the Mayor who is to safeguard the interest of everyone, of every citizen, quite irrespective of caste, creed or community. You are taking upon yourself Mayoral duties and responsibilities at a most critical moment in the history of the civic administration. You have been elected at a time when Cholera and Malaria are exacting a heavy toll of human lives. I hope you will do all that lies in your power to stamp out these fell diseases. To successfully combat these epidemics what is required, first and foremost, is robust commonsense. I must admit that at the time when the Corporation stood in danger of being superseded you displayed that robust commonsense which is so essential in any occupant of the Chair, instead of being carried away by any pseudo-nationalistic spirit. I cherish the hope that on future occasions also you will display similar commonsense and in like manner, steer the ship of the Corporation out of the difficulties that it may be beset with in the future. Now that you are President of this assembly, we who are junior members cherish the fond hope that, as a senior member of the House, you will give a chance to junior members to speak, instead of ignoring them and being all attention to the senior members only, all the time. I do hope that during your Mayoralty you will bring to the Chair that sense of...

The Chairman: As President I call upon you to cut short your remarks.

Mr. Somnath Lahiri: I am only ventilating my grievance that whenever I rise to speak I am not allowed to proceed. I hope you as Mayor will give a chance to junior members. I congratulate you and wish you good luck.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, you are one of the oldest members and we are glad to see our *Bura Bhai* and *Dada* in that Chair.

MR. P. N. BRAHMA

Mr. P. N. Brahma: Mr. Mayor, I congratulate you most heartily. It is needless for me to say that you will bring to the Chair that you occupy to-day your ripe experience and sound judgment. Your experience as a successful lawyer and your experience as a Councillor of the Corporation for many years will stand you in good stead in the discharge of your arduous duties. This is neither the time nor the occasion to place before you a catalogue of the grievances of one party or a catalogue of the sins of omission or commission on the part of another party. I submit that it is perfectly irrelevant. As Congress members we have been blamed for not doing this, that and the other. I tell you, whether you are a Moslem or a non-Moslem, that Congress believes in non-violence, believes in suffering and believes that the country's salvation will be attained through suffering. Therefore the threat held out to you by some members will be of no avail. The Muslims may rest assured that the principle of rotation, in the enunciation of which Congress members had a large hand, will continue. You do not belong to the Congress Party. You belong to the Hindu Mahasabha. I submit that you occupy that Chair by reason of the fact that the theory of rotation has been followed to the letter. Are Congress members to be blamed for giving a chance to a member of the Hindu Mahasabha Party? We may have political differences, but we are all Indians. These artificial differences and divisions have been created by the third party. In the eyes of the Congress all are equal. The Congress does not recognise any barriers of caste, creed or community. I hope members will not take to heart the harsh words uttered by Mr. Siddiqi. Let us take them in a tolerant spirit and forget them and prove to them by deeds that we are here to do justice.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, you came into the Corporation long before I did and your long experience will be invaluable to the Mayor. Your elevation to that Chair is an honour which you richly deserve. Mr. Siddiqi is not here, but Islam preaches absolute equality. Your religion is the only religion in the world that preaches equality and as such I have the greatest respect for your religion which teaches mankind that all men are equal and let Mr. Siddiqi cite an instance of a Moslem who is not as good a Moslem as any other of his faith.

(To be concluded in the next issue)

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CORPORATION

ELECTION OF MAYOR & DEPUTY MAYOR FOR 1945-46

PART II

Minutes of the Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta in 1945-46, under Section 58 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, held in the Council Chamber, Central Municipal Office Buildings, on Friday, the 27th April, 1945, at 5 p.m.

MR. S. M. USMAN.

Mr. S. M. Usman: On behalf of my party I would like to say, that Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri has just now quoted some sentences from the speech made by Mr. Siddiqi on the occasion of the election of Mr. Poddar as Mayor. I myself have gone through that speech of Mr. Siddiqi from which Mr. Ray Chaudhuri quoted certain sentences. Neither from any written statements nor from any speech nor from any other document can Mr. Ray Chaudhuri prove that when that pact was entered into between the Muslim League and the Congress, Marwaris were included in the list of minorities. When the pact was arrived at, it was decided that a Moslem would be elected as Mayor first and then a Hindu and then a member of a minority community. That rotation or order was maintained. Last time it was the turn of a Caste Hindu and a respectable Caste Hindu was, in fact, elected as Mayor. At the time no one even imagined that by electing Mr. Poddar as Mayor we were giving a chance to a member of a minority community out of turn. That was never mentioned. Not only was it not mentioned but Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, in congratulating Mr. Poddar, himself said, "I do not attach much importance to the communal question. You are Indian first and a Marwari afterwards. You have been one among us and you have been elected not because you belong to a particular community but because you are one of us." These were the words uttered by Mr. Ray Chaudhuri. Mr. Poddar was elected not because he was a member of the Marwari community but because he was a Caste Hindu.

Mr. J. L. Saha: The words "one of us" in that context mean that Mr. Poddar was an associate of ours. That was an additional qualification.

Mr. S. M. Usman: If at the time Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri was altering the terms of the pact or going back upon the principle of rotation, I put it to you, was it not his duty to have mentioned it before the House that Mr. Poddar was being elected as a member of a minority community? Please excuse me when I say that the history of India of the past 2,000 years tells us that a particular class or section of the people has been much too astute and well-organised and by this means, or that, have always done whatever suited them best. There are crores of original inhabitants of India. What shabby treatment you have meted out to them? What place have they got in the Hindu Society?

A Voice: What about Momins?

Mr. S. M. Usman: Momins are our kith and kin; they are our Imams; they lead our prayers; some of them are the finest product of our Universities; even in the Muslim League they hold highest places; some of them are members of the Working Committee of the Muslim League. So, don't bring in that question. That question is raised in order to sow discord and differences amongst the ranks of the Muslims.

The Mayor: May I ask the Chairman of the meeting whether it is in order to refer to these controversial questions and placing things which are entirely foreign to to-day's proceedings?

The Chairman: I am sorry that the time-honoured conviction is not being followed by members and I would appeal to them even at this late hour not to introduce matters with which we have no concern at the moment. If they wish to congratulate the new Mayor and the new Deputy Mayor, well and good; otherwise it is better that they remain silent.

Mr. S. M. Usman: May I take it that the process of gagging has commenced from to-day? Seeing that Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee and Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri were allowed to diverge into issues which are foreign to to-day's proceedings, I do not see any reason why I should be forbidden to speak in similar vein. Am I to take it that a new order has dawned to-day?

The Chairman: It was because Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee spoke about the pact that Mr. Siddiqi was allowed to have his say. You are at liberty to proceed in that vein, but an appeal has been made to you from the Chair to desist. In fact, Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee should not have made that reference. He made a mistake and that is why this controversy has arisen.

Mr. S. M. Usman: I congratulate you Mr. Mayor and as other gentlemen have told you, there are many burning problems before us. Last year I stated and I repeat it this year, that in Calcutta the most serious problem which has always been lost sight of is the problem of bustee improvement, the problem of those unhappy people that dwell in slums and bustees and I think the test of a Mayor must always lie in the amount of energy, time and attention that he devotes to this improvement work. Cholera epidemic always breaks out in bustee areas first. One thing I like to mention and that is that 99 per cent of the inmates of the bustees in Calcutta are Muslims and Schedule Castes. Is it a fact that in spite of our harping on the question of bustee improvement year after year, the people who are in majority in the Corporation and who wield real power, do not pay any heed to it? I know that you are a Caste Hindu and a redoubtable advocate of the landed aristocracy of Calcutta. May I cherish the hope that you will champion the cause of poor bustee-dwellers and do something for them against the wishes of landlords. That will be your acid test. If you achieve something tangible in that direction, you will have occupied a great place in the annals of the city. So far as the election of the Deputy Mayor is concerned; I shall only say that it is an eye-opener to the Muslims of India, that their Hindu brethren will never accept anybody who has the right to speak in the name of the Muslims. This very question was mooted in the Assembly also. It has been laid down by statisticians that only those people come in with the majority of their communities behind them, who have some voice or say in their communities. They are real representatives of the communities to which they belong. But we know that just as in Congress-administered Provinces they took in whomsoever they liked, so in this Corporation the particular people who have got an overwhelming majority in the House have selected a gentleman of their own choice, without paying any attention to the real representatives of the people. That once more brings home to us that if we have to solve our political problem, we shall have to solve it by Pakistan and Pakistan alone. Your action tonight forces us to that conclusion.

MR. H. K. GANGULI

Mr. H. K. Ganguli: May I add my humble quota to the chorus of congratulations showered upon you by different sections of the House. I do not wish to refer to any controversial matter on an occasion like this. Your elevation as First Citizen of the second city of the British Empire is in conformity with the theory of rotation which was propounded in the year 1940 under an arrangement entered into between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on behalf of the Congress and Mr. Siddiqi on behalf of the League. It is needless for me to remind you that the Corporation is now faced with almost insurmountable difficulties. We are as it were, hemmed in by difficulties on all sides. It is no mere exaggeration to say that there is a Demon with the sword of Damocles in his hand on the top floor of the three-storeyed red building to the north of Dalhousie Square that is still casting a longing and greedy look at the Corporation. We do not know when that Demon will strike with what ferocity and with what help from the Gestapo and Fifth Columnists here. I hope under your stewardship and guidance and through the co-operation of the House, the honour and prestige of this

self-governing institution will be preserved. Only the other day, we were engaged in a fierce combat and we emerged with flying colours. You have a great reputation in the profession to which you belong and I have not the slightest doubt that you will bring to your onerous duties your ripe experience and sound judgment.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, may I also contribute my humble quota to the chorus of felicitations that have been offered you to-night. You are also an old and experienced member of the House and I am sure you will help the Mayor in the discharge of his duties, to the best of your ability.

MR. BHABESH CHANDRA DAS

Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Das: Mr. Mayor, I come from the poorest Ward. Although I am a representative of a benighted and backward Ward, I spend most of my time in your Ward. My Ward abounds in bustees and last year it was ravaged by malaria. And now cholera is raging with equal virulence in that Ward. We cannot forget what the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lall Poddar, did for us. We expect the same amount of help from you. My Ward is the most neglected Ward and I would request you to direct your personal attention to the mehtar service in that ward which is totally inadequate to requirements. The number of mehtars, sweepers and coolies attached to my Ward is very much below the required strength and requires to be increased.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, you have been seeking this office for many years and this year your heart's desire is fulfilled. I congratulate you both.

DR. S. K. BASU

Dr. S. K. Basu: I congratulate you heartily, Mr. Mayor and Mr. Deputy Mayor, on your election to-night. Last year I was returned to the Corporation as an independent candidate and since then I have prayed that the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Nationalist Muslims may combine and work together. I waited for one year and I am thankful that that dream of mine has turned into a reality to-day. I feel a thrill of pleasure in seeing you installed in that high position.

MR. B. K. BANERJEE.

Mr. B. K. Banerjee: I join in the chorus of felicitations that have been offered to you on your elevation to the Mayoral dignity. Personally speaking, I rejoice at your election because this is the first time that a Brahmin has been elected to the Chair. The constitution under which we function and which has enabled us to elect you as Mayor is also the handiwork of a Brahmin, I mean Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee of hallowed memory. I take the opportunity to congratulate you on my personal behalf and on behalf of those whom I represent in this House. I am not in a position to congratulate you on behalf of any particular party. Eulogies and praises galore have been heaped upon you from all sides. You deserve them and deserve more. But, Sir, you are assuming office at a time big with the fate of this Corporation and when you will be laying down the reins of office you will have to prove to the satisfaction of all Councillors that the choice they had made in you was the proper and right choice. I do not wish to rake up the controversy that has just subsided. This is not the time to introduce any matter which may give rise to any heat. When Mr. Siddiqi was speaking I was wondering whether I was listening to the speech of a delegate to the San Francisco Conference. I should have thought that a senior political leader like Mr. Siddiqi should have spoken on his book, with some degree of authority. In that, I was disappointed. In fact, his speech has marred this occasion. You, Sir, as the Mayor of Calcutta will serve as a connecting link between the Executive and this Assembly. You will have to co-ordinate the diverse elements that constitute the Corporation, for the good of the city. You know that Calcutta is in the grip of cholera and other death-dealing diseases. You will have to address yourself to the great task of providing better sanitation, better conservancy and better water supply.

As to the Deputy Mayor, I am happy that he has been elected. He was a colleague of my grand-father in this Corporation and it is a matter for great personal satisfaction to me that it has fallen to my lot to congratulate him. His rightful claims had been brushed aside many a time in the past for what reasons I do not know and I am glad that he has been elevated to the Chair at long last. I am sure that by reason of his urbanity and equable temper he would prove very useful and discharge his civic duties to the best of his ability. We are passing through stirring times. We are in the midst of a war which has no parallel in history and this Corporation has not escaped from its impact either. We have to give a new orientation to our methods, policies and programmes. We can no longer afford to move in the same old groove and follow the same time-worn methods of doing things. We have so far foiled the attempts to rob this Corporation of its autonomy and if a further attempt is made in that direction, I am sure you will rise equal to the occasion and do all in your power to protect this citadel of Civic Freedom. I congratulate you again, Mr. Mayor and Mr. Deputy Mayor.

MR. H. C. NASKER

Mr. H. C. Nasker: Mr. Mayor, I congratulate you on your elevation to the Mayoral chair which has been adorned in the past by many distinguished men. I have no doubt that you will follow in their footsteps and maintain the traditions of the chair. I also congratulate you, Mr. Deputy Mayor. I have known you since 1924 and I have no doubt that you will worthily fulfil the duties of your office.

MR. G. B. SETT

Speaking in Bengali, Mr. G. B. Sett said: I congratulate you, Mr. Mayor, on your election to the high office to which you have been called. By your sterling worth and qualities you have won this honour. On a happy occasion like this, no jarring note should have been struck. But Mr. Siddiqi.

The Chairman: I would request you not to refer to that.

Mr. G. B. Sett: The chair that you occupy to-day was once adorned by Deshbandhu and I express the hope that you will try and follow in his foot-steps and maintain the prestige and dignity of the chair.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, you have grown old in the Corporation. You have acquired wide experience of the Corporation which I hope you will bring to your duties. I congratulate you from the core of my heart.

MR. M. L. KHEMKA

Mr. M. L. Khemka: As a member of the Marwari Community which, by the way, does not comprise scheduled castes but which certainly constitutes one of the minority communities, I, on my behalf and also on behalf of the Burrabazar Constituency which I represent here, congratulate you most heartily on your election as Mayor. Last time when Mr. Poddar was elected as Mayor we the people of the Marwari Community were given a chance for the first time. This time we were again offered a temptation to elect a member of a minority community, but then, we considered that it was proper that we should respect the convention established by our accredited leaders and in that view, we decided to vote for a caste Hindu and we have done that. It has been a matter of adjustment between caste Hindus and Minorities. If it was the turn of a minority community man and if instead a caste Hindu was given a chance, that is only a matter of adjustment. It does not in any way affect our Muslim friends opposite. I again congratulate you.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I have no doubt that you will be of great help to the Mayor. Being a new member of the Corporation I do not know much of you but from what little I have known of you I feel confident that you will prove a worthy lieutenant.

KHAN SAHEB MD. SOLAIMAN

Khan Saheb S. M. Solaiman: Mr. Mayor, great responsibilities will devolve upon you and I have no manner of doubt as to your capacity to discharge those responsibilities and to fulfil the anticipations we have of you. Both you and the Deputy Mayor are experienced men and I hope you will stick together and triumph over all difficulties. You will have to encounter and surmount many difficulties during your term of office. You will have to look to the interest of the poor, attend to their grievances and improve their living condition. You will have to see the condition in which Bustee people dwell. You are an experienced man and although you are getting old, I have no doubt that you will discharge your arduous duties with the full vigour of youth.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I am really very glad that you have been installed in that chair after serving the Corporation for so many years. I am sorry that the honour did not come to you earlier. I believe you will help the Mayor in overcoming the difficulties which he may be beset with. We minorities are being neglected and as you know bustees are inhabited mostly by Moslems. I beg of you to look after the poor. You know the difficulties of the poor, you have experience of the sort of life the poor lead in bustees and you alone can bring them relief. Again I congratulate both of you.

DR. S. N. SINHA

Dr. S. N. Sinha: I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart. This is the first time that a member of the Hindu Mahasabha Party has been elected to this high office. I should be failing in my duty if I did not mention, on behalf of my Party, the magnanimity shown by the majority party led by Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri and Mr. Jagannath Kolay and the foresight with which they conducted the Mayoral Election. I shall not go into details, but when justice has been done to one party and when Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri wanted to work in full collaboration and in cordial relation with the Hindu Mahasabha, I do not see why my Muslim friends should take exception to it. We did not take any exception when the Congress Party was working in collaboration with the Muslim League Party. We never made any grievance of it. This attitude of the Congress Party has raised them in public estimation and lifted them to a position to which every one will aspire. I shall not take up further time. You know my heart is full.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I know you as *Burra Meah*. May you live to attain the age of 125!

DR. M. N. SARKAR.

Dr. M. N. Sarkar: May I express my joy at your being elevated to the Mayoral Chair. The time to congratulate you is not now but when you lay down the reins of office. My acquaintance with you has been for a very short period and during this time I was impressed by your simple and unostentatious manner and by your honesty of purpose.

Now that you have been elevated to the chair I expect that you will forget party affiliation and try to uphold the traditions of the chair and follow in the footsteps of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not convey our best thanks to the Congress Municipal Association.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I also express to you my best wishes. I am proud of you because you come from the Ward which I have the good fortune to represent. As an experienced Councillor you will be a great asset to the Mayor.

KAVIRAJ SATYABRATA SEN.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen also offered his felicitations to the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

MR. INDER CHAND BHOWALKA.

Speaking in Hindi, Mr. Inder Chand Bhowalka said that it was a matter of pleasure and gratification that Mr. Debendra Nath

Mukherjee had been elected as Mayor. Some members expressed the apprehension that now that a member of the Hindu Mahasabha Party had become Mayor, the interest of their community might not be properly looked after. That was a false notion altogether. He was yet to learn that the appointment of a member of any community to the position of Mayor could possibly be inimical to the interest of any community whatsoever.

DR. P. K. GANGULI.

Dr. P. K. Ganguli: On behalf of one of the most backward wards of Calcutta, I offer you my congratulations. I have not the slightest doubt that you will carry out your duties to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR.

Rising to reply, the Deputy Mayor said: I rise in all humility and with the name of God on my lips, but for whose grace I would not have been here to-day. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart—those who supported as well as those who opposed my election. I am the oldest member of the House. I know my own limitations as well as the limitations of the Corporation and so it is useless for me to say that I shall do this, that or the other. If my activities are appreciated by my colleagues in this House and by the general public outside, then I shall have accomplished something. I shall do my best to co-operate with the Mayor with my full heart and to the best of my ability. Since the Chairman has requested us not to rake up the controversy that Mr. Siddiqi's remarks gave rise to I shall not say anything about it. Once more, I thank all of you for bestowing this honour upon me. I have nothing more to add except to say that never in the past has this Chair been occupied by a bearded Muslim! Now the Mayor will address the House (Applause).

THE MAYOR

The Mayor then addressed the House as follows: Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hema Prova Mazumdar and friends! Before I convey to you my sense of gratitude for your kind words of felicitation, I should like to congratulate Mr. Shamsul Haque on his elevation to the office of Deputy Mayor. Mr. Deputy Mayor, you have been a member of the House, as Mr. B. K. Banerjee has pointed out, for a long series of years. You had been a colleague of our esteemed friend, Rai Bahadur Ramtaran Banerjee in this Corporation. It is indeed a great pleasure to us to see you—a colleague of Rai Bahadur Ramtaran Banerjee whom we hold in the highest esteem and respect—elevated to this Chair. You are a man of great experience and have been associated with the Corporation for a number of years and I am sure that in the discharge of the onerous duties, which have been imposed upon me, you will be of great help. You have always been a store-house of energy and although you are pretty advanced in years, I think you and I will co-operate and discharge our duties to the best of our ability.

My friends! I thank you wholeheartedly for your electing me to this Mayoral Chair. I take this as an honour not to me personally but to the Hindu Mahasabha Party to which I have the honour to belong. I also regard it as an honour done to Ward No. 1 which Dr. B. N. Basu and myself have the privilege of representing on the Corporation. It is indeed gratifying to occupy a Chair which has in the past been adorned by some of the most illustrious sons of Bengal—Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Deshpriya Jotindra Mohan Sen Gupta, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and others. A feeling of dark depression overcomes me when I reflect that because of dearth of eminent men, a person holding a humble position in public life like myself, happens to occupy this Chair to-night. Friends! In the matter of the decoration of the Council Chamber associated with the annual Mayoral Election, the same standard has no doubt been maintained, but not so in the matter of the type of person to be elected to fill this high office.

Personally, I do not believe in the Theory of Rotation to which my friend, Mr. Siddiqi, alluded. I affirm that it is education, culture, independence of character, honesty of purpose, record of sacrifice and broad outlook on men and affairs that constitute the real test and not caste, creed or community. Although I am a Brahmin and a Caste Hindu, I do not hesitate to say that a Muslim or a Scheduled Caste must be preferred to a Brahmin Mayor in case a Caste Hindu or a Brahmin answering to the description I have given is not available in the Corporation. The Mayoral Chair, I know, will not be a bed of roses, particularly this year when we shall be confronted with the various problems given rise to by the war. Judging from the herculean efforts of my predecessor to tackle these problems, I know what I am up against. We shall have to put up a strong fight for the preservation of the autonomy of the Corporation in case any attempts are made by the Bureaucracy to interfere with it. The dignity of the House and the autonomy of the Corporation are nearest to my heart and with your co-operation I shall not hesitate to run any risks to preserve them.

Some of my friends have stressed the fact that this is the first time that a Brahmin and what is more, a member of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, has been elected to the Mayoral Chair. Inspired by the loftiest idealism and against the wishes of reactionary elements in the country, our leaders, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, offered their hands of co-operation to leading members of the Congress Party. But due to certain impediments, that understanding partially materialised. We are now glad that that full understanding to which we have been looking forward, has been reached and translated into action both in letter and in spirit in the election of to-night. It is practical recognition of that full understanding free from any mental reservation for which we have striven and for which full credit must go to Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri and other members.

Although the Hindus have combined to-night in this House, there need be no apprehension that the Muslims or minority communities will be victimised. I give them this assurance from the Chair: As long as I occupy the Mayoral Chair, I shall look to the interest of all sections of ratepayers, be they Hindus, Muslims or Scheduled Castes, and safeguard their legitimate interests properly.

At the last Mayors' Conference as well as the Bengal Municipal Conference, the President made the observation that as a result of far-reaching executive legislation and Ordinance rule there has been a progressive regimentation of civic life. The Corporation has been recently subjected to Governmental intervention and Executive fiat. Emergency Ordinance has been invoked to take away important services of the city Corporation. Government action has been resented by the Corporation as a kind of paratroop attack on the rear. I hope Section 98 regime under which the Governor has taken upon himself the entire administration of the Province on his own undivided responsibility will soon cease and there will be genuine attempts made to restore self-Government in this Province on a satisfactory basis. I trust there will not be further attempts made to cripple the freedom of self-governing institutions in this Province particularly the Calcutta Corporation. Nevertheless, it is the duty of all the elected representatives of ratepayers to be more vigilant, dutiful and assertive in the protection of their rights and privileges.

In the matter of finance, I must say that the Corporation has been very unfairly treated. We find that the Governor has recently suspended payment to the Calcutta Improvement Trust by the Corporation of a sum of Rs. 1½ lakh per annum for 3 years. That is a small mercy shown to us. We should not forget that there are certain standing blots on the administration of the Corporation and I cherish the hope that with your help and co-operation, I may be able to stamp out corruption and inefficiency. I hope vigorous and fruitful efforts will be made to improve the bustees and slums of Calcutta and to make the city cleaner and healthier. Other cities of equal standing are forging ahead and it is high time that we established and maintained model bustees.

The poorer middle class people have been hard hit and the time is rapidly approaching when they will have no alternative but to live in bustees.

You have referred to my ability or capacity to discharge the duties of the high office to which I have been called. If I succeed in accomplishing anything for the good of ratepayers during my year of office, the credit for that will go to you because without your help and co-operation I can achieve nothing. I hope you will extend to me your whole-hearted co-operation and assist me in the discharge of my duties. I thank you again. (Applause).

On the motion of Kayiraj Satyabrata Sen, seconded by Mr. G. B. Sett, it was

Resolved—

That in modification of the Corporation resolution dated the 26th August, 1935, all Corporation Offices, Schools and Workshops do remain closed on Saturday, the 28th April, 1935, in honour of the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor and that the labour staff employed in the Workshops be allowed full wages for that day.

The meeting then terminated.

27th April, 1935.

ANANDI LALL PODDAR,
Chairman.

